

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1883,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN FOUR VOLUMES
AND SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME.

VOL. II.

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1883.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
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1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1882;

WITH

COMPARATIVE TABLES

OF

REVENUE AND CONSUMPTION, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BORDER
AND OUT-PORT TRADE;

ALSO

DECENNIAL AND OTHER TABLES,

SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF TRADE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

COMPILED BY DIRECTION OF THE COLONIAL TREASURER.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
6 *March*, 1883.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.

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TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1876 TO 1882—POPULATION AND RATE PER HEAD.

Year.	Population.	Customs Revenue.	Rate per head.
		£	£ s. d.
1876	629,776	1,025,924	1 12 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1877	662,212	1,093,903	1 13 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1878	693,743	1,157,791	1 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1879	734,282	1,127,249	1 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880	770,524	1,203,916	1 11 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1881	781,625	1,408,928	1 16 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1882	817,468	1,504,913	1 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

PARTICULARS OF CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

RETURN of Customs Revenue for the Colony of New South Wales, from 1876 to 1882, both inclusive, showing the amounts received under each article subject to Duty.

SPIRITS.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Proof gallons.	£
	s.		
1876	10	970,481	485,240
1877	10	1,012,806	506 403
1878	10	1,089,191	544,595
1879	10	979,210	489,605
* „	12	52,779	31,667
1880	12	999,744	599,847
1881	12	1,103,101	661,861
1882	12	1,154,720	692,832

* From the 11th December, 1879.

1882.	Proof Gallons.	£
Brandy	373,583	224,150
Gin	13,846	8,307
Geneva	148,265	88,958
Liqueurs	7,622	4,573
Whiskey	226,624	135,974
Rum... ..	346,978	208,186
Perfumed Spirits	5,420	3,252
All other Spirits	32,382	19,429
Total	1,154,720	

WINE—STILL.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s.		
1876	4	173,667	34,733
1877	4	176,734	35,346
1878	4	184,360	36,872
1879	4	144,813	28,962
* „	5	9,726	2,431
1880	5	143,433	35,858
1881	5	157,441	39,360
1882	5	165,388	41,347

* From 11th December, 1879.

WINE—SPARKLING.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s.		
1876	6	12,234	3,670
1877	6	13,349	4,004
1878	6	13,363	4,008
1879	6	10,467	3,140
* „	10	699	349
1880	10	10,757	5,378
1881	10	15,405	7,702
1882	10	20,618	10,309

* From 11th December, 1879.

ALE AND BEER IN WOOD.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	d.		
1876	6	887,000	22,175
1877	6	656,367	16,409
1878	6	473,225	11,830
1879	6	521,710	13,042
* „	9	13,604	510
1880	9	8,533	320
† „	6	340,815	8,520
1881	6	445,013	11,125
1882	6	398,720	9,968

* From 11th December, 1879, to 15th January, 1880.

† From 16th January, 1880.

ALE AND BEER IN BOTTLE.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s. d.		
1876	0 9	404,667	15,175
1877	0 9	513,506	19,256
1878	0 9	587,546	22,033
1879	0 9	599,502	22,481
* „	1 0	34,254	1,712
1880	1 0	24,650	1,232
† „	0 9	573,162	21,493
1881	0 9	625,447	23,454
1882	0 9	842,826	31,606

* From 11th December, 1879, to 15th January, 1880.

† From 16th January, 1880.

TOBACCO—MANUFACTURED.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	s. d.		£
*1876	2 0	252,104	25,210
†1877	2 0	232,513	23,251
1878	2 0	261,142	26,114
1879	2 0	263,854	26,385
‡ „	2 6	6,803	850
1880	2 6	5,016	627
§ „	2 0	241,965	24,196
1881	2 0	306,724	30,672
1882	2 0	311,130	31,113
* From 1st January to 16th February, 1876			2s. 3d. per lb.
† From 25th January to 15th March, 1877			2s. 3d. „
‡ From 11th December, 1879, to 15th January, 1880			2s. 6d. „
§ From 16th January, 1880			2s. 0d. „

TOBACCO—LEAF.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	s. d.		£
*1876	1 0	908,154	45,407
1877	1 0	1,149,651	57,482
1878	1 0	1,164,225	58,211
1879	1 0	753,158	37,657
† „	1 3	10,685	667
1880	1 3	15,503	968
‡ „	1 0	851,720	42,586
1881	1 0	1,125,398	56,269
1882	1 0	1,055,240	52,762
* From 1st January to 16th February, 1876			1s. 6d. per lb.
† From 11th December, 1879, to 15th January, 1880			1s. 3d. „
‡ From 16th January, 1880			1s. 0d. „

CIGARS.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	s.		
1876	5	76,679	19,169
1877	5	87,191	21,797
1878	5	98,408	24,602
1879	5	110,389	27,597
1880	5	116,067	29,016
1881	5	159,548	39,886
1882	5	179,128	44,782

TEA.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1876 -	3	5,220,320	65,254
1877	3	5,389,625	67,370
1878	3	5,060,720	63,259
1879	3	6,703,466	83,793
1880	3	5,923,336	74,041
1881	3	6,897,008	86,212
1882	3	7,026,320	87,829

COFFEE.

Year.				Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
				d.		
1876	...	...	...	3	499,564	6,244
1877	...	...	...	3	452,404	5,655
1878	...	...	...	3	443,868	5,548
1879	...	...	...	3	441,664	5,520
1880	...	...	...	3	553,062	6,913
1881	...	...	...	3	577,027	7,212
1882	...	...	...	3	588,720	7,359

CHICORY.

Year.				Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
				d.		
1876	...	...	...	3	289,916	3,623
1877	...	...	...	3	317,045	3,963
1878	...	...	...	3	304,546	3,806
1879	...	...	...	3	281,264	3,515
1880	...	...	...	3	325,558	4,069
1881	...	...	...	3	271,900	3,398
1882	...	...	...	3	279,280	3,491

SUGAR (REFINED).

Year.				Rate per cwt.	Cwts.	£
				s. d.		
1876	...	...	...	6 8	6,864	2,288
1877	...	...	...	6 8	6,164	2,054
1878	...	...	...	6 8	3,573	1,191
1879	...	...	...	6 8	4,197	1,399
1880	...	...	...	6 8	3,187	1,062
1881	...	...	...	6 8	5,250	1,750
1882	...	...	...	6 8	2,166	722

SUGAR (RAW).

Year.				Rate per cwt.	Cwts.	£
				s.		
1876	...	...	...	5	184,940	46,235
1877	...	...	...	5	208,035	52,008
1878	...	...	...	5	265,178	66,294
1879	...	...	...	5	269,312	67,328
1880	...	...	...	5	228,171	57,042
1881	...	...	...	5	187,551	46,887
1882	...	...	...	5	182,356	45,589

MOLASSES.

Year.				Rate per cwt.	Cwts.	£
				s. d.		
1876	...	...	...	3 4	189	31
1877	...	...	...	3 4	452	75
1878	3 4	1,573	262
1879	3 4	3,596	599
1880	3 4	11,701	1,950
1881	3 4	13,875	2,312
1882	3 4	17,538	2,923

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OPIUM.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	s.		
1876	10	18,530	9,265
1877	10	18,345	9,172
1878	10	18,697	9,348
1879	10	21,028	10,514
1880	10	21,880	10,940
1881	10	26,138	13,068
1882	10	25,922	12,961

RICE.

Year.	Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
	s.		
1876	60	3,480	10,440
1877	60	3,246	9,738
1878	60	3,775	11,325
1879	60	4,528	13,585
1880	60	3,433	10,300
1881	60	5,023	15,069
1882	60	5,074	15,224

DRIED FRUITS.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1876	2	4,056,840	33,807
1877	2	5,208,314	43,402
1878	2	4,559,137	37,992
1879	2	3,885,838	32,381
1880	2	4,443,272	37,027
1881	2	6,942,927	57,857
1882	2	6,182,640	51,522

NUTS.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1876	1	188,827	786
1877	1	207,932	866
1878	1	267,545	1,114
1879	1	147,190	613
1880	1	158,403	660
1881	1	313,783	1,307
1882	1	317,040	1,321

MALT.

Year.	Rate per bushel.	Bushels.	£
	d.		
1876	6	188,088	4,702
1877	6	232,719	5,817
1878	6	236,652	5,916
1879	6	286,104	7,152
1880	6	253,547	6,338
1881	6	262,284	6,557
1882	6	364,880	9,122

HOPS

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1876	3	526,931	6,586
1877	3	484,246	6,053
1878	3	623,510	7,793
1879	3	490,269	6,128
1880	3	564,129	7,051
1881	3	735,754	9,196
1882	3	785,360	9,817

SARSAPARILLA.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s.		
1876	4	4,747	949
1877	4	6,792	1,358
1878	4	5,350	1,070
1879	4	4,524	904
1880	4	4,132	826
1881	4	4,545	909
1882	4	4,515	903

BONDED WAREHOUSES—LICENSE FEES.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
1876	4,990
1877	5,579
1878	5,907
1879	6,246
1880	6,097
1881	7,031
1882	6,350

RENT OF GOODS IN QUEEN'S WAREHOUSE.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
1876	511
1877	368
1878	499
1879	493
1880	243
1881	230
1882	282

PILOTAGE.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
1876	14,479
1877	15,357
1878	17,776
1879	18,005
1880	14,462
1881	20,463
1882	26,454

HARBOUR AND LIGHT RATES.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
1876	8,533
1877	9,072
1878	10,351
1879	9,959
1880	8,197
1881	10,330
1882	13,553

REMOVAL DUES.

						£
1876	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,404
1877	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,845
1878	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,023
1879	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,997
1880	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,022
1881	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,698
1882	...	...	...	.....	.....	4,034

FISHERIES ROYALTY.

						£
1881	...	...	...	.....	.....	405
1882	...	...	...	.....	.....	529

CHINESE RESTRICTION ACT.

						£
1881	...	...	...	.....	.....	930
1882	...	...	...	.....	.....	8,520

RETURN of New Specific Duties collected at the Port of Sydney only from 1875 to 1880, both inclusive, and the whole of New South Wales for 1881 and 1882.*

BACON AND HAMS.

Year.				Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
				d.		
1875	...	...	...	2	269,640	2,247 Sydney only
1876	...	...	...	2	192,480	1,604 "
1877	...	...	...	2	313,440	2,612 "
1878	...	...	...	2	325,920	2,716 "
1879	...	...	...	2	338,400	2,820 "
1880	...	...	...	2	241,440	2,012 "
1881	...	...	...	2	299,520	2,496 The whole Colony
1882	...	...	...	2	566,640	4,722 "

BAGS AND SACKS.

Year.				Rate per doz.	Dozs.	£
				s.		
1875	...	...	...	1	43,720	2,186 Sydney only
1876	...	...	...	1	33,840	1,692 "
1877	...	...	...	1	15,320	766 "
1878	...	...	...	1	50,240	2,512 "
1879	...	...	...	1	56,640	2,832 "
1880	...	...	...	1	30,200	1,510 "
1881	...	...	...	1	80,760	4,038 The whole Colony
1882	...	...	...	1	85,540	4,277 "

* Previous to 1881 the Specific Duties collected at the Out-ports were not kept under separate headings for each article.

BAGS—GUNNY.

Year.				Rate per doz.	Dozs.	£
				d.		
1875	...	...	...	6	3,240	81 Sydney only
1876	...	...	...	6	160	4 "
1877	...	...	...	6	2,360	59 "
1878	...	...	...	6	1,640	41 "
1879	...	...	...	6	3,640	91 "
1880	...	...	...	6	11,520	288 "
1881	...	...	...	6	7,860	184 The whole Colony
1882	...	...	...	6	4,720	118 "

BISCUITS.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	223,440	931 Sydney only
1876	1	292,320	1,218 "
1877	1	347,760	1,449 "
1878	1	381,360	1,589 "
1879	1	291,120	1,213 "
1880	1	332,160	1,384 "
1881	1	432,240	1,801 The whole Colony
1882	1	438,000	1,825 "

BLUE.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	189,360	789 Sydney only
1876	1	276,720	1,153 "
1877	1	146,880	612 "
1878	1	240,720	1,003 "
1879	1	326,880	1,362 "
1880	1	295,920	1,233 "
1881	1	331,200	1,380 The whole Colony
1882	1	403,680	1,682 "

CANDLES.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	2,079,840	8,666 Sydney only
1876	1	1,998,000	8,325 "
1877	1	2,640,720	11,003 "
1878	1	1,789,200	7,455 "
1879	1	1,938,000	8,075 "
1880	1	1,400,400	5,835 "
1881	1	2,727,360	11,364 The whole Colony
1882	1	2,796,720	11,653 "

CEMENT.

Year.	Rate per barrel.	Barrels.	£
	s.		
1875	2	22,840	2,284 Sydney only
1876	2	35,940	3,594 "
1877	2	38,310	3,831 "
1878	2	38,040	3,804 "
1879	2	55,820	5,582 "
1880	2	45,290	4,529 "
1881	2	142,790	14,279 The whole Colony
1882	2	157,920	15,792 "

CHEESE.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	2	169,080	1,409 Sydney only
1876	2	316,320	2,636 "
1877	2	440,760	3,673 "
1878	2	323,880	2,699 "
1879	2	148,560	1,238 "
1880	2	73,920	616 "
1881	2	160,200	1,335 The whole Colony
1882	2	287,520	2,396 "

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CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.

Year.				Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
				d.		
1875	3	231,600	2,895 Sydney only.
1876	3	160,560	2,007 "
1877	...	...	...	3	258,560	3,232 "
1878	...	...	...	3	218,320	2,729 "
1879	...	...	...	3	235,440	2,943 "
1880	...	...	...	3	220,560	2,757 "
1881	...	...	...	3	333,280	4,166 The whole Colony
1882	...	...	...	3	365,440	4,568 "

CONFECTIONERY.

Year.				Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
				d.		
1875	...	...	...	1½	350,400	2,190 Sydney only.
1876	...	...	...	1½	326,880	2,043 "
1877	...	...	...	1½	275,840	1,724 "
1878	...	...	...	1½	174,720	1,092 "
1879	...	...	...	1½	156,640	979 "
1880	...	...	...	1½	207,680	1,298 "
1881	...	...	...	1½	324,800	2,030 The whole Colony
1882	...	...	...	1½	429,280	2,683 "

CORDAGE.

Year.				Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
				s.		
1875	...	...	...	40	361	723 Sydney only.
1876	...	...	...	40	248	497 "
1877	...	...	...	40	307	615 "
1878	...	...	...	40	367	734 "
1879	...	...	...	40	197	394 "
1880	...	...	...	40	197	394 "
1881	...	...	...	40	344	688 The whole Colony
1882	...	...	...	40	463	927 "

CORN FLOUR AND MAIZENA.

Year.				Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
				d.		
1875	...	...	...	1	42,240	176 Sydney only.
1876	...	...	...	1	87,120	363 "
1877	...	...	...	1	88,800	370 "
1878	...	...	...	1	78,000	325 "
1879	1	69,840	291 "
1880	1	96,240	401 "
1881	1	126,240	526 The whole Colony
1882	1	153,600	640 "

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DATES.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	213,120	888 Sydney only.
1876	1	213,840	891 "
1877	1	229,200	955 "
1878	1	462,240	1,926 "
1879	1	346,560	1,444 "
1880	1	234,000	975 "
1881	1	58,800	245 " The whole Colony
1882	1	247,680	1,032 "

DOORS.

Year.	Rate each.	No.	£
	s.		
1875	1	6,240	312 Sydney only.
1876	1	10,600	530 "
1877	1	22,000	1,100 "
1878	1	17,360	868 "
1879	1	21,960	1,098 "
1880	1	24,220	1,211 "
1881	1	38,200	1,910 " The whole Colony
1882	1	47,840	2,392 "

FISH.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	2,754,720	11,478 Sydney only
1876	1	2,389,680	9,957 "
1877	1	2,785,440	11,606 "
1878	1	3,508,800	14,620 "
1879	1	2,510,880	10,462 "
1880	1	1,858,800	7,745 "
1881	1	3,791,760	15,799 " The whole Colony
1882	1	4,446,000	18,525 "

BOTTLED FRUITS.

Year.	Rate per dozen.	Dozs.	£
	s.		
1875	2	8,760	876 Sydney only
1876	2	5,260	526 "
1877	2	5,530	553 "
1878	2	4,690	469 "
1879	2	7,650	765 "
1880	2	3,620	362 "
1881	2	4,810	481 " The whole Colony
1882	2	8,500	850 "

GINGER

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	146,880	612 Sydney only
1876	1	221,040	921 "
1877	1	144,960	604 "
1878	1	158,640	661 "
1879	1	169,440	706 "
1880	1	119,280	497 "
1881	1	151,440	631 The whole Colony
1882	1	298,800	1,245 "

GALVANIZED IRON.

Year.	Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
	s.		
1875	40	4,726	9,453 Sydney only
1876	40	4,370	8,740 "
1877	40	6,249	12,498 "
1878	40	7,831	15,663 "
1879	40	6,491	12,983 "
1880	40	9,782	19,564 "
1881	40	13,412	26,824 The whole Colony
1882	40	15,798	31,596 "

GALVANIZED MANUFACTURES.

Year.	Rate per cwt.	Cwts.	£
	s.		
1875	3	4,120	618 Sydney only.
1876	3	4,920	738 "
1877	3	5,593	839 "
1878	3	6,200	930 "
1879	3	4,400	660 "
1880	3	3,840	576 "
1881	3	12,053	1,808 The whole Colony
1882	3	21,140	3,171 "

IRON WIRE.

Year.	Rate per cwt.	Cwts.	£
	s.		
1875	1	97,940	4,897 Sydney only
1876	1	104,980	5,249 "
1877	1	156,560	7,828 "
1878	1	117,580	5,879 "
1879	1	93,500	4,675 "
1880	1	102,100	5,105 "
1881	1	298,060	14,903 The whole Colony
1882	1	358,960	17,948 "

JAMS AND JELLIES.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	1,500,480	6,252 Sydney only
1876	1	2,154,240	8,976 "
1877	1	2,237,040	9,321 "
1878	1	2,269,440	9,456 "
1879	1	2,140,320	8,918 "
1880	1	2,065,200	8,605 "
1881	1	2,937,360	12,239 The whole Colony
1882	1	4,288,560	17,869 "

MUSTARD.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	332,400	1,385 Sydney only
1876	1	229,920	958 "
1877	1	243,840	1,016 "
1878	1	246,960	1,029 "
1879	1	270,960	1,129 "
1880	1	260,640	1,086 "
1881	1	423,120	1,763 The whole Colony
1882	1	347,040	1,446 "

NAILS.

Year.	Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
	s.		
1875	40	1,687	3,374 Sydney only
1876	40	1,557	3,115 "
1877	40	1,794	3,588 "
1878	40	1,743	3,487 "
1879	40	1,647	3,295 "
1880	40	1,704	3,408 "
1881	40	3,320	6,641 The whole Colony
1882	40	3,431	6,863 "

OIL—KEROSENE.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	d.		
1875	6	270,640	6,766 Sydney only
1876	6	259,360	6,484 "
1877	6	304,800	7,620 "
1878	6	297,040	7,426 "
1879	6	368,400	9,210 "
1880	6	319,440	7,986 "
1881	6	416,640	10,416 The whole Colony
1882	6	468,120	11,703 "

OILS—OTHER.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	d.		
1875	6	382,520	9,563 Sydney only
1876	6	235,880	5,897 "
1877	6	320,480	8,012 "
1878	6	441,920	11,048 "
1879	6	383,360	9,584 "
1880	6	482,160	12,054 "
1881	6	669,840	16,746 The whole Colony
1882	6	587,680	14,692 "

OILMEN'S STORES—SAUCES AND PICKLES.

Year.	Rate per dozen.	Dozs.	£
	d.		
1875	6	97,480	2,437 Sydney only
1876	6	123,960	3,099 "
1877	6	97,520	2,438 "
1878	6	91,400	2,285 "
1879	6	101,600	2,540 "
1880	6	103,600	2,590 "
1881	6	177,240	4,431 The whole Colony
1882	6	174,360	4,359 "

PAINTS.

Year.	Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
	s.		
1875	40	1,259	2,519 Sydney only
1876	40	1,171	2,342 "
1877	40	1,211	2,422 "
1878	40	1,586	3,172 "
1879	40	1,374	2,748 "
1880	40	1,425	2,850 "
1881	40	2,108	4,217 The whole Colony
1882	40	2,563	5,126 "

PAPER—WRITING AND FANCY.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	157,200	655 Sydney only
1876	1	200,880	837 "
1877	1	340,560	1,419 "
1878	1	307,440	1,281 "
1879	1	657,360	2,739 "
1880	1	186,960	779 "
1881	1	290,400	1,210 The whole Colony
1882	1	325,920	1,358 "

PAPER—BROWN AND WRAPPING.

Year.				Rate per cwt.	Cwts.	£
				s. d.		
1875	...	...	...	3 4	14,190	2,365 Sydney only
1876	...	...	...	3 4	13,308	2,218 "
1877	...	...	...	3 4	9,648	1,608 "
1878	...	...	...	3 4	12,462	2,077 "
1879	...	...	...	3 4	5,760	960 "
1880	...	...	...	3 4	12,522	2,087 "
1881	...	...	...	3 4	22,362	3,727 The whole Colony
1882	...	...	...	3 4	17,226	2,871 "

PEPPER.

Year.				Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
				d.		
1875	...	...	...	2	81,840	682 Sydney only
1876	...	...	...	2	168,840	1,407 "
1877	...	...	...	2	157,560	1,313 "
1878	...	...	...	2	163,080	1,359 "
1879	...	...	...	2	126,600	1,055 "
1880	...	...	...	2	202,080	1,684 "
1881	...	...	...	2	249,360	2,078 The whole Colony
1882	...	...	...	2	271,680	2,264 "

POWDER—BLASTING.

Year.				Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
				d.		
1875	...	...	...	1	508,320	2,118 Sydney only
1876	...	...	...	1	339,840	1,416 "
1877	...	...	...	1	422,400	1,760 "
1878	...	...	...	1	646,800	2,695 "
1879	...	...	...	1	480,720	2,003 "
1880	...	...	...	1	990,720	4,128 "
1881	...	...	...	1	1,654,080	6,892 The whole Colony
1882	...	...	...	1	1,572,720	6,553 "

POWDER—SPORTING.

Year.				Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
				d.		
1875	...	...	...	3	71,840	898 Sydney only
1876	...	...	...	3	60,480	756 "
1877	...	...	...	3	62,640	783 "
1878	...	...	...	3	66,720	834 "
1879	3	51,120	639 "
1880	3	73,840	923 "
1881	3	109,840	1,373 The whole Colony
1882	3	114,720	1,434 "

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PRESERVES.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	225,360	939 Sydney only
1876	1	242,400	1,010 "
1877	1	393,120	1,638 "
1878	1	274,320	1,143 "
1879	1	351,360	1,464 "
1880	1	244,080	1,017 "
1881	1	543,120	2,263 The whole Colony
1882	1	889,920	3,708 "

ROPE.

Year.	Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
	s.		
1875	40	465	931 Sydney only
1876	40	391	783 "
1877	40	275	551 "
1878	40	524	1,049 "
1879	40	351	702 "
1880	40	304	609 "
1881	40	373	747 The whole Colony
1882	40	309	618 "

SAGO.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	166,080	692 Sydney only
1876	1	173,520	723 "
1877	1	191,040	796 "
1878	1	137,040	571 "
1879	1	35,040	146 "
1880	1	62,640	261 "
1881	1	28,800	120 The whole Colony
1882	1	37,680	157 "

SALT AND SALTPETRE.

Year.	Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
	s.		
1875	20	12,551	12,551 Sydney only
1876	20	9,909	9,909 "
1877	20	14,266	14,266 "
1878	20	9,804	9,804 "
1879	20	9,695	9,695 "
1880	20	17,199	17,199 "
1881	20	22,259	22,259 The whole Colony
1882	20	16,992	16,992 "

SASHES.

Year.				Rate each.	No.	£
				s.		
1875	...	...	...	1	820	41 Sydney only
1876	...	...	...	1	1,700	85 "
1877	...	...	...	1	1,460	73 "
1878	...	...	...	1	840	42 "
1879	...	...	...	1	1,520	76 "
1880	...	...	...	1	660	33 "
1881	...	...	...	1	6,380	319 The whole Colony
1882	...	...	...	1	9,780	489 "

SHOT.

Year.				Rate per cwt.	Cwts.	£
				s.		
1875	...	...	...	5	2,644	661 Sydney only
1876	...	...	...	5	4,496	1,124 "
1877	...	...	...	5	3,396	849 "
1878	...	...	...	5	3,440	860 "
1879	...	...	...	5	5,284	1,321 "
1880	...	...	...	5	4,828	1,207 "
1881	...	...	...	5	8,680	2,170 The whole Colony
1882	...	...	...	5	9,156	2,289 "

SHUTTERS.

Year.				Rate each.	No.	£ s. d.
				s.		
1875	...	...	...	1	Nil.	Nil. Sydney only
1876	...	...	...	1	6	0 6 0 "
1877	...	...	...	1	20	1 0 0 "
1878	...	...	...	1	99	4 19 0 "
1879	...	...	...	1	140	7 0 0 "
1880	...	...	...	1	1	0 1 0 "
1881	...	...	...	1	80	4 0 0 The whole Colony
1882	...	...	...	1	100	5 0 0 "

SODA CRYSTALS.

Year.				Rate per ton.	Tons.	£
				s.		
1875	...	...	...	20	1,444	1,444 Sydney only
1876	...	...	...	20	700	700 "
1877	...	...	...	20	1,198	1,198 "
1878	...	...	...	20	900	900 "
1879	20	1,281	1,281 "
1880	20	1,171	1,171 "
1881	20	2,051	2,051 The whole Colony
1882	20	1,101	1,101 "

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SPICES.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	2	75,000	625 Sydney only
1876	2	76,080	634 "
1877	2	78,240	652 "
1878	2	79,320	661 "
1879	2	49,920	419 "
1880	2	80,040	667 "
1881	2	128,400	1,070 The whole Colony
1882	2	108,360	903 "

SPIRITS—METHYLATED.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s.		
1875	2	4,440	440 Sydney only
1876	2	8,110	811 "
1877	2	7,950	795 "
1878	2	11,340	1,134 "
1879	2	10,240	1,024 "
1880	2	10,950	1,095 "
1881	2	13,410	1,341 The whole Colony
1882	2	16,730	1,673 "

STARCH.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	1	864,000	3,600 Sydney only
1876	1	849,600	3,540 "
1877	1	994,080	4,142 "
1878	1	805,200	3,355 "
1879	1	1,002,720	4,178 "
1880	1	1,013,520	4,223 "
1881	1	1,395,360	5,814 The whole Colony
1882	1	839,040	3,496 "

TIMBER—DRESSED.

Year.	Rate per 100 sup. feet.	Feet.	£
	s.		
1875	2	1,056,000	1,056 Sydney only
1876	2	1,875,000	1,875 "
1877	2	2,301,000	2,301 "
1878	2	4,687,000	4,687 "
1879	2	5,061,000	5,061 "
1880	2	5,185,000	5,185 "
1881	2	6,703,000	6,703 The whole Colony
1882	2	13,677,000	13,677 "

TIMBER—UNDRESSED.

Year.	Rate per 100 sup. feet.	Feet.	£
	s.		
1875	1	6,154,000	3,077 Sydney only
1876	1	6,080,000	3,040 "
1877	1	6,670,000	3,335 "
1878	1	11,724,000	5,862 "
1879	1	17,354,000	8,677 "
1880	1	11,018,000	5,509 "
1881	1	17,358,000	8,679 The whole Colony
1882	1	32,072,000	16,036 "

TOBACCO—SHEEPWASH.

Year.	Rate per lb.	lbs.	£
	d.		
1875	3	Nil.	Nil. Sydney only
1876	3	1,040	13 "
1877	3	480	6 "
1878	3	3,120	39 "
1879	3	Nil.	Nil. "
1880	3	2,320	29 "
1881	3	80	1 The whole Colony
1882	3	320	4 "

TURPENTINE.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s.		
1875	1	26,440	1,322 Sydney only
1876	1	21,100	1,055 "
1877	1	30,120	1,506 "
1878	1	26,760	1,338 "
1879	1	30,360	1,518 "
1880	1	35,240	1,762 "
1881	1	39,460	1,973 The whole Colony
1882	1	60,860	3,043 "

VARNISH.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	s.		
1875	2	14,140	1,414 Sydney only
1876	2	12,470	1,247 "
1877	2	14,240	1,424 "
1878	2	18,920	1,892 "
1879	2	19,890	1,989 "
1880	2	16,830	1,683 "
1881	2	20,040	2,004 The whole Colony
1882	2	28,010	2,801 "

VINEGAR.

Year.	Rate per gallon.	Gallons.	£
	d.		
1875	6	83,920	2,098 Sydney only
1876	6	81,280	2,032 "
1877	6	75,680	1,892 "
1878	6	86,160	2,154 "
1879	6	72,560	1,814 "
1880	6	112,640	2,816 "
1881	6	131,440	3,286 The whole Colony
1882	6	162,000	4,050 "

WOOLPACKS.

Year.	Rate each.	No.	£
	d.		
1875	3	154,320	1,929 Sydney only
1876	3	150,720	1,884 "
1877	3	138,960	1,737 "
1878	3	154,240	1,928 "
1879	3	253,280	3,166 "
1880	3	238,800	2,985 "
1881	3	500,880	6,261 The whole Colony
1882	3	485,040	6,063 "

TOTAL Collection of new Specific Duties for the whole Colony.

Year.	Sydney.	Out Stations.	Totals.
	£	£	£
1875	125,573	Nil	125,573
1876	120,679	32,869	153,548
1877	144,416	23,142	167,558
1878	151,313	23,429	174,742
1879	147,992	19,777	167,769
1880	153,949	17,212	171,161
1881	218,182	27,513	245,695
1882	253,348	28,341	281,689

REVENUE collected at the Port of Sydney for the Years 1880-81-82.

Articles.	1880.			1881.			1882.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brandy	163,333	11	7	174,314	18	11	184,234	4	5
Gin	5,065	7	0	5,882	16	3	6,353	7	4
Geneva	77,504	10	3	74,939	10	7	77,939	5	1
Liqueurs	2,789	11	5	3,321	6	5	4,215	6	3
Whiskey	72,163	6	8	93,106	13	2	106,765	0	6
Rum	152,807	1	8	171,676	16	6	180,108	9	5
Perfumed	2,220	16	0	2,835	1	3	3,124	11	6
All other	17,301	11	11	16,849	5	2	16,589	11	0
Still Wine	31,851	8	4	34,017	15	0	36,187	15	9
Sparkling Wine	4,779	15	11	6,879	6	3	9,391	12	9
Beer, in wood	7,721	13	3	10,410	12	0	9,182	12	3
Do. in bottle	20,673	18	8	21,043	14	9	29,248	19	1
Tobacco, manufactured	13,712	12	3	18,870	0	2	20,002	9	6
Do. leaf	43,249	11	10	56,111	6	6	52,237	7	3
Cigars	26,223	6	4	36,872	4	0	41,615	12	5
Tea	67,437	9	0	79,038	10	7	80,301	10	7
Coffee	5,883	11	3	6,344	14	5	6,479	15	4
Chicory	4,067	7	6	3,356	9	0	3,467	6	9
Sugar, refined	250	16	9	980	7	10	362	14	0
Do. raw	49,226	8	2	39,076	15	3	38,588	0	5
Molasses	1,861	4	10	2,063	18	1	2,505	5	8
Opium	9,174	5	2	10,932	8	1	11,195	2	2
Rice	9,399	18	9	14,056	18	5	14,110	19	9
Dried Fruits	32,829	14	2	51,878	0	7	45,813	14	1
Nuts	629	4	6	1,256	7	7	1,274	15	5
Malt	5,871	6	3	6,149	7	0	8,602	2	6
Hops	6,406	11	1	8,475	18	5	8,995	7	3
Sarsaparilla	725	16	2	847	18	7	819	5	10
New Specific	153,949	1	8	218,182	8	4	253,347	19	7
Bonded Warehouses	5,119	0	0	5,045	10	0	5,351	0	0
Queen's Warehouse	81	2	2	87	14	2	81	17	3
Fisheries Royalty ... ..	.....			403	3	6	529	6	0
Chinese Restriction ... ..	.....			930	0	0	8,390	0	0
Pilotage, Sydney	9,909	6	6	13,272	1	2	16,371	4	10
Do. Outports	203	19	4	226	0	0	241	3	4
Dues	1,414	5	0	1,795	5	8	2,507	0	0
Harbour and Light Dues	5,752	18	0	7,429	15	4	9,553	16	4
	£1,011,591	9	4	1,198,960	18	11	1,296,085	11	7

RETURN of New Specific Duties collected at the Port of Sydney for the
Years 1880-81-82.

Articles.	1880.			1881.			1882.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bacon and Hams	2,012	0	7	2,076	14	3	4,130	16	11
Bags and Sacks	1,510	14	4	3,549	13	2	3,878	10	3
Bags (Gunny)	288	8	0	175	17	0	101	9	9
Biscuits	1,384	15	2	1,442	16	9	1,476	7	5
Blue	1,233	16	7	1,269	9	8	1,525	10	5
Candles	5,835	15	0	10,646	12	3	10,910	9	5
Cement	4,529	0	0	12,725	8	0	14,644	16	9
Cheese	616	19	11	729	16	2	1,779	10	10
Chocolate and Cocoa	2,757	17	7	3,841	14	4	4,282	19	7
Confectionery	1,298	1	6	1,202	11	8	1,569	12	7
Cordage	395	6	11	633	5	2	857	6	2
Corn Flour and Maizena	401	8	8	412	5	6	519	12	5
Dates	975	11	8	239	1	8	1,019	4	6
Doors	1,211	6	0	1,783	5	0	2,289	7	0
Fish (dried, preserved, and salt)	7,745	19	8	14,999	11	6	17,547	6	2
Fruits (bottled)	362	1	4	410	11	2	766	15	9
Ginger	497	19	6	591	1	5	1,182	16	2
Galvanized Iron	19,564	17	3	24,989	11	10	29,351	13	5
Galvanized Manufactures	576	1	7	1,456	19	10	2,871	10	3
Iron Wire	5,105	13	7	12,469	11	0	14,274	15	3
Jams and Jellies	8,605	0	9	10,913	12	9	16,108	13	2
Mustard	1,086	13	10	1,611	2	9	1,310	7	5
Nails	3,408	18	4	6,384	11	1	6,440	12	5
Oil (Kerosene)	7,986	5	0	8,657	10	9	9,749	1	11
Oils (other)... ..	12,054	14	0	14,879	10	7	13,595	17	4
Oil Stores, Sauces, Pickles, &c.	2,590	11	2	3,974	7	8	3,892	3	7
Paints	2,850	4	3	3,995	3	9	4,864	17	8
Paper (writing and fancy)	779	9	6	1,096	16	3	1,379	9	8
Do. (brown and wrapping)	2,087	3	6	3,449	0	7	2,404	1	6
Pepper	1,684	11	2	1,900	10	11	2,092	1	3
Powder (blasting)	4,128	15	2	6,327	9	0	6,122	19	3
Do. (sporting)	923	6	6	1,283	5	1	1,312	0	11
Preserves	1,017	2	10	2,136	13	11	3,560	18	10
Rope	609	6	4	631	2	10	469	14	9
Sago	261	9	0	19	8	2	64	8	5
Salt and Saltpetre... ..	17,199	3	5	19,164	14	11	14,839	6	3
Sashes	33	10	0	66	8	0	230	7	0
Shot	1,207	11	7	2,051	0	5	2,139	5	3
Shutters	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0
Soda Crystals	1,171	11	4	1,844	7	2	1,040	5	0
Spices	667	19	4	906	15	2	774	16	0
Spirits (methylated)	1,095	9	5	1,328	16	9	1,634	5	10
Starch	4,423	4	5	5,315	9	10	3,229	8	10
Timber (dressed)	5,185	13	3	6,295	14	9	13,234	18	0
Do. (undressed)	5,509	11	6	7,666	3	5	15,008	14	11
Tobacco (sheepwash)	29	18	6	1	6	0	.....	
Turpentine... ..	1,762	11	9	1,849	11	1	2,925	4	5
Varnish	1,683	6	0	1,838	15	11	2,649	8	11
Vinegar	2,816	8	0	2,868	8	9	3,555	7	10
Woolpacks	2,985	16	0	4,076	12	9	3,737	10	3
	£	153,949	1 8	218,182	8 4		253,347	19 7	

REVENUE collected at the Out-ports during the Years 1881 and 1882.

Stations.	1881.			1882.		
	Fixed.	New Specific.	Total.	Fixed.	New Specific.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Newcastle	54,850 1 5	9,524 17 5	64,374 18 10	59,402 4 6	8,847 10 1	68,249 14 7
Albury	19,694 14 2	4,270 8 1	23,965 2 3	18,169 17 0	4,040 0 1	22,209 17 1
Moama	13,892 18 2	4,576 5 11	18,469 4 1	10,788 9 1	3,496 7 6	14,284 16 7
Corowa	6,534 19 10	2,083 0 7	8,618 0 5	6,390 10 5	1,959 9 0	8,349 19 5
Deniliquin	18,095 3 8	3,192 5 2	21,287 8 10	16,697 9 6	3,216 16 7	19,914 6 1
Hay	13,972 17 1	1,266 8 4	15,239 5 5	9,885 6 3	1,438 15 4	11,324 1 7
Swan Hill	435 4 4	323 2 5	758 6 9	376 5 3	192 19 9	569 5 0
Wentworth	5,329 14 5	819 3 7	6,148 18 0	4,982 14 8	728 14 5	5,711 9 1
Howlong	984 3 9	162 5 3	1,146 9 0	614 5 7	87 1 9	701 7 4
Euston	933 12 2	82 16 8	1,016 8 10	1,043 6 3	112 13 9	1,156 0 0
Maryland	406 1 2	94 0 0	500 1 2	166 11 7	36 7 6	202 19 1
Bourke	7,531 18 8	84 1 1	7,615 19 9	9,037 11 11	604 7 7	9,641 19 6
Cobar	6,895 12 11	46 16 6	6,942 9 5	5,461 18 0	21 9 6	5,483 7 6
Tocumwall	605 7 4	98 13 1	704 0 5	1,133 18 5	168 10 6	1,302 8 11
Wilcannia	12,667 11 11	727 1 3	13,394 13 2	13,606 10 10	2,783 13 4	16,390 4 2
Morpeth	12,367 11 6	2 0 0	12,369 11 6	12,990 18 6	52 11 4	13,043 9 10
Stanthorpe	226 2 9	71 11 7	297 14 4	963 14 5	162 8 5	1,126 2 10
Brewarrina	4,181 2 11	19 11 4	4,200 14 3	4,343 13 6	67 14 2	4,411 7 8
Hungerford	1 4 0	.....	1 4 0	1 3 0	6 5 0	7 8 0
Mungindi	21 9 5	0 10 0	21 19 5	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0
Grafton	1,115 5 10	11 12 0	1,126 17 10	1,280 11 7	0 4 3	1,280 15 10
Richmond River	115 9 6	.....	115 9 6	27 12 2	.....	27 12 2
Wollongong	39 9 8	5 17 11	45 7 7	101 17 4	.....	101 17 4
Tweed River	704 18 3	27 10 2	732 8 5	989 2 7	79 8 4	1,068 10 11
Bogabilla	205 19 0	15 2 8	221 1 8	136 4 2	33 12 8	169 16 10
Barrington	598 9 4	1 17 0	600 6 4	1,129 18 4	37 14 0	1,167 12 4
Curriwillingham	20 1 6	5 19 1	26 0 7	1 8 11	18 4 2	19 13 1
Eden	28 7 8	0 5 0	28 12 8	.....	.....	.....
Tenterfield .....	.....	.....	.....	677 12 9	133 1 1	810 13 10
	182,455 12 4	27,513 2 1	209,968 14 5	180,400 16 6	28,341 0 1	208,741 16 7

STATEMENT showing the Revenue collected in the Colony of New South Wales for the Years 1881 and 1882.

Articles.	1881.		1882.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brandy	218,274	11 11	224,150	3 3
Gin	7,228	9 10	8,307	6 4
Geneva	86,571	12 9	88,957	19 1
Liqueurs	3,624	0 2	4,573	3 7
Whiskey	122,583	3 8	135,973	13 8
Rum	201,280	8 6	208,186	10 0
Perfumed	2,982	11 10	3,251	12 9
All other	19,316	11 0	19,429	5 10
Wine, still	39,360	7 11	41,347	7 9
Do. sparkling	7,702	8 9	10,308	18 3
Beer, in wood	11,125	6 9	9,967	17 9
Do. in bottle	23,454	5 1	31,606	5 1
Tobacco	30,672	7 11	31,113	10 0
Do. leaf	56,269	18 6	52,761	11 3
Cigars	39,886	18 6	44,782	7 5
Tea	86,212	12 1	87,828	12 11
Coffee	7,212	16 10	7,359	7 3
Chicory	3,398	15 0	3,491	1 9
Sugar, refined	1,750	2 7	722	1 0
Do. raw	46,887	16 0	45,588	15 4
Molasses	2,312	8 11	2,922	17 5
Opium	13,068	16 6	12,960	15 11
Rice	15,069	14 2	15,224	6 8
Dried Fruits	57,857	14 7	51,521	19 3
Nuts	1,307	8 7	1,321	8 9
Malt	6,557	2 0	9,122	6 7
Hops	9,196	18 5	9,817	2 6
Sarsaparilla	909	18 3	903	6 3
Specific Duty	245,695	10 6	281,688	0 8
Bonded Warehouses	7,031	15 5	6,350	5 7
Queen's do.	230	4 3	282	0 9
Fisheries Royalty	404	19 2	529	6 0
Pilotage	20,462	18 10	26,454	14 10
Dues	2,698	5 8	4,033	13 6
Harbour and Light	10,329	12 6	13,552	14 10
Chinese Restriction .....	.....	.....	8,520	0 0
Total	1,408,928	13 4	1,504,912	9 9

RETURN of Duty-paid Spirits, Wines, Beer and Ale, Tobacco, Manufactured and Unmanufactured, for the whole Colony, from 1876 to 1882 inclusive, showing the increase and decrease in quantity for each year consecutively.

Spirits.				Rate per Gallon.	Proof Gallons.	Gallons (Increase).	Gallons (Decrease).
				s. d.			
1876	...	...	...	10 0	970,481	.....	.....
1877	...	...	...	10 0	1,012,806	42,325	.....
1878	...	...	...	10 0	1,089,191	76,385	.....
1879	...	...	...	10 0	979,210	}	57,202
"	...	...	...	12 0	52,779		
1880	...	...	...	12 0	999,744	.....	32,245
1881	...	...	...	12 0	1,103,101	103,357	.....
1882	...	...	...	12 0	1,154,720	51,619	.....

Still Wine.				Rate per Gallon.	Gallons.	Gallons (Increase).	Gallons (Decrease).
				s. d.			
1876	...	...	...	4 0	173,667	.....	.....
1877	...	...	...	4 0	176,734	3,067	.....
1878	...	...	...	4 0	184,360	7,626	.....
1879	...	...	...	4 0	144,813	}	29,821
"	...	...	...	5 0	9,726		
1880	...	...	...	5 0	143,433	.....	11,106
1881	...	...	...	5 0	157,441	14,008	.....
1882	...	...	...	5 0	165,388	7,947	.....

Sparkling Wines.				Rate per Gallon.	Gallons.	Gallons (Increase).	Gallons (Decrease).
				s. d.			
1876	...	...	...	6 0	12,234	.....	.....
1877	...	...	...	6 0	13,349	1,115	.....
1878	...	...	...	6 0	13,363	14	.....
1879	...	...	...	6 0	10,467	}	2,197
"	...	...	...	10 0	699		
1880	...	...	...	10 0	10,757	.....	409
1881	...	...	...	10 0	15,405	4,648	.....
1882	...	...	...	10 0	20,618	5,213	.....

Ale and Beer in wood.				Rate per Gallon.	Gallons.	Gallons (Increase).	Gallons (Decrease).
				s. d.			
1876	...	...	...	0 6	887,000	.....	.....
1877	...	...	...	0 6	656,367	.....	230,633
1878	...	...	...	0 6	473,225	.....	183,142
1879	...	...	...	0 6	521,710	}	62,089
"	...	...	...	0 9	13,604		
1880	...	...	...	0 9	8,533	.....	185,966
"	...	...	...	0 6	340,815	}	104,198
1881	...	...	...	0 6	445,013		
1882	...	...	...	0 6	398,720		

Ale and Beer in bottle.				Rate per Gallon.	Gallons.	Gallons (Increase).	Gallons (Decrease).
				s. d.			
1876	...	...	...	0 9	404,667	.....	.....
1877	...	...	...	0 9	513,506	108,839	.....
1878	...	...	...	0 9	587,546	74,040	.....
1879	...	...	...	0 9	599,502	46,210	.....
"	...	...	...	1 0	34,254		
1880	...	...	...	1 0	24,650	.....	35,944
"	...	...	...	0 9	573,162		
1881	...	...	...	0 9	625,447	52,285	.....
1882	...	...	...	0 9	842,826	217,379	.....

Tobacco (Manufactured).				Rate per lb.	lbs.	lbs. (Increase).	lbs. (Decrease).
				s. d.			
1876	...	...	...	2 0	252,104	.....	.....
1877	...	...	...	2 0	232,513	.....	19,591
1878	...	...	...	2 0	261,142	28,629	.....
1879	...	...	...	2 0	263,854	9,515	.....
"	...	...	...	2 6	6,803		
1880	...	...	...	2 6	5,016	.....	23,676
"	...	...	...	2 0	241,965		
1881	...	...	...	2 0	306,724	64,759	.....
1882	...	...	...	2 0	311,130	4,406	.....

Tobacco (Leaf).				Rate per lb.	lbs.	lbs. (Increase).	lbs. (Decrease).
				s. d.			
1876	...	...	...	1 0	908,154	.....	.....
1877	...	...	...	1 0	1,149,651	241,497	.....
1878	...	...	...	1 0	1,164,225	14,574	.....
1879	...	...	...	1 0	753,158	.....	400,382
"	...	...	...	1 3	10,685		
1880	...	...	...	1 3	15,503	103,380	.....
"	...	...	...	1 0	851,720		
1881	...	...	...	1 0	1,125,398	258,175	.....
1882	...	...	...	1 0	1,055,240	.....	70,158

RETURN of Spirits Duty paid and cleared for Home Consumption from 1876 to 1882.

Year.	Brandy.	Gin.	Geneva.	Liqueurs.	Whiskey.	Rum.	Perfumed Spirits.	All other Spirits.	Total.
	Proof Gallons.	Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Gallons.	Proof Gallons.	Gallons.
1876	313,862	8,972	133,792	4,068	48,005	233,262	5,022	29,113	776,096 Sydney only.
1877	311,825	9,390	133,334	4,011	64,776	252,028	3,530	28,784	807,678 "
1878	319,283	8,936	139,605	3,930	86,065	273,744	4,573	28,126	864,262 "
1879	294,752	8,447	131,242	3,636	99,637	265,153	4,217	23,511	830,595 "
1880	272,223	8,442	129,175	4,650	120,272	254,678	3,702	28,837	821,979 "
1881	363,791	12,047	144,286	6,040	204,305	335,467	4,971	32,194	1,103,101 The whole Colony.
1882	373,583	13,846	148,265	7,622	226,624	346,978	5,420	32,382	1,154,720 "

RETURN showing the Quantity of Spirits Imported from 1871 to 1882.
(Methylated Spirit excepted.)

Year.	Liquid Gallons.	Year.	Liquid Gallons.
1871	938,626	1877	1,374,253
1872	942,905	1878	1,141,903
1873	947,297	1879	1,283,140
1874	1,071,536	1880	1,226,582
1875	1,068,599	1881	1,459,913
1876	1,088,492	1882	1,430,719

RETURN showing the Liquid Gallons of Brandy, Rum, Geneva, and Whiskey Imported from 1871 to 1882.

Year.	Liquid Gallons.	Year.	Liquid Gallons.
Brandy.			
1871	480,632	1877	579,116
1872	442,340	1878	502,007
1873	456,637	1879	515,212
1874	542,374	1880	508,162
1875	421,561	1881	546,735
1876	544,944	1882	474,938
Rum.			
1871	252,814	1877	318,110
1872	283,340	1878	251,044
1873	183,665	1879	245,466
1874	240,849	1880	253,092
1875	252,613	1881	267,139
1876	233,044	1882	302,550
Geneva and Gin.			
1871	154,942	1877	315,562
1872	159,730	1878	187,196
1873	212,113	1879	282,702
1874	212,319	1880	235,997
1875	300,300	1881	235,026
1876	205,609	1882	255,046
Whiskey.			
1871	28,975	1877	122,572
1872	43,105	1878	156,667
1873	63,996	1879	202,717
1874	43,075	1880	193,980
1875	61,258	1881	358,735
1876	72,112	1882	357,857

RETURN showing the Importation and Exportation of Foreign Wine from 1871 to 1882.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
1871	165,236	44,493
1872	264,264	63,510
1873	325,709	65,195
1874	210,028	53,908
1875	177,388	51,999
1876	213,634	50,757
1877	302,605	47,080
1878	265,691	41,938
1879	201,647	26,995
1880	178,403	40,590
1881	218,728	65,007
1882	246,302	50,659

RETURN showing the Importation of Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco from 1871 to 1882.

Year.	Manufactured.	Year.	Unmanufactured.
	lbs.		lbs.
1871	931,842	1871	309,524
1872	789,423	1872	621,636
1873	673,393	1873	732,023
1874	765,690	1874	2,115,628
1875	418,016	1875	715,720
1876	490,614	1876	413,394
1877	633,751	1877	1,610,989
1878	1,030,063	1878	2,448,104
1879	755,049	1879	202,589
1880	525,539	1880	477,610
1881	613,868	1881	1,035,243
1882	928,152	1882	1,222,594

RETURN showing the Importation and Exportation of Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured, from 1871 to 1882.

Year.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.
	lbs.		lbs.
1871	1,241,366	1871	495,846
1872	1,411,059	1872	488,353
1873	1,405,416	1873	513,820
1874	2,881,318	1874	391,535
1875	1,133,736	1875	354,783
1876	904,008	1876	637,536
1877	2,264,740	1877	508,545
1878	3,478,167	1878	492,957
1879	957,638	1879	575,418
1880	1,003,149	1880	512,676
1881	1,649,111	1881	619,905
1882	2,150,746	1882	543,884

RETURN showing the Importation of Ale and Beer in wood from 1871 to 1882.

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1871	1,243,409	1877	893,085
1872	961,522	1878	453,730
1873	1,246,284	1879	631,225
1874	1,227,333	1880	585,655
1875	718,371	1881	510,384
1876	973,614	1882	397,275

RETURN showing the Importation of Ale and Beer in bottle from 1871 to 1882.

Year.	Gallons.	Year.	Gallons.
1871	323,626	1877	549,542
1872	330,811	1878	649,784
1873	536,825	1879	762,031
1874	517,467	1880	678,172
1875	630,784	1881	562,958
1876	351,011	1882	926,075

RETURN showing the Importation of Tea from 1871 to 1882.

Year.	lbs.	Year.	lbs.
1871	5,098,953	1877	6,088,326
1872	3,901,154	1878	5,570,406
1873	5,021,219	1879	7,680,000
1874	5,168,267	1880	7,469,541
1875	5,215,455	1881	8,276,930
1876	4,999,599	1882	7,588,709

RETURN showing the Importation of Candles from 1871 to 1882.

Year.	lbs.	Year.	lbs.
1871	1,461,029	1877	3,194,512
1872	1,400,046	1878	1,788,882
1873	1,741,318	1879	2,296,316
1874	3,558,139	1880	1,303,982
1875	2,410,392	1881	2,877,471
1876	1,660,676	1882	3,024,256

RETURN showing the Importation of Boots and Shoes from 1871 to 1882.

Year.	Packages.	Year.	Packages.
1871	11,936	1877	20,744
1872	10,203	1878	21,213
1873	13,311	1879	28,128
1874	15,141	1880	28,002
1875	16,176	1881	33,449
1876	16,760	1882	48,733

RETURN showing the Importation of Cement from 1871 to 1882.

Year.	Barrels.	Year.	Barrels.
1871	19,035	1877	43,565
1872	14,995	1878	39,642
1873	21,723	1879	66,274
1874	19,014	1880	49,196
1875	23,769	1881	142,790
1876	41,464	1882	156,144

RETURN showing the Values stated by Importers for Drapery (general), including Woollens, Apparel, and Slops, from 1871 to 1882.

Year.	£	Year.	£
1871	1,371,445	1877	2,902,185
1872	1,718,264	1878	3,360,315
1873	2,279,679	1879	2,975,320
1874	2,213,170	1880	2,875,059
1875	2,631,716	1881	3,730,260
1876	2,483,676	1882	4,444,277

RETURN showing the Values stated by Importers for Musical Instruments, Jewellery, Plate, Plated-ware, Watches, and Clocks, from 1871 to 1882.

Year.	£	Year.	£
1871	77,718	1877	343,105
1872	128,485	1878	339,887
1873	206,854	1879	330,662
1874	202,373	1880	255,404
1875	253,012	1881	380,190
1876	268,990	1882	515,942

RETURN showing the Total Value of Imports and Exports from 1871 to 1882.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1871	9,609,508	11,245,032
1872	9,208,496	10,447,049
1873	10,471,483	9,387,873
1874	11,239,739	12,345,603
1875	13,490,200	13,671,580
1876	13,672,776	13,003,941
1877	14,606,594	13,125,819
1878	14,768,873	12,965,879
1879	14,198,847	13,086,819
1880	13,950,075	15,525,138
1881	17,409,326	16,049,503
1882	21,281,130	16,716,961

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Gold and Coin Imported into New South Wales during the year 1882.

Articles.	Countries whence Imported.	Importations.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
Coin	Gold	Victoria	25 boxes	109,800
		Queensland	2 "	302
		South Australia	8 "	3,750
		New Zealand	6 "	35,000
			41 boxes	148,852
	Silver	Great Britain	110 boxes	44,000
		Victoria	3 "	1,700
		Queensland	7 "	2,499
		South Australia	4 "	660
		New Caledonia	50 "	14,168
		174 boxes	63,027	
Copper	Great Britain	200 boxes	2,000	
	Queensland	1 box	1	
		201 boxes	2,001	
Gold	Victoria	17 ozs.	56	
	Queensland	216,046 "	829,770	
	Hongkong	140 "	490	
	New Zealand	37,781 "	148,586	
		253,984 ozs.	978,902	
Silver	Victoria	400 ozs.	68	

DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of Imports.

Imports.	British Colonies.	Great Britain.	Foreign States, excepting U.S.	United States.	South Sea Islands and Fisheries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1873	4,234,981	5,137,139	757,612	181,250	160,501	10,471,483
1874	5,423,260	4,888,725	630,824	233,845	117,085	11,293,739
1875	6,501,070	6,062,226	661,448	203,539	61,917	13,490,200
1876	6,957,463	5,763,533	637,032	277,540	37,208	13,672,776
1877	6,903,952	6,471,780	723,442	481,565	25,855	14,606,594
1878	6,700,484	6,658,628	729,373	622,261	58,127	14,768,873
1879	5,978,451	6,749,519	880,874	546,630	43,373	14,198,847
1880	6,259,134	6,536,661	724,435	387,056	42,789	13,950,075
1881	6,633,107	8,986,838	1,157,018	587,865	44,498	17,409,326
1882	7,924,479	11,155,917	1,265,378	886,171	49,185	21,281,130

RETURN of the Value of Imports from Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

Imports.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£
1874	1,349,062	574,421	2,218,308	145,865	233,981
1875	2,066,156	987,933	2,276,379	167,870	135,480
1876	2,386,777	1,165,706	1,989,589	207,075	258,441
1877	2,531,449	811,292	2,229,957	374,393	223,482
1878	2,897,503	889,691	1,813,762	286,343	245,907
1879	2,234,381	721,186	1,901,115	188,064	285,083
1880	2,187,119	690,407	1,998,433	383,106	460,735
1881	2,414,590	692,781	1,991,419	481,529	471,911
1882	2,770,245	1,017,685	1,962,997	614,923	737,204

RETURN showing the Total Value, in sterling, of the Imports of the Colony, from each Country, in the year 1882.

Countries.								Imports.
								£
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,155,917
British Colonies—								
Victoria	...	{	Seaward	...	...	...	...	1,553,125
			Overland	...	...	...	...	1,217,120
								2,770,245
South Australia	{	Seaward	...	...	...	...	...	605,122
		Overland	...	...	...	...	...	412,563
								1,017,685
Queensland	...	{	Seaward	...	...	...	...	1,867,040
			Overland	...	...	...	...	95,957
								1,962,997
Tasmania	Seaward	...	...	...	...	...	...	614,923
New Zealand	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	737,204
Point de Galle	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,606
British Columbia	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,781
New Brunswick	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,755
Hong Kong	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	209,470
Singapore	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,886
Fiji	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,424
India	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,739
Mauritius	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	211,366
Norfolk Island	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Ceylon	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,186
Cape Colony	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Burmah	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	144,500
Gibraltar	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	574
Aden	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Total {								6,198,839
Overland								1,725,640
Total British Colonies...								7,924,479
Foreign States—								
France	Seaward	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,176
Germany	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	180,951
Belgium	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,951
Norway	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,323
Sweden	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,710
Italy	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
China	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	358,783
United States	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	886,171
New Caledonia	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	273,370
South Sea Islands	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,185
Java	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	227,818
Japan	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Honolulu	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	373
Manila	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,754
Phillipine Islands	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,004
Total Foreign States								2,200,734
Total {								19,555,490
Overland								1,725,640
General Total								21,281,130

REFUNDS recommended, from 1st January to 31st December, 1882.

	£	s.	d.
Bags and Sacks	2	16	8
Beer, in wood	5	0	10
„ in bottle... ..	29	4	6
Blue	3	6	8
Cheese	9	10	2
Cigars	54	19	4
Cocoa	6	14	0
Confectionery	8	14	10
Cordage	4	7	3
Dates	0	15	10
Fish—dried, &c.	18	8	4
Fruits—dried	116	1	10
Hams	0	3	4
Hops	7	19	6
Iron—Galvanized manufactures	54	12	4
Iron Wire	7	4	0
Jams	57	18	4
Malt	2	0	9
Mustard	7	10	0
Nails	22	6	6
Oilmen's Stores	14	18	3
Oils	27	16	3
Paints	30	7	1
Paper—Writing and Fancy	8	11	3
„ Brown and Wrapping	10	2	0
Pepper... ..	32	14	0
Preserves	8	17	6
Rice	1	16	6
Salt	0	7	0
Sarsaparilla	9	2	6
Soda Crystals	3	8	9
Spices	5	6	8
Spirits—Brandy	40	9	3
Geneva	45	8	3
Whiskey	23	3	10
Rum	26	8	0
Liqueurs	8	14	5
Perfumed	10	19	8
All others	4	4	6
Methylated	11	6	0
Starch	1	13	4
Sugar—Refined	80	11	2
„ Raw	26	8	11
„ Molasses and Treacle	2	1	10
Tea	58	11	0
Timber—Dressed	113	11	0
„ Rough	15	15	7
Tobacco—Manufactured	38	16	0
Turpentine	8	0	0
Varnish	6	6	0
Vinegar	9	12	10
Wines—Sparkling	2	3	5
„ Still	3	19	5
Harbour Removal Fees	£	s.	d.
Harbour and Light Dues	2	10	0
Pilotage	11	19	4
Wharfage Rates	51	7	8
Tonnage Dues	41	16	4
	7	10	0
	115	3	4
Chinese Poll-tax	1,226	10	6
	4,820	0	0
Total	£	6,046	10 6

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of Articles Imported into the Colony of
New South Wales during the year 1882.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Acids	2,316 cases	15,415
Aerated Waters, &c.	16,907 pkgs.	13,433
Agricultural Implements	7,700 "	73,277
Anchors	1,000 No.	1,299
Apparel, Wearing	16,074 pkgs.	357,105
Arms and Ammunition—		
Guns	1,084 cases	29,263
Gun-caps	412 "	6,513
Cartridges	847 "	8,654
Shot	9,199 cwts.	10,776
Swords	4 cases	24
Arrowroot	2,176 cwts.	4,240
Bags and Sacks	119,968 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozs.	54,297
Bags, Gunny... ..	14,536 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3,736
Bark	4,157 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	35,180
Baskets and Basketware	27,375 pkgs.	8,212
Bêche-de-mer... ..	76 tons	3,977
Beer, in bottle	926,075 gals.	195,440
" in wood	397,275 "	44,508
Biscuits	431,972 lbs.	11,644
Blacking	4,573 pkgs.	12,827
Blue	406,879 lbs.	11,180
Boats	47 No.	2,083
Bricks—		
Building	118,375 "	232
Fire	685,546 "	3,619
Brushware	2,993 pkgs.	36,141
Butter	14,768 cwts.	90,422
Candles	3,024,256 lbs.	79,806
Carriages	503 No.	25,339
Carriage-makers' Materials	4,774 pkgs.	18,832
Carts and Waggon's	285 No.	6,835
Cement	156,144 barrels	124,389
Chain Cables... ..	246 tons	3,726
Cheese	331,944 lbs.	12,428
Chicory	168,931 "	2,097
Chinese goods	316 pkgs.	491
Chocolate, &c.	375,430 lbs.	21,732
Chromite Ore	3,466 tons	17,490
Cobalt Ore	326 "	4,611
Cocoa-nuts	490,923 No.	2,243
Coin—		
Gold	41 boxes	148,852
Silver	174 "	63,027
Copper	201 "	2,001
Confectionery	448,260 lbs.	16,399
Coffee... ..	314 tons 13 cwts. 1 qr. 21 lbs.	30,047
Copper, refined	1 ton	72
" Ore	26,607 tons	194,929
Copra	3,924 "	47,731
Cordage and Rope	16,146 cwts.	53,787
Corks and Bungs	1,995 bales	20,123
Cotton, raw	1,318 "	16,990
Cutlery	1,242 cases	57,603
Dates... ..	291,029 lbs.	4,015
Doors... ..	48,250 No.	29,397
Drapery	103,493 pkgs.	4,087,172
Drugs and Medicine, &c.	39,040 "	200,445
Earthenware and China	20,594 "	132,488
Felt	1,470 bales	2,353
Fibre	4,621 "	3,823
Fireworks	2,898 pkgs.	5,547
Fish, dried, salt, preserved	4,921,696 lbs.	157,159
Flax and Hemp	5,970 bales	30,221
Floor-cloth, &c.	1,492 pkgs.	21,593
Flour	48,986 tons	643,551

RETURN of Imports during 1882—continued.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Fruit—		
Bottled	9,899 doz.	4,965
Dried	2,813 tons 14 cwts. 3 qrs. 22 lbs	116,187
Green	225,184 pkgs.	88,767
Fungus	2,795 bales	11,114
Furniture	34,290 pkgs.	224,470
Fuse	889 casks	8,461
Gas-fittings	1,527 pkgs.	21,416
Ginger, dried... ..	178,231 lbs.	4,594
Glass—		
Looking	627 cases	10,719
Plate	631 „	19,255
Window	24,626 boxes	35,421
Glassware	19,426 pkgs.	77,294
Glue	268 „	1,640
Gold	253,984 ozs.	978,902
Goldleaf	46 cases	2,734
Grain and Pulse—		
Barley	49,198 bushels	10,612
Beans	3,914 „	970
Bran	524,826 „	37,405
Maize	41,093 „	10,694
Oats	853,983 „	150,906
Pease	1,527 kegs	1,556
Pearl Barley	1,379 „	1,453
Pollard	69,280 bushels	4,698
Sharps	24,982 „	1,861
Wheat	698,518 „	192,523
Grease	216½ tons	3,947
Grindery	2,946 pkgs.	36,263
Guano	124¾ tons	1,693
Gum	823 pkgs.	6,060
Hardware	134,068 „	737,840
Hay	24,599 tons	153,789
Hoofs and Bones	987 cwts.	656
Hops	868,999 lbs.	76,897
Horns	96,513 No.	1,114
India-rubber Goods	540 pkgs.	12,200
Instruments—		
Musical	5,167 cases	163,849
Optical	96 „	3,447
Scientific	334 „	12,118
Surgical	209 „	5,668
Iron—		
Castings	3,602½ tons	50,309
Galvanized	16,608¼ „	355,272
Gal. mfs.	801 „	28,857
Old... ..	1,191 „	3,972
Pipes	9,164 „	72,263
Tanks	1,921 No.	7,734
Wire, plain	20,663 tons	286,371
Wire, galvanized	318½ „	5,865
Iron and Steel	30,758¼ „	262,015
Jams and Jellies	4,664,455 lbs.	130,176
Jewellery	921 pkgs.	166,220
Lampware	2,924 „	23,554
Lead—		
Rolls	40,838 cwts.	37,477
Piping	1,972 „	2,090
Leather—		
Unmanufactured	2,558 pkgs.	78,197
Boots and Shoes	48,733 „	635,796
Lime-juice	29,013 gals.	3,655
Litho. Materials	60 pkgs.	410
Live Stock—		
Cattle	5,530 No.	49,979
Dogs	94 „	860
Goats	2 „	20
Horses	2,023 „	63,099

RETURN of Imports during 1882—*continued.*

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Live Stock— <i>continued.</i>		
Pigs	973 No.	946
Poultry	109 coops	440
Sheep	207,538 No.	190,180
Machinery	29,690 pkgs.	388,761
Machines, Sewing	17,337 "	96,135
" Weighing... ..	2,092 "	6,670
Maizena	189,835 lbs.	4,370
Malt	368,129 bushels	132,752
Marble	3,202 pkgs.	23,549
Matches	21,975 "	54,755
Mats and Matting	19,327 "	21,588
Metal, old	50 tons	1,442
Military and Naval Stores	14,660 pkgs.	61,610
Mustard	399,806 lbs.	21,825
Nails... ..	70,974 cwts.	68,433
Naphtha	1,110 gals.	252
Nickel Ingot	797 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	154,800
" Ore	55 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1,345
Nuts	322,589 lbs.	7,992
Oakum	1,469 bales	1,265
Oars	5,457 No.	1,372
Oatmeal... ..	27,447 cwts.	28,821
Oil—		
Black	145 $\frac{1}{2}$ tuns	4,476
Castor	265,028 gals.	40,118
China	37,449 "	5,301
Cocoa-nut	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ tuns	2,174
Colza	33,078 gals.	5,144
Kerosene	629,992 "	39,516
Linseed	191,123 "	29,430
Olive	6,767 "	1,942
Palm	8,073 "	1,361
Salad	24,346 "	12,072
Sperm	7 tuns	329
All other	114,914 gals.	20,067
Oilcake	1 cask	3
Oilmen's Stores	10,077 cases	26,668
Opium	33,144 lbs.	69,174
Oysters (fresh)	7,783 bags	8,651
Paint	54,374 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts.	84,782
Painters' Materials	3,739 pkgs.	4,108
Paperhangings	3,146 bales	25,276
Pearl-shell	420 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons	53,333
Pepper and Spices	412,059 lbs.	18,247
Phormium	3,833 bales	9,781
Photo. Materials	937 pkgs.	10,999
Pickles and Sauces	171,747 dozs.	67,115
Pictures and Paintings	2,278 pkgs.	53,869
Pipes (tobacco)	4,811 "	25,718
Pitch, Tar, and Resin	15,039 barrels	14,050
Plants and Seeds	4,805 pkgs.	14,059
Potatoes	45,738 tons	213,578
Powder—		
Blasting	2,288,101 lbs.	67,856
Sporting	233,987 "	19,313
Preserves	1,120,095 "	35,636
Printing Materials	2,498 pkgs.	30,376
Provisions—		
Bacon and Hams	587,706 lbs.	27,490
Beef	1,669 cwts.	2,483
Chinese	576 pkgs.	2,120
Pork	937 cwts.	2,561
Preserved	33,995 cases	44,384
Preserved Meats	29,427 "	49,793
Preserved Vegetables	5,449 "	9,422
Vegetables, green	73,953 pkgs.	31,469
Game	700 "	891
Quicksilver	1,231 bottles	9,461

RETURN of Imports during 1882—continued.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Railway Plant	166,212 pkgs.	361,603
Rice	6,480 tons 12 cwts. 2qrs. 16lbs.	110,434
Saddlery and Harness	3,768 pkgs.	82,631
Saddlers' ware	1,165 "	28,580
Sago	35,602 lbs.	508
Salt (in bags)... ..	15,048 tons	41,632
" (rock)	2,289 "	5,077
Saltpetre	983 cwts.	1,322
Sarsaparilla	5,492 gals.	5,066
Sashes	8,925 No.	3,296
Shutters	171 "	109
Ship-chandlery	856 pkgs.	7,589
Shooks and Staves	25,261 bundles	8,955
Silver Plate, &c.	2,025 pkgs.	96,530
Silver	400 ozs.	68
" Ore	34 pkgs.	44
Skins—		
Horned cattle	99,675 No.	96,066
Horse	119 "	43
Kangaroo	63 pkgs.	405
Sheep	1,521 bales	12,682
Slates—		
Unmanufactured	4,583,201 No.	46,116
Slabs	1,013 "	786
Soap	12,867 cwts.	20,208
Soda crystals... ..	1,189 tons	5,529
Specimens, Natural History... ..	284 pkgs.	3,908
Spirits—		
Brandy	474,938 gals.	248,485
Rum	302,550 "	70,225
Geneva	239,877 "	59,260
Gin	15,169 "	5,605
Whiskey	357,857 "	140,169
Liqueurs	11,151 "	7,809
Perfumed	6,992 "	16,761
Methylated	17,585 "	3,863
All other	22,135 "	8,406
Starch	806,423 lbs.	12,475
Stationery—		
Paper, Printing	13,130 bales	143,367
" B. and W.	15,736 cwts.	23,129
" W. and F.	314,582 lbs.	14,241
Books, &c.	7,759 pkgs.	189,079
Sundries	19,291 "	181,893
Stones—		
Ballast	672 tons	291
Building	1,912 No.	2,882
Flag	14,288 "	7,202
Grind	6,703 "	1,336
Mill	27 "	301
Paving	13,119 tons	15,210
Sulphur	12,549 cwts.	4,528
Sundries	117,266 pkgs.	275,405
Sugar—		
Raw	32,491 tons 4 cwts. 1 qr.	838,256
Refined	142 tons 6 cwts. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.	5,285
Molasses	786 " 7 " 0 " 23 "	22,427
Tallow	61,655 cwts.	105,155
Tapioca	853,964 lbs.	7,391
Tea	7,588,709 "	464,860
Telegraphic materials	1,025 pkgs.	8,860
Timber—		
Dressed	14,739,853 feet	183,862
Undressed	30,392,919 "	231,197
Shingles	751,975 No.	2,323
Palings	843,402 "	5,949
Laths... ..	13,674 bundles	1,505
All other	12,697 pieces	260

RETURN of Imports during 1882—*continued.*

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Tin—		£
Ingots	3,437 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons	339,072
Plates	38,685 boxes	46,229
Ore... ..	4,073 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons	214,975
Tinware	13,919 pkgs.	17,702
Tobacco—		
Manufactured	928,152 lbs.	64,791
Leaf	1,222,594 „	45,849
Cigars	220,623 „	60,514
Snuff	744 „	100
Sheepwash... ..	301 „	3
Tortoise-shell... ..	2,640 „	1,360
Toys and Fancy Goods	28,237 pkgs.	157,912
Turpentine	67,387 gals.	13,208
Turnery and Woodware	21,318 pkgs.	36,734
Upholstery	6,404 „	26,829
Varnish	29,392 gals.	16,909
Vermicelli, &c.	1,162 pkgs.	3,282
Vinegar	196,734 gals.	20,118
Watches and Clocks... ..	4,496 pkgs.	89,343
Whiting and Chalk	6,509 casks	3,008
Wine—		
Sparkling	10,803 gals.	18,080
Still	235,499 „	85,141
Wool—		
Washed	812,850 lbs.	48,899
Greasy	7,503,264 „	340,907
Woolpacks	492,129 No.	74,439
Yellow Metal—		
Sheets	1,262 cases	20,488
Nails	1,267 pkgs.	3,940
Zinc	5,541 cwts.	6,770
	Total Value of Imports... £	21,281,130

RETURN showing the Quantity of Opium Imported and Exported during the year 1882.

	Imported.	Exported.
	lbs.	lbs.
Great Britain	11,246	.....
Galle	1,846	.....
China	5,830	.....
Hong Kong	10,464	.....
Queensland	451	4,228
Victoria	3,304	.....
South Australia	3	436
New Zealand ... ..	.....	1,302
Fiji ... ..	.....	46
South Sea Islands ... ..	.....	16
Totals	33,144	6,028

DECENNIAL RETURN of the Total Value of Exports.

Exports.	British Colonies.	Great Britain.	Foreign States, excepting United States.	United States.	South Sea Islands.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1873 ...	2,304,491	6,657,559	262,566	74,799	88,458	9,387,873
1874 ...	6,098,223	5,737,066	260,154	165,093	85,067	12,345,603
1875 ...	6,838,755	6,374,503	266,948	148,125	43,249	13,671,580
1876 ...	6,637,018	5,918,187	255,475	148,116	45,145	13,003,941
1877 ...	6,648,564	6,018,926	301,997	108,273	48,059	13,125,819
1878 ...	6,965,745	5,516,437	302,726	128,805	52,166	12,965,879
1879 ...	7,379,383	5,148,609	303,100	211,206	44,521	13,086,819
1880 ...	7,527,013	7,525,637	247,183	172,648	52,657	15,525,138
1881 ...	7,189,544	7,561,114	372,882	866,962	59,001	16,049,503
1882 ...	8,200,396	7,309,691	476,558	676,598	53,718	16,716,961

RETURN of the Value of Exports to Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

Exports.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£
1874 ...	3,614,456	657,768	1,085,965	52,127	273,910
1875 ...	4,269,770	654,232	1,112,409	44,274	362,764
1876 ...	4,043,666	670,138	1,121,820	53,484	480,241
1877 ...	3,898,129	352,825	1,498,128	57,168	489,856
1878 ...	3,694,434	1,053,642	1,221,621	75,453	588,419
1879 ...	4,177,871	773,611	1,309,657	82,842	639,051
1880 ...	4,578,867	830,256	1,204,598	81,484	525,174
1881 ...	4,052,694	454,764	1,701,623	83,949	427,295
1882 ...	3,781,421	1,085,194	2,052,388	85,673	454,853

RETURN showing the Value of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coin, also the Quantity and Value of Gold and Silver Exported from New South Wales during the year 1882.

Articles.	Countries to which Exported.	Quantities.			Value.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture.	Total.
Gold ...	Great Britain ...	148 boxes	.....	148 boxes	£ 655,240	.....	£ 655,240
	Victoria ...	6 "	.....	6 "	30,000	.....	30,000
	South Australia ...	1 box	.....	1 box	5,000	.....	5,000
	New Zealand ...	17 boxes	.....	17 boxes	85,000	.....	85,000
	Queensland ...	39 "	.....	39 "	156,190	.....	156,190
	South Sea Islands	1 box	.....	1 box	500	.....	500
	Fiji ...	2 boxes	.....	2 boxes	6,000	.....	6,000
	Calcutta ...	2 "	.....	2 "	10,000	.....	10,000
	Bombay ...	17 "	.....	17 "	85,000	.....	85,000
	Madras ...	2 "	.....	2 "	10,000	.....	10,000
	Hong Kong ...	81 "	.....	81 "	113,244	.....	113,244
	San Francisco ...	59 "	.....	59 "	314,973	.....	314,973
	Honolulu ...	11 "	3 boxes	14 "	55,000	15,000	70,000
	Singapore ...	2 "	.....	2 "	4,000	.....	4,000
Coin...}		388 boxes	3 boxes	391 boxes	1,530,147	15,000	1,545,147
Silver ...	Great Britain ...	.....	61 boxes	61 boxes	.....	17,529	17,529
	South Australia ...	.....	2 "	2 "	.....	500	500
	New Zealand ...	.....	15 "	15 "	.....	5,000	5,000
	Queensland ...	.....	33 "	33 "	.....	9,440	9,440
	Fiji ...	.....	16 "	16 "	.....	5,800	5,800
		.....	127 boxes	127 boxes	.....	38,269	38,269
Copper...	Queensland ...	.....	31 boxes	31 boxes	.....	485	485
Gold ...		ozs. dwts. grs	.....	ozs. dwts. grs			
	Great Britain ...	1,742 3 15	.....	1,742 3 15	7,374	.....	7,374
	Victoria ...	91 0 0	.....	91 0 0	354	.....	354
	San Francisco ...	16,832 8 5	.....	16,832 8 5	67,374	.....	67,374
	Calcutta ...	8,115 6 0	.....	8,115 6 0	34,331	.....	34,331
	Bombay ...	9,381 9 0	.....	9,381 9 0	39,690	.....	39,690
		36,162 7 0	.....	36,162 7 0	149,123	.....	149,123
Silver ...			oz.				
	Great Britain ...	26,462 0 0	9,106	35,568 0 0	6,300	2,000	8,300
	Victoria ...	12,156 6 0	.....	12,156 6 0	2,724	.....	2,724
		38,618 6 0	9,106	47,724 6 0	9,024	2,000	11,024

WOOL.

DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Wool Exported—the produce of the Colony.

Year.	Seaward.		Overland.		Total.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		lbs.		£			
1873	Washed & scoured	21,731,877	1,701,347	*125,680	*9,426	31,606,846	2,201,910
	Greasy ...	9,749,289	490,837				
1874	Washed & scoured	22,038,120	1,759,664	39,679,961	2,599,698	75,156,924	5,010,125
	Greasy ...	13,438,843	650,763				
1875	Washed ..	23,230,425	1,869,960	47,885,133	2,990,541	87,534,280	5,651,643
	Greasy ...	16,418,722	791,142				
1876	Washed...	21,711,823	1,656,880	11,259,224	794,090	100,736,330	5,565,173
	Greasy ...	25,292,527	1,153,423	42,472,756	1,960,780		
1877	Washed...	22,655,077	1,686,434	5,919,716	409,242	102,150,246	5,256,038
	Greasy ...	32,081,037	1,428,034	41,494,416	1,732,328		
1878	Washed...	21,083,426	1,471,408	21,383,893	1,379,959	111,833,017	5,723,316
	Greasy ...	34,984,358	1,482,253	34,381,340	1,389,696		
1879	Washed...	23,202,686	1,578,944	13,344,079	1,063,284	123,710,450	6,491,198
	Greasy ...	44,409,933	1,823,781	42,753,752	2,025,189		
1880	Washed...	22,776,347	1,557,890	15,644,537	1,206,116	154,871,832	8,040,625
	Greasy ...	67,705,821	2,952,217	48,745,127	2,324,402		
1881	Washed...	22,257,341	1,526,074	9,369,596	707,978	139,601,506	7,149,787
	Greasy ...	64,401,172	2,800,628	43,573,397	2,115,107		
1882	Washed...	22,878,417	1,583,090	12,548,345	958,494	146,221,182	7,433,091
	Greasy ...	63,396,005	2,745,333	47,398,415	2,146,174		

* Exported into Queensland by drays. No returns have been prepared of the traffic across and via the river Murray, 1879.—Exported also, in addition to the above, 7,614,490 lbs. of Foreign Wool, of the value of £396,909.

TALLOW.

DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Tallow Exported—the produce of the Colony.

Year.	Seaward.		Overland.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		cwts.		£		
1873	66,504	106,138	*100	*150	66,604	106,288
1874	63,348½	99,649	+3,705	+4,502	67,053½	104,151
1875	65,641	106,285	3,917½	5,787	69,558½	112,072
1876	73,525	119,388	4,014	5,446	77,539	124,834
1877	87,158½	143,084	3,010¾	4,706	90,169	147,790
1878	53,043	86,949	6,992	9,127	60,035	96,076
1879	142,390	207,170	6,459	8,654	148,849	215,854
1880	245,900	340,844	6,926½	9,743	252,826½	350,587
1881	184,083	252,808	11,235	14,369	195,318	267,177
1882	145,256	229,922	5,121	6,349	150,377	236,271

* No returns of the Overland trade with Victoria and South Australia. † Some of the returns of the Overland trade with Victoria and South Australia are for broken periods, viz. :—Via Albury, from 1st Feb., and via Corowa and Moama, from 1st Sept.

EXPORTS.

DECENNIAL RETURN of the Quantities of certain Goods Exported from New South Wales.

Year.	Copper.	Hoofs and Bones.	Horns.	Hair.	Leather, unmd.	Pearl Shell.	Preserved Meats.	Copra.	Shale.	Tin.	Bark.	Beeswax.	Hides.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	No.	lbs.	Pkgs.	lbs.	Pkgs.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	lbs.	No.
1873	91,384	7,173	229,045	73,506	4,422	186,137	68,342	24,935	3,295	20,595	5,880	28,343	37,525
1874	108,340	10,826	276,826	97,592	3,934	241,058	67,337	9,624	3,690	101,892	5,406	24,511	42,541
1875	119,836	8,150	292,970	102,611	4,589	533,472	45,953	30,563	3,527	121,161	23,371	24,385	58,018
1876	97,975	9,218	327,472	80,694	4,303	952,492	65,779	38,261	8,154	117,889	45,864	21,060	77,378
1877	124,841	9,446	243,592	88,922	4,590	693,980	84,905	63,615	4,667	153,943	11,735	26,568	110,369
1878	119,520	8,032	354,823	52,623	4,311	1,080,788	22,400	66,624	12,202	133,054	25,328	33,882	76,629
1879	118,802	7,364	349,743	44,357	3,298	1,016,143	65,727	62,164	11,436	110,466	29,894	30,034	121,679
1880	124,215	13,546	530,688	57,930	5,103	867,777	104,914	101,344	10,880	167,796	54,856	28,263	188,833
1881	135,252½	11,662	392,672	83,013	6,285	924,770	96,865	80,398	17,846	209,803½	37,520	16,125	201,814
1882	113,320	12,827	524,349	58,571	6,689	903,054	118,416	76,152	35,978	213,830	41,535	31,088	254,398

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Minerals the produce of the Colony Exported from New South Wales during the year 1882.

Articles.		Intercolonial Ports.		Other Ports.		Total.	
		Quantities	Value.	Quantities	Value.	Quantities	Value.
Antimony Ore	Cwts.	169	£ 160	20,745	£ 15,403	20,914	£ 15,563
Do. Metal .....	„	.....	.....	464	1,169	464	1,169
Asbestos	„	150	75	.....	.....	150	75
Bismuth .....	„	.....	.....	54	162	54	162
Coal	Tons	760,226	372,334	501,319	274,699	1,261,545	647,033
Copper, Raw	Cwts.	2,622	8,665	94,681	313,222	97,303	321,887
Do. Regulus .....	„	.....	.....	1,861	2,840	1,861	2,840
Gold bars	Ozs...	91	354	dwts. 36,071 7	148,769	dwts. 36,162 7	149,123
Do. quartz and tailings	Pkgs.	24	1,424	825	1,907	849	3,331
Iron	Cwts.	2,677	1,309	132	69	2,809	1,378
Do. Oxide of	„	3,689	634	.....	.....	3,689	634
Minerals (not classified) .....	„	.....	.....	94	970	94	970
Manganese	„	26	6	20	3	46	9
Pyrites	„	108	60	496	1,005	604	1,065
Shale (Kerosene)	Tons	5,200	12,459	30,778	67,256	35,978	79,715
Silver Bars	Ozs...	12,156½	2,724	26,462	6,300	38,618½	9,024
Silver—Lead Ore	Cwts.	.....	.....	239	360	239	360
Tin Ingots	„	13,705	63,028	147,474	737,543	161,179	800,571
Do Ore	„	11,819	31,890	400	1,000	12,219	32,890

RETURN showing the Total Value in Sterling of Exports of the Colony of New South Wales to each country in the year 1882.

Countries.	Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and Manufacture.	Total.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	6,262,916	1,046,775	7,309,691
British Colonies—			
Victoria { Seaward Overland	676,416 2,837,753	237,195 30,057	913,611 2,867,810
	3,514,169	267,252	3,781,421
South Australia { Seaward Overland	93,890 920,376	69,877 1,051	163,767 921,427
	1,014,266	70,928	1,085,194
Queensland { Seaward Overland	407,782 198,871	1,398,592 47,143	1,806,374 246,014
	606,653	1,445,735	2,052,388
Tasmania Seaward	30,661	55,012	85,673
New Zealand "	292,870	161,983	454,853
Western Australia "	3,587	2,393	5,980
Hong Kong "	149,813	28,301	178,114
Mauritius "	21,327	495	21,822
Madras "	14,780	91	14,871
Calcutta "	190,846	159	191,005
Ceylon "	3,919	479	4,398
Bombay "	136,822	52	136,874
Singapore "	11,413	112	11,525
Port Natal ... .. "	.....	16	16
Fiji Islands "	27,519	143,139	170,658
Norfolk Island ... .. "	.....	65	65
British Columbia "	125	189	314
Cape Town "	5	.....	5
Bassein "	1,658	9	1,667
Nagapatam "	2,288	11	2,299
Tuticorin "	260	3	263
Rangoon "	965	26	991
Total { Seaward Overland	2,066,946 3,957,000	2,098,199 78,251	4,165,145 4,035,251
Total British Colonies	6,023,946	2,176,450	8,200,396

RETURN showing the Total Value in Sterling of Exports of the Colony of New South Wales to each country in the year 1882—*contd.*

Countries.				Produce and Manufacture of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and Manufacture.	Total.	
				£	£	£	
Foreign States—							
France	...	...	Seaward	9,720	24	9,744
United States	{	San Francisco	...	630,249	42,047	676,598	
		Portland	...	3,712	13		
		New York	...	.....	577	
China	...	...	...	26,637	2,321	28,958
Java	...	...	...	23,061	984	24,045
New Caledonia	...	...	...	56,202	172,078	228,280
S.S. Islands	...	...	...	10,786	42,932	53,718
Honolulu	...	...	...	64,173	19,549	83,722
Siam	...	...	...	12	.....	12
Japan	...	...	...	8,221	274	8,495
Petropaulovski	...	...	...	.....	10	10
Chili	...	...	...	17,379	130	17,509
Manila	...	...	...	11,447	256	11,703
Venice	...	...	...	837	1,013	1,850
Buenos Ayres	...	...	...	918	.....	918
New Guinea	...	...	...	225	454	679
Guam	...	...	...	2,195	100	2,295
Hamburg	...	...	...	9,351	2,310	11,661
Mexico	...	...	...	862	4	866
Rotterdam	...	...	...	20,757	141	20,898
Antwerp...	...	...	...	21,626	33	21,659
Brindisi	...	...	...	.....	10	10
Sumatra	...	...	...	647	5	652
Peru	...	...	...	2,580	12	2,592
Total Foreign States				921,597	285,277	1,206,874	
Total				{ Seaward	9,251,459	3,430,251	12,681,710
				{ Overland	3,957,000	78,251	4,035,251
General Total				13,208,459	3,508,502	16,716,961	

AN Account of Goods shipped for Drawback from the 1st January to the 31st
December, 1882.

Goods.	Quantities.	Drawback paid.
		£ s. d.
Acetic Acid	gals. 714 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 6 10
Bacon... ..	lbs. 7,455 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 2 7
Bags and Sacks	dozs. 8,038	401 18 0
Beer, in wood	gals. 17,359	433 19 6
Do. in bottle	,, 57,786	2,136 0 3
Biscuits	lbs. 8,181 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 1 9
Blue	,, 24,874	103 12 10
Candles	,, 173,763	724 0 3
Cement	barrels 4,318	431 16 0
Cheese	lbs. 38,481	320 13 6
Chicory	,, 4,086	51 1 6
Chocolate	,, 1,029	12 17 3
Cocoa... ..	,, 17,467	218 6 9
Coffee... ..	,, 47,165	589 11 3
Confectionery	,, 21,302	133 2 9
Cordage	9 tons 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 12 lbs.	18 6 4
Corn Flour	lbs. 17,419	72 11 7
Dates... ..	,, 6,355	26 9 7
Doors... ..	No. 79	3 19 0
Fish, dried, &c., &c.	lbs. 639,803	2,665 16 11
Fruits, bottled, qts.	dozs. 1,284	128 8 0
Fruits, dried	lbs. 433,649 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,613 14 11
Ginger	,, 15,377	64 1 5
Hams... ..	,, 33,231 $\frac{1}{2}$	276 18 6
Hops	,, 103,946 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,299 6 6
Iron, galvanized	1,629 tons 8 cwts. 1 qr. 25 lbs.	3,256 16 7
Do. manufactured	76 ,, 0 cwt. 2 qrs. 27 ,,	227 19 4
Iron Wire	2,543 ,, 5 cwts. 3 ,, 2 ,,	2,543 5 7
Jams	lbs. 264,674	1,102 16 2
Jellies	,, 3,159	13 3 3
Maizena	,, 200	0 16 8
Malt	bushels 14,097	352 8 5
Mustard	lbs. 41,904	174 12 0
Nails	293 tons 9 cwts. 2 qrs. 20 lbs.	586 19 0
Nuts	lbs. 25,907	107 18 11
Oilmen's Stores, qts.	dozs. 310 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 10 10
Do. do. pts.	,, 15,875 $\frac{2}{2}$	396 17 7
Oil	gals. 114,150 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,853 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paint	193 tons 16 cwts. 3 qrs. 21 lbs.	387 11 6
Paper, writing	lbs. 5,592	23 6 0
Do. brown and wrapping... ..	78 tons 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 12 lbs.	260 9 0
Pepper	lbs. 16,672	138 18 8
Powder, blasting	,, 15,260	63 11 8
Do. sporting	,, 8,184	102 6 0
Preserves	,, 100,776	419 18 0
Rice	641 tons 17 cwts. 2 qrs. 19 lbs.	1,923 7 10
Rope	70 ,, 13 ,, 1 qr. 6 ,,	140 15 2
Salt and Saltpetre	376 ,, 14 ,, 0 ,, 10 ,,	375 13 2
Sarsaparilla	gals. 332 $\frac{3}{4}$	66 9 9
Sashes	No. 32	1 12 0
Shot	34 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs. 0 lbs.	173 7 6
Soda Crystals... ..	68 ,, 4 ,, 2 ,, 9 ,,	68 2 3
Spices... ..	lbs. 6,521	54 6 10
Starch	,, 103,172	429 17 8
Sugar, refined	27 tons. 11 cwts. 1 qr. 24 lbs.	183 8 4
Do. raw	266 ,, 2 ,, 1 ,, 25 ,,	1,328 0 3
Molasses and Treacle	4 ,, 4 ,, 2 qrs. 11 ,,	14 1 6
Tea	lbs. 379,236 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,740 9 1
Timber, dressed	feet 27,524	27 10 3
Do. undressed	,, 354,767	177 7 0
Turpentine	gals. 5,403	270 3 0
Varnish	,, 806	80 12 0
Vinegar	,, 4,611 $\frac{3}{4}$	115 4 7
Wines, sparkling	,, 1,109 $\frac{3}{4}$	554 18 9
Do. other kinds	,, 1,456 $\frac{3}{4}$	363 12 1
Woolpacks	No. 30,800	385 0 0
		£ 38,414 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Exports from New South Wales during the year 1882.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Acids cases	1,348	2,670
Aerated Waters pkgs.	3,177	4,567
Agricultural Implements "	1,557	8,421
Anchors No.	336	714
Antimony Metal cwts.	464	1,169
Do. Ore... .. "	21,550	16,075
Apparel pkgs.	2,739	32,589
Arms and Ammunition—		
Guns cases	545	7,335
Caps "	296	3,238
Cartridges "	352	2,025
Lithofracteur and Dynamite lbs.	71,546	5,691
Powder (blasting) "	114,176	3,343
Do. (sporting) "	58,524	5,260
Shot cwts.	841	1,421
Arrowroot lbs.	38,448	593
Asbestos... .. cwts.	150	75
Bags and Sacks bales	1,299	12,850
Bags (Gunny) "	75	623
Bark (ground and chopped) cwts.	41,535	15,447
Basket and Basketware pkgs.	3,928	1,607
Bêche-de-mer cwts.	1,681	4,257
Beer (in bottle) gals.	87,453	22,486
Do. (in wood) "	101,160	10,636
Beeswax lbs.	31,088	1,364
Biscuits "	184,244	2,597
Bismuth cwts.	54	162
Blacking pkgs.	226	738
Blue lbs.	31,074	1,051
Boats No.	39	2,492
Bone dust tons	2,576	13,511
Bricks (building) No.	78,023	451
Do. (fire) "	131,178	1,216
Brushware pkgs.	1,987	3,979
Building Material "	2,401	2,433
Butter lbs.	437,856	25,903
Candles "	246,218	7,948
Candle-nuts cwts.	15	15
Canvas bales	298	7,900
Carriages No.	216	12,769
Carriage and Cart-makers' Material pkgs.	221,259	9,475
Carts and Waggons No.	315	5,566
Cement... .. casks	5,254	4,443
Chain Cable cwts.	1,073	1,138
Charcoal tons	200	565
Cheese lbs.	163,378	6,216
Chicory "	12,432	164
Chinese Goods pkgs.	124	239
Chocolate and Cocoa lbs.	29,609	2,766
Chrome (ore) tons	3,267	16,360
Coal "	1,261,545	647,033
Cobalt cwts.	3,530	1,665
Cocoa-nuts No.	230,098	1,359
Coffee (raw and ground) lbs.	160,310	7,079
Coin—		
Gold boxes	391	1,545,147
Silver "	127	38,269
Copper "	31	485
Coke tons	3,601	5,491
Confectionery lbs.	37,490	1,413
Copper—		
Raw cwts.	113,320	374,634
Sheets cases	72	912
Regulus cwts.	1,861	2,840
Copra "	76,152	40,863
Cordage and Rope "	4,593	11,056
Corks and Bungs bales	292	1,541
Cotton (raw) "	1,304	21,249

RETURN of Exports during 1882—continued.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Cutlery ... cases	176	3,819
Dates ... lbs.	55,293	1,132
Doors and Sashes ... No.	694	588
Drapery ... pkgs.	15,667	451,052
Drugs, Medicines, Apothecaries' Ware ... "	4,399	25,278
Earthenware and Chinaware ... "	1,957	22,157
Eggs ... "	81	289
Felt ... "	136	491
Fibre ... "	1,282	1,038
Fire-clay ... cwts.	1,962	379
Fireworks ... pkgs.	69	119
Firewood ... tons	5,414	1,732
Fish—		
Fresh ... pkgs.	1,733	2,186
Salt-dried and preserved... lbs.	858,736	26,047
Flax and Hemp ... bales	2,160	6,774
Floor and Oil Cloth ... pkgs.	87	561
Flour ... cwts.	333,380	230,605
" (corn) ... lbs.	142,082	2,977
Fruit—		
Bottled ... cases	709	954
Dried ... lbs.	673,793	14,768
Green ... cases	229,060	95,751
Fungus ... pkgs.	1,791	8,731
Furniture ... "	5,169	41,648
Fuse ... "	230	2,406
Ginger (dried)... lbs.	16,104	623
Glass—		
Looking ... pkgs.	72	855
Window ... "	629	936
Plate ... "	43	774
Glassware ... "	2,732	20,277
Glue ... "	1,711	3,877
Gold—		
Bars ... ozs.	36,162	149,123
Quartz and Tailings ... pkgs.	1,105	3,521
Grain and Pulse—		
Barley ... bushs.	3,169	679
Bran and Pollard ... "	146,967	10,611
Maize ... "	179,289	47,512
Oats ... "	64,267	11,741
Pease, dried and split ... tanks & kegs	617	804
Pearl Barley ... kegs & pkgs.	256	300
Wheat ... bushs.	68,677	17,434
Grindery ... pkgs.	832	6,317
Guano ... cwts.	1,920	793
Gum ... pkgs.	837	2,151
Hardware ... "	26,809	126,500
Hay ... cwts.	20,867	6,290
Hair (horse and cow) ... lbs.	58,571	2,903
Honey ... "	25,392	659
Hoofs and Bones ... cwts.	12,827	4,592
Hops ... lbs.	161,807	14,559
Horns ... No.	524,349	6,226
India-rubber Goods ... pkgs.	39	662
Instruments—		
Musical ... "	689	22,452
Scientific ... "	171	4,137
Iron—		
Galvanized ... cwts.	29,029	34,544
" Manufactures ... "	2,396	4,084
Old ... "	2,855	695
Pipes ... No.	10,900	6,306
Tanks ... "	396	1,476
" black ... cwts.	50,875	37,881
Wire, galvanized... "	2,788	3,101
Iron and Steel ... "	83,171	46,430
Oxide of ... "	3,689	634

RETURN of Exports during 1882—*continued.*

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Jams and Jellies lbs.	291,099	8,496
Jewellery cases	248	38,821
Lampware pkgs.	320	2,496
Lard cwts.	894	2,390
Lead "	5,670	5,283
Leather—		
Unmanufactured... .. pkgs.	6,689	154,971
Boots and Shoes "	11,330	173,727
Lime-juice gals.	6,474	765
Live Stock—		
Cattle No.	53,085	289,326
Dogs "	27	144
Goats "	10	4
Horses "	3,048	69,010
Mules and Asses... .. "	3	50
Sheep "	856,232	390,389
Pigs "	3,176	6,763
Poultry coops.	35	130
Birds pkgs.	205	732
Machinery "	7,692	78,840
Machines—Sewing "	3,311	21,218
" Weighing "	181	1,077
Malt bush.	15,398	5,943
Manganese cwts.	246	49
Manure "	8,716	5,943
Marble... .. pkgs.	193	878
Matches "	2,506	10,515
Mats and Matting "	1,404	2,201
Metal (old) cwts.	3,359	7,087
Minerals (not classified) "	94	970
Mohair... .. lbs.	3,794	246
Molasses and Treacle cwts.	19,071	10,773
Mustard lbs.	40,161	2,222
Nails cwts.	6,576	7,305
Naphtha and Gasoline gals.	119	22
Nickel Metal cwts.	15,736	157,360
" Ore "	1,702	1,458
Nuts lbs.	29,369	907
Oakum... .. bales	366	423
Oars No.	3,062	1,363
Oatmeal cwts.	3,956	4,097
Oil—		
Black tuns	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	929
Castor gals.	37,710	7,212
China "	19,113	3,683
Cocoa-nut... .. tuns	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	436
Kerosene gals.	73,670	5,749
Salad "	1,841	832
Sperm tuns	6	400
All other gals.	47,642	8,252
Oilmen's Stores pkgs.	4,479	9,390
Onions... .. cwts.	13,512	3,672
Opium lbs.	6,028	13,168
Oysters bags	10,421	12,264
Paint cwts.	5,781	9,546
Painters' Materials pkgs.	4	35
Paperhangings "	156	686
Paraffine Wax cwts.	500	600
Pearl-shell lbs.	903,054	54,299
Pepper and Spices "	62,334	2,849
Phormium Tenax bales	327	706
Photographic Materials pkgs.	288	2,583
Pickles and Sauces cases	4,160	7,243
Pictures and Paintings pkgs.	520	12,567
Pipes (Tobacco) "	1,548	2,258
Pitch, Tar, and Resin "	1,349	1,162
Plants and Seeds "	3,307	13,484
Potatoes cwts.	124,457	29,900

RETURN of Exports during 1882—*continued.*

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Preserves lbs.	96,608	£ 3,526
Printing Material pkgs.	1,023	10,247
Provisions—		
Bacon and Hams lbs.	120,136	4,995
Beef cwts.	4,875	6,201
Chinese pkgs.	158	162
Pork cwts.	163	375
Preserved Meats and Extracts cases	118,416	207,032
Meat (fresh and frozen) cwts.	13,782	22,910
Vegetables (preserved) pkgs.	1,257	1,953
" (green) "	884	922
Pulu bales	5	20
Pyrites cwts.	604	1,065
Quicksilver bottles	789	5,923
Rice cwts.	33,333	26,288
Saddlery and Harness pkgs.	1,318	22,195
Sago lbs.	8,869	135
Salt cwts.	8,371	1,865
" Rock "	310	47
Saltpetre "	149	221
Sarsaparilla gals.	929	873
Shale—Kerosene tons	35,978	79,715
Shipchandlery pkgs.	465	3,297
Shooks and Staves "	2,927	2,371
Silver (bar) ozs.	47,724	11,024
Silver-lead Ore cwts.	587	1,030
Silver Plate and Plated Ware pkgs.	229	10,680
Skins—		
Horned Cattle No.	254,398	226,981
Horses "	238	76
Kangaroo bdls.	456	3,569
Sheep "	9,734	34,260
All other "	622	3,440
Slates No.	148,800	1,430
Soap cwts.	7,735	7,589
Soda Crystals "	1,363	537
Specimens of Natural History pkgs.	38	591
Spirits—		
Brandy gals.	91,760	56,528
Geneva and Schnapps "	29,151	9,468
Gin "	1,243	470
Liqueurs "	1,476	1,580
Methylated "	1,802	459
Perfumed "	491	894
Rum "	21,211	4,996
Whiskey "	51,486	22,125
All other "	3,014	1,292
Distilled in the Colony "	88,005	10,236
Starch lbs.	131,722	2,148
Stationery—		
Paper (printing) bales	911	10,332
" (brown and wrapping) cwts.	2,802	4,599
" (writing and fancy) lbs.	8,378	301
Books and Periodicals pkgs.	2,516	46,906
Stationery "	3,063	40,558
Stones—		
Building blocks	1,843	2,017
Grind No.	1,039	499
Grave pkgs.	86	902
Mill No.	3	3
Sugar (raw) cwts.	16,601	24,685
" (refined) "	48,771	77,258
Sundries pkgs.	11,959	38,887
Tallow cwts.	162,268	257,060
Tea lbs.	771,164	54,567
Telegraphic Materials pkgs.	266	1,142

RETURN of Exports during 1882—*continued.*

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Timber—		
Dressed sup. feet	158,429	2,973
Undressed „	6,256,538	43,644
Sandalwood cwts.	9	13
Shingles No.	91,400	191
Palings „	35,710	270
Laths bndls.	2,194	422
Posts, Rails, and Spars pkgs.	5,996	1,604
Tin—		
Ingots cwts.	213,830	1,061,340
Plates boxes	13,206	15,701
Ore cwts.	12,657	34,120
Tinware pkgs.	259	1,459
Tobacco—		
Manufactured lbs.	443,213	34,970
Leaf „	100,671	4,793
Cigars „	47,130	14,137
Tortoise-shell „	1,654	1,147
Toys and Fancy Goods pkgs.	3,229	76,219
Turpentine gals.	5,958	1,205
Turnery and Woodware pkgs.	3,709	4,554
Upholstery „	588	3,034
Varnish gals.	1,263	1,016
Vermicelli, Macaroni, and Tapioca pkgs.	609	614
Vinegar gals.	8,359	1,035
Watches and Clocks pkgs.	472	7,209
Whalebone cwts.	19	30
Whiting and Chalk casks	263	183
Wine (still) gals.	66,594	27,756
„ (sparkling) „	6,490	11,096
Wool (washed and scoured) lbs.	36,908,464	2,641,553
„ (greasy) „	116,442,880	5,132,151
Woolpacks bales	524	4,130
Yellow Metal (sheets) cases	312	4,238
„ (nails) pkgs.	42	184
Zinc Spelter cwts.	1,443	1,032
Zinc „	1,386	1,652
Value of Colonial Produce		13,208,459
„ British, Foreign, and other Produce		3,508,502
Total		£ 16,716,961

RETURN of Stocks in Bonded Warehouses at the end of the year 1882.

Articles.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Albury.	Hay.	Bourke.	Cobar.	Brewarrina.	Euston.	How-long.	Mor-peth.	Denili-quin.	Wentworth.	Wilcannia.	Co-rowa.	Graf-ton.	Barrin-gun.	Tenter-field.	Total.
Acid, Acetic..... gallons	1638																	1638
Bacon lbs.	5322			100														5422
Bags and Sacks dozens	43754																	43754
Beer { in wood..... gallons	6568							75										6643
Beer { in bottle..... gallons	87116			345	524		280	136	61				836			264		89562
Biscuits..... lbs.													1280					1280
Blue lbs.	51032	2240			156		144									112		53684
Candles..... lbs.	261065		9785		7400	1747	1800						2500			950		285247
Cement..... barrels	5205			72			2											5279
Cheese..... lbs.	3005															138		3143
Chicory..... lbs.	48421																	48421
Chocolate..... lbs.	3979																	3979
Cigars..... lbs.	87362	610	530	81	226	66	254		62	269		227	224			30		89941
Cocoa..... lbs.	23638		1290															24928
Coffee..... lbs.	83381	336		1050	2507		554						2158			252		90238
Confectionery..... lbs.	26872		896	224	3083						524		447			453		32499
Cordage and Rope..... t. c. q. lb.	14 6 1 13						0 1 0 0											14 7 1 13
Corn-flour and Maizena..... lbs.	52022		800		400		40											53262
Dynamite..... lbs.	48793	240																49033
Fish (dried, &c.)..... lbs.	264106		8404	250	225		420						9062			1995	144	284606
Fruits (bottled)..... dozens	766															20		786
Do. (dried)..... lbs.	529708	4964	6341	555	11979		7723							520		3314		565104
Ginger..... lbs.	32218				395		129									84		32826
Hams..... lbs.	2471			98												72		2641
Hops..... lbs.	73993												81					74074
Iron (galvanized)..... t. c. q. lb.	70 18 3 8						0 0 1 0											70 19 0 8
Iron Wire (plain)..... t. c. q. lb.	1132 1 3 26						69 0 0 0						40 10 0 0					1241 11 3 26
Do. (galvanized)..... t. c. q. lb.	345 8 2 0																	345 8 2 0
Jams and Jellies..... lbs.	64835		5287	72	116		2448									4080	456	77294
Lithofracteur..... lbs.	5480																	5480
Mustard..... lbs.	75612		1400	144	72		544										168	77940
Nails..... t. c. q. lb.	198 2 0 24						0 0 3 0											198 2 3 24
Nuts..... lbs.	25621																	25621
Oil { Kerosene..... gallons	82351						686											83037
Oil { All other..... gallons	56352		64	160	201		40						400			121	12	57350

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RETURN of Stocks in Bonded Warehouses at the end of the year 1882—*continued.*

Articles		Sydney	Newcastle	Albury	Hay	Bourke	Cobar	Brewarrina	Euston	How long	Morpeth	Deniliquin	Wentworth	Wilcannia	Corowa	Grafton	Barrington	Tenterfield	Total
Opium	lbs	2293																	2293
Paints	t c q lb	114 9 1 2			10 cwts														114 9 1 2
Paper	{ Writing and Fancy	lbs	7805																7805
	{ Brown and Wrapping	lbs	145297																145297
Pepper and Spices	lbs	25088			788	1687								77			72		27712
Pickles and Sauces	dozens	16155		111	60	6		166									130	16	16644
Powder	{ Blasting	lbs	558254	78108															636362
	{ Sporting	lbs.	81845	150															81995
Preserves	lbs	125251			114									1920			456		127741
Pyroligne	lbs		1575																1575
Rice	t c q lb	1583 3 3 13						3 14 0 2						3 6 2 0			0 7 1 20	0 10 0 0	1591 1 3 7
Sago	lbs					804											102		906
Salt	{ in bags	t c q lb	1239 6 2 15					3 19 1 9											1243 5 3 24
	{ Rock	t c q lb	931 6 1 0																931 6 1 0
Saltpetre	lbs	2240																	2240
Sarsaparilla	gallons	1360			6	2	9	24	6					30					1437
Shot	t c q lb	2 15 2 0						0 0 2 0											2 16 0 0
Soda Crystals	t c q lb	89 0 0 0																	89 0 0 0
Starch	lbs	235902		5264	280	224													241670
Sugar	t c q lb	1565 10 3 16	8 2 3 21			21 4 3 20		19 16 1 13				0 8 0 23		24 13 1 12			6 8 2 8	3 15 0 0	1650 0 1 1
Spirits	{ Brandy	gallons	338669	4669	2222	1950	2596	616	1325	145	218	2104	36	3784	402	10	532	81	359359
	{ Geneva	gallons	125236	1452	213	214	331	371	121	58	44	1339		336	12	17		15	129759
	{ Gin	gallons	4610	30	26		7		241	10		42		131				7	5104
	{ Liqueurs	gallons	3761	9		23	36		2	6	2	5							3844
	{ Rum	gallons	112659	2999	392	236	908	57	300	33	84	2691	32	1074	6			362	121833
Whiskey	gallons	230035	2237	1878	2756	1491	217	1150	137	147	634	59	109	4528	404	45	360	141	246328
	{ All other	gallons	9055		10	95		45			12			193					9410
Tea	lbs	3235096	55150	14761	7132	14377	12515	9704	165			97	600	13166			4850	1904	3369517
Tobacco, Manufactured & Snuff	lbs	238198	4326	7191	127	11064	848	3119	71	200	3422	252		4954	1150		1568		276490
Do Leaf	lbs	646109																	646109
Turpentine	gallons	6974																	6974
Varnish	gallons	2900																	2900
Vinegar	gallons	25645			175	80		66				65		68			56	62	26217
Wine	gallons	149477	620	582	1106	916	309	532	79	162	1070	40		1233			103		156229
Woolpacks	dozens	828						41½						250					1119½

SHIPPING—VESSELS INWARDS.

DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered Inwards.

Year.	From Great Britain.		From British Colonies.														From South Sea Islands.		From Fisheries.		From United States of America.		From Foreign States.		Total.	
			Victoria.		South Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		Western Australia.		Queensland.		Other British Possessions.											
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1873...	101	101056	758	324761	175	64240	94	22201	333	127150	7	5602	381	110274	58	33075	33	6600	10	2959	14	8136	197	68750	2161	874804
1874...	89	86380	897	429204	178	73372	72	21554	395	180240	2	1699	332	111889	52	25816	35	5792	1	219	22	22050	142	58154	2217	1016369
1875...	141	150071	836	405219	194	79690	84	27347	466	187132	1	1320	402	138015	56	21233	26	6980	2	591	36	36845	132	54643	2376	1109086
1876...	120	128523	811	394545	228	84612	105	32944	397	166462	1	89	404	134667	79	42234	40	9760	1	411	27	41781	100	38397	2313	1074425
1877...	151	170349	891	443076	168	70116	118	31735	361	150194	...	.....	428	139198	37	20984	42	11844	1	286	35	43701	129	54723	2361	1136206
1878...	145	173708	903	486985	179	88219	135	37104	436	176334	...	.....	407	142327	55	38167	41	9349	...	.....	46	58479	122	56702	2469	1267374
1879...	143	183590	843	466983	182	80657	116	35109	428	180867	...	.....	385	141568	60	41829	43	8039	...	.....	43	52366	148	77369	2391	1268377
1880...	148	211372	743	460851	171	85702	124	45274	289	123344	1	181	376	144623	67	46238	40	6894	...	.....	31	41673	118	76306	2108	1242458
1881...	207	299220	794	530278	169	102966	128	43762	269	110928	...	.....	370	151224	56	49406	65	18911	...	.....	36	49364	160	100180	2254	1456239
1882...	257	374299	731	561660	201	124081	161	65243	314	131380	1	277	438	187497	87	71025	32	5152	1	315	61	68334	153	97357	2437	1686620

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VESSELS OUTWARDS.
DECENNIAL RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered Outwards.

Year.	To Great Britain.		To British Colonies.														To South Sea Islands.		To Fisheries.		To United States of America.		To Foreign States.		Total.	
			Victoria.		South Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.		Western Australia.		Queensland.		Other British Possessions.											
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1873...	42	44428	675	244881	188	70730	90	24397	310	105622	4	1469	326	90203	101	71300	40	8141	9	2525	76	72912	342	151066	2212	887674
1874...	40	44588	691	276013	174	64388	71	21005	324	119868	1	316	305	98994	96	56930	39	6735	1	286	122	125171	304	160231	2168	974525
1875...	46	56503	692	290017	221	85104	85	22895	357	126084	1	372	323	106461	86	49409	27	5505	...	...	102	116832	354	199919	2294	1059101
1876...	45	54389	678	303376	218	81586	115	33003	375	142595	2	784	329	113195	197	113445	47	33288	1	286	112	115485	146	61868	2265	1053300
1877...	50	63214	734	328238	185	62862	113	32826	357	149028	2	462	361	118677	141	106275	51	13671	2	350	86	107103	219	119069	2301	1101775
1878...	47	70738	733	348076	188	70171	141	43485	405	163176	1	783	348	113018	174	124781	57	17900	...	...	103	127235	190	112767	2387	1192130
1879...	68	99276	711	371772	200	75177	144	49497	387	157575	5	1277	333	123011	121	100980	58	15103	...	...	101	121076	268	157603	2396	1272347
1880...	98	154091	625	365348	187	87114	117	48603	287	127105	6	1881	319	125620	129	77968	49	9760	...	...	64	84961	162	107870	2043	1190321
1881...	94	160658	590	372110	150	81325	125	49826	284	127003	2	618	356	136014	123	118905	72	23546	...	...	116	145813	191	114443	2103	1330261
1882...	108	195082	567	423704	188	102961	149	63144	305	156150	9	3015	425	161411	167	148915	41	9090	...	...	120	167821	261	178750	2340	1610045

A RETURN showing the Tonnage of Shipping entering and leaving the Ports of the Colony (coastwise trade not included) during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882, sailing and steamships separate.

Year.	INWARD. Tons—Registered.			OUTWARD. Tons—Registered.		
	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.
1876	600,604	473,821	1,074,425	614,567	438,733	1,053,300
1877	623,682	512,524	1,136,206	606,620	495,155	1,101,775
1878	694,902	572,472	1,267,374	659,402	532,728	1,192,130
1879	647,124	621,253	1,268,377	662,177	610,170	1,272,347
1880	438,523	803,935	1,242,458	443,884	746,437	1,190,321
1881	541,084	915,155	1,456,239	487,112	843,149	1,330,261
1882	673,188	1,013,432	1,686,620	626,814	983,231	1,610,045

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED.

DECENNIAL RETURN showing the Number of Vessels Built and Registered in the Colony.

Year.	Vessels Built.		Vessels Registered.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1873	43	2,181	94	12,908
1874	52	3,413	92	12,876
1875	91	6,440	130	16,100
1876	60	3,465	95	12,520
1877	61	4,510	103	11,595
1878	49	3,442	96	12,503
1879	50	2,335	90	9,431
1880	41	2,799	74	9,162
1881	31	1,507	74	13,013
1882	65	4,734	128	22,010

TOTAL Number of Vessels remaining on the Newcastle Register on 31st December, 1882.

Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Total.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
68	9,046	31	3,592	99	12,638

TOTAL Number of Vessels remaining on the Sydney Register on 31st December, 1882.

Sailing Vessels.		Steam Vessels.		Total.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
479	55,295	273	32,486	752	87,781

PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

RETURN showing the Collections at the Port of Newcastle from 1864 to 1882, inclusive, under the various headings.

Year.	Duty.	Pilotage.	Harbour Re- moval Dues.	Tonnage Dues.	Ad Valorem.	Package Fee.	Harbour and Light Rates.	Total Amount of Collections.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1864...	5,753	5,487	652	4,663	.....	.....	.....	16,556
1865...	15,010	4,118	719	4,008	1	346	.....	24,203
1866...	18,091	5,154	906	5,141	363	303	.....	29,960
1867...	16,770	4,675	765	5,096	943	1,544	.....	29,793
1868...	17,650	5,801	889	6,105	729	Abolished.	.....	31,175
1869...	18,312	6,257	993	6,648	847	.....	.....	33,058
1870...	17,524	6,424	865	6,457	875	.....	.....	32,145
1871...	15,169	4,775	763	5,647	235	.....	.....	26,590
1872...	23,868	5,625	951	7,152	401	.....	3,199	41,196
1873...	33,518	7,319	1,343	2,195	341	.....	4,148	48,865
1874...	44,903	8,289	1,627	Abolished.	Abolished.	.....	4,567	59,387
1875...	46,989	7,916	1,513	.....	.....	.....	4,399	60,818
1876...	43,847	5,596	1,319	.....	.....	.....	3,268	54,031
1877...	45,096	6,552	1,479	.....	.....	.....	3,457	56,584
1878...	46,328	8,425	1,544	.....	.....	.....	4,213	60,512
1879...	45,095	7,576	1,311	Tonnage Rates.	.....	Wharfage Rates.	3,495	57,478
1880...	44,824	3,874	608	1,166	.....	5,039	2,371	57,883
1881...	54,024	6,602	903	4,324	.....	8,843	2,845	77,543
1882...	52,396	10,435	1,521	5,542	.....	2,867	3,987	76,799

PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

RETURN showing the Export of Coal from Newcastle to Foreign and Intercolonial Ports, from 1861 to 1882 inclusive ; also the total value of Imports and Exports ; with the number and tonnage of Vessels cleared Outwards for the same period.

Year.	To Intercolonial Ports.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign.	Total.	Total value of Imports.	Total value of Exports.	Vessels cleared Outwards.	
							Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£		
1861 ...	No record.	No record.	No record.	131,203	35,932	172,637	601	128,257
1862 ...	179,741	500	59,569	239,810	34,675	247,218	705	186,170
1863 ...	194,805	2,502	32,349	229,656	33,657	204,825	672	170,437
1864 ...	258,892	1,726	38,532	299,150	59,656	248,316	795	266,528
1865 ...	269,929	4,482	27,951	302,362	78,356	238,972	872	248,769
1866 ...	328,025	11,327	72,394	411,746	53,219	216,178	992	308,575
1867 ...	297,490	26,564	73,968	398,022	98,083	209,950	925	303,504
1868 ...	331,723	27,462	120,884	480,069	84,487	283,783	1,100	372,718
1869 ...	331,378	24,357	148,151	503,886	151,410	252,124	1,084	386,176
1870 ...	325,061	53,823	132,661	511,545	154,816	241,433	1,046	383,242
1871 ...	364,451	43,084	82,180	489,715	203,168	236,683	1,040	376,378
1872 ...	375,077	65,218	125,649	565,944	268,141	282,834	1,092	427,845
1873 ...	403,877	108,583	138,439	650,899	310,101	591,032	1,259	498,468
1874 ...	448,163	87,139	188,902	724,204	343,298	697,048	1,269	543,693
1875 ...	491,974	84,824	194,345	771,143	480,771	644,615	1,341	573,626
1876 ...	512,418	61,622	145,016	719,056	469,988	585,114	1,309	535,738
1877 ...	530,693	92,425	158,384	781,502	502,861	680,750	1,328	577,676
1878 ...	587,749	127,999	156,237	871,985	444,761	699,253	1,407	655,885
1879 ...	587,104	116,229	157,042	860,375	340,501	648,427	1,330	651,501
1880 ...	521,505	62,898	88,990	673,393	527,905	447,486	1,023	516,480
1881 ...	636,483	107,728	155,158	899,369	482,845	407,212	1,121	645,543
1882 ...	732,602	118,345	229,499	1,080,446	632,073	618,586	1,143	737,772

BORDER TRADE.

RETURN showing number Bales Wool exported from Wentworth to South Australia and Victoria from 1874 to 1882 inclusive.

Year.		South Australia.	Victoria.	Remarks.
		Bales.	Bales.	
1874	... ..	13,273	11,089	Darling navigable.
1875	... ..	15,379	9,993	Do. do.
1876	... ..	24,770	8,812	Do. do.
1877	... ..	5,706	2,744	Do. very low.
1878	... ..	39,282	11,924	Do. navigable.
1879	... ..	24,936	13,553	Do. navigable for a short period.
1880	... ..	25,432	13,238	Do. do. do.
1881	... ..	14,198	6,011	Do. navigable very short time.
1882	... ..	50,798	7,828	Do. rose twice during season.

RETURN of Bales of Wool shipped at Hay from 1877 to 1882 inclusive.

Year.							Bales.
1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,237
1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,684
1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,833
1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,612
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,666
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,139

RETURN of Bales of Wool exported to Victoria by way of Euston from 1873 to 1882 inclusive.

Year.							Bales.
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	412
1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	482
1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	584
1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029
1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,728
1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,016
1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,606
1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,111
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,376

RETURN of Bales of Wool exported to Victoria by way of Swanhill Crossing from 1873 to 1882 inclusive.

Year.							Bales.
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,230
1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,149
1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,824
1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,480
*1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,137
1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,849
1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,313
1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,983
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,442
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,484

* Hay Gazetted a Port of Entry.

PORT OF WENTWORTH.

RETURN showing Value of Imports and Exports and Arrivals and Departures of Steamers, with their net tonnage, for the years 1875 to 1882 inclusive.

INWARD, OR IMPORTS.

Whence.	1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.		
	Value.	Arri-vals.	Tonnage.	Value.	Arri-vals.	Tonnage.	Value.	Arri-vals.	Tonnage.	Value.	Arri-vals.	Tonnage.	Value.	Arrivals	Tonnage.	Value.	Arrivals	Tonnage.	Value.	Arrivals	Tonnage.	Value.	Arrivals	Tonnage.
South Australia	£ 265,622	93	11,732	£ 417,421	97	15,349	£ 253,838	92	16,549	£ 387,180	157	26,973	£ 289,306	178	26,200	£ 238,157	185	26,930	£ 234,897	140	17,118	£ 410,127	191	28,035
Victoria	73,555	30	7,302	72,560	31	6,763	40,860	37	8,013	102,771	63	15,367	83,378	61	15,390	92,482	57	12,577	90,459	52	10,630	89,085	43	11,297
Coastwise .....	.....	9	1,550	.....	6	1,478	.....	13	2,636	.....	10	1,566	.....	6	804	.....	5	1,021	.....	16	2,667	.....	17	2,349

OUTWARD, OR EXPORTS.

Outwards to	1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.		
	Value.	Depar-tures.	Ton-nage.	Value.	Depar-tures.	Ton-nage.	Value.	Depar-tures.	Ton-nage.	Value.	Depar-tures.	Ton-nage.	Value.	Depar-tures.	Tonnage.	Value.	Depar-tures.	Tonnage.	Value.	Depar-tures.	Tonnage.	Value.	Depar-tures.	Tonnage.
South Australia	£ 564,213	98	12,598	£ 552,812	90	14,415	£ 209,914	93	17,540	£ 954,754	159	26,510	£ 629,465	176	27,006	£ 637,152	186	26,986	£ 298,004	130	16,133	£ 921,427	189	27,947
Victoria	280,666	22	5,626	163,846	25	5,602	50,953	28	5,879	201,155	57	14,664	247,031	66	17,037	214,093	58	12,238	111,453	54	10,155	150,021	43	10,003
Coastwise .....	.....	14	2,186	.....	13	2,655	.....	12	1,642	.....	14	2,403	.....	5	533	.....	4	474	.....	12	1,953	.....	18	2,675

RETURN of Bales of Wool exported to Victoria by way of Howlong from 1876 to 1882 inclusive.

Year.	Bales.
1876	187
1877	92
1878	40
1879	18
1880	58
1881	97
1882	104

RETURN of Bales of Wool exported to Victoria from Albury from 1876 to 1882 inclusive.

Year.	Bales.
1876	22,573
1877	19,631
1878	13,501
1879	10,350
1880	12,473
1881	13,754
1882	12,242

PORT OF WENTWORTH.

RETURN showing the value of Imports from South Australia from 1875 to 1882 inclusive ; also, steamer arrivals, with their tonnage, during the aforementioned period.

Period.	Value of Imports.	Steamer Arrivals.	Registered Tonnage.
1875	£ 265,622	93	11,732
1876	417,421	97	15,349
1877*	253,838	92	16,549
1878†	387,180	157	26,973
1879	289,304	178	26,200
1880	238,157	185	26,930
1881‡	234,897	140	17,118
1882	410,127	191	28,035

* River Darling very low. † River Darling high. ‡ Unnavigable greater part of year.

EXPORTS Overland *via* River Murray to Victoria and South Australia for the year 1882.

Name of Station.	Colonial Produce to Victoria.	British and Foreign to Victoria.	Colonial Produce to South Australia.	British & Foreign to South Australia.	Total.
	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £
Albury	338,739	4,771	.....	.....	343,510
Howlong... ..	9,712	1,639	.....	.....	11,351
Tocumwall	31,368	.....	.....	.....	31,368
Hay	487,931	1,150	.....	.....	489,081
Corowa	311,419	11	.....	.....	311,430
Moama	941,653	14,412	.....	.....	956,065
Wentworth	149,428	593	920,376	1,051	1,071,448
Euston	72,987	7,481	.....	.....	80,468
Swan Hill Crossing	494,516	.....	.....	.....	494,516
Total	2,837,753	30,057	920,376	1,051	3,789,237

EXPORTS to Queensland, Overland, for the year 1882.

Name of Station.	Colonial Produce.	British and Foreign Produce.	Total.
	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £
*Curriwillinghami	46,806	3,109	49,915
*Mungindi	2,171	10,702	12,873
*Hungerford	26,551	10,267	36,818
Tenterfield	56,502	.....	56,502
Boggabilla	15,754	.....	15,754
Stanthorpe	50,652	257	50,909
Barringun	435	13,046	13,481
Wilcannia ... ..	.....	9,762	9,762
Total	£ 198,871	47,143	246,014

* Officers withdrawn.

IMPORTS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES (EXCLUSIVE OF GOLD).

RETURN showing the Quantities and Values of Goods Imported by Great Britain from New South Wales, and Exported from Great Britain to New South Wales, for the years 1876 to 1880 inclusive. (Compiled from Imperial Trade Returns.)

Principal and other Articles.	Quantities.					Value.				
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Bones (except Whalefins) tons	392	350	271	521	462	£ 5,098	£ 4,427	£ 3,428	£ 4,645	£ 5,447
Butter cwts.	.....	350	188	129	4,214	.....	1,225	654	300	13,108
Copper—Ore and Regulus tons	97	270	294	494	146	2,847	11,875	9,413	6,791	5,021
„ Unwrought and part Wrought „	4,030	4,781	3,330	5,123	5,245	335,985	375,929	232,834	331,751	376,694
Corn—Wheat cwts.	74,133	30,426	27,211	20,420	5,916	44,215	16,170	15,348	11,690	3,516
„ Wheat-meal and Flour „	42,729	.....	9,693	.....	910	29,770	.....	8,470	.....	655
Cotton, Raw „	3,443	3,034	1,371	1,082	2,002	13,117	17,411	8,221	5,917	9,267
Hides—not in any way dressed „	19,956	28,688	9,386	35,791	79,972	48,756	63,257	19,074	71,312	175,066
„ Tanned, Tawed, Curried or Dressed ... lbs.	1,902,941	2,257,041	1,696,855	1,303,425	1,694,015	98,056	113,236	71,398	52,292	71,905
Horns and Hoofs tons	261	189	203	270	275	5,447	6,201	6,601	6,383	8,577
Meat, Preserved, otherwise than by Salting... .. cwts.	49,241	67,797	20,504	35,538	56,852	150,272	215,374	61,457	108,808	140,721
Nuts, for expressing Oil therefrom tons	1,699	2,448	3,342	2,812	3,558	32,785	44,841	70,758	56,450	64,980
Oil—Cocoa-nut cwts.	2,791	.....	.....	716	.....	5,105	.....	.....	1,336	.....
„ Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti tuns	10	23	.....	.....	.....	772	2,110	.....	.....	.....
Ore, Unenumerated tons	994	1,006	272	308	82	40,644	25,784	6,916	3,285	732
Skins—Sheep, Undressed No.	39,629	24,708	83,167	74,384	36,995	5,295	3,836	6,547	9,928	5,682
Sugar, Molasses cwts.	2,021	.....	2,392	5,897	4,525	849	.....	1,260	2,353	1,628
Tallow and Stearine „	90,277	93,853	56,286	132,289	251,663	187,563	190,559	112,788	234,298	423,069
Tin—Ore tons	3	.....	156	.....	113	44	.....	2,370	.....	592
„ in Blocks and Regulus cwts.	105,624	115,096	133,989	93,908	142,276	400,927	402,489	421,805	324,556	627,339
Whalefins „	201	10	54	30	24	2,115	150	344	515	60
Wool—Sheep's and Lambs' lbs.	53,445,792	57,651,282	54,534,117	64,059,824	76,965,651	3,317,202	3,533,957	3,290,046	3,800,542	4,722,782
All other Articles value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,973	98,041	113,410	135,295	162,045
Total ... .. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,861,837	5,126,872	4,463,142	5,168,447	6,818,886

EXPORTS TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES of the United Kingdom.

203-1

Principal and other Articles.	Quantities.					Value.				
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
						£	£	£	£	£
Apparel and Haberdashery value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	894,995	838,135	973,433	681,320	800,989
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores ... .. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,462	79,434	82,225	61,680	55,738
Bags and Sacks, empty dozens	18,610	35,702	34,827	19,620	24,048	15,913	25,010	24,085	17,100	14,398
Beer and Ale barrels	41,301	29,039	24,929	34,958	22,447	168,689	138,917	123,843	166,020	119,524
Books, Printed cwts.	8,362	9,736	8,052	9,480	9,232	84,711	98,387	83,257	93,020	85,924
Candles, of all sorts lbs.	60,584	116,635	55,700	66,600	24,400	1,958	4,036	2,148	2,390	1,087
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,223	77,734	86,544	93,142	76,078
Cottons, entered by the yard yards	16,563,500	18,937,800	25,014,100	14,262,500	19,681,300	378,968	402,664	492,219	287,670	402,065
" " at value value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,621	139,635	169,965	118,545	125,636
Earthen and China Ware ... .. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,734	53,567	48,669	70,480	60,106
Furniture, Cabinet, and Upholstery Wares ... .. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,037	55,883	58,295	47,090	41,323
Glass Manufactures ... .. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,923	63,914	63,108	76,501	66,176
Hardwares and Cutlery, unenumerated ... .. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170,956	152,010	158,918	139,200	127,424
Hats, of all sorts dozens	70,245	97,772	114,780	66,780	105,355	96,560	131,418	154,727	91,113	135,100
Leather, Wrought and Unwrought value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237,461	226,986	200,624	262,070	232,055
" Saddlery and Harness ... .. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,665	37,835	34,047	33,708	30,383
Linens, entered by the yard yards	2,658,200	3,250,120	4,506,700	2,935,100	3,378,900	92,254	115,774	145,888	94,220	117,349
Machinery and Millwork value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,231	193,841	206,357	217,064	211,799
Metals—										
Iron—Wrought & Unwrought tons	30,614	58,439	56,903	53,132	64,279	509,854	767,363	677,156	612,850	775,428
Copper—Wrought and Unwrought cwts.	4,455	6,934	6,560	5,636	9,297	18,642	27,148	23,406	18,798	31,565
Lead—Pig, Pipe, and Sheet tons	722	1,038	1,323	1,160	927	16,519	22,981	24,515	18,375	16,019
Musical Instruments value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,295	33,007	18,571	16,940	17,225
Paper, of all sorts (including Hangings) cwts.	48,372	44,438	60,910	71,714	73,198	120,116	117,042	135,073	154,420	155,012
Pickles, Vinegar, and Sauces value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,113	57,210	75,937	68,980	83,880
Silk Manufactures value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,022	98,569	120,102	98,450	92,364
Spirits—British and Irish gallons	91,583	119,483	149,335	190,530	194,167	27,709	38,154	48,659	54,300	58,163
Stationery, other than Paper value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,284	53,302	48,126	48,920	49,828
Woolens, entered by the yard yards	5,792,100	7,253,858	7,495,800	4,993,300	6,453,200	407,804	476,393	513,530	363,300	399,859
" " at value value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,038	30,702	28,275	29,250	21,951
All other Articles "	766,819	858,166	879,972	837,087	883,424
TOTAL £	4,816,576	5,415,217	5,701,674	4,874,008	5,287,872

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FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES.

Principal and other Articles.	Quantities.					Value.				
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Candles, Stearine cwts.	7,112	21,162	15,804	14,916	9,462	£ 25,003	£ 72,688	£ 52,784	£ 45,561	£ 25,859
Confectionery "	2,722	4,872	5,017	3,341	6,342	9,152	15,769	16,025	9,944	18,847
Fish, Cured or Salted "	5,772	7,045	5,663	4,669	3,287	22,723	27,677	21,486	19,011	13,926
Fruit—Currants "	18,631	21,939	18,142	14,256	21,531	25,393	29,130	22,532	14,809	28,581
Raisins "	7,606	10,213	6,989	7,413	10,450	13,863	17,677	10,502	11,231	17,793
Glass, of all sorts "	13,695	8,513	10,242	12,128	11,063	20,784	14,355	13,892	15,493	15,923
Leather Manufactures, of all kinds ... value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,176	32,049	36,291	92,535	69,679
Metals—Manufactures of Iron or Steel, unenumerated cwts.	18,714	44,905	66,871	43,929	57,283	17,100	29,263	41,515	26,685	35,609
Musical Instruments value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,419	35,846	17,716	20,884	21,514
Oil, Olive tuns	130	121	119	106	153	10,863	9,546	9,558	8,190	12,959
Silk Manufactures value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,171	10,587	13,191	16,047	27,413
Spices, of all sorts lbs.	214,563	164,017	166,666	114,892	169,940	6,123	4,400	4,101	2,673	4,726
Spirits—Rum proof gallons	197,032	224,657	222,385	257,031	202,783	29,599	29,771	28,496	32,438	27,138
" Brandy "	38,129	26,269	11,287	7,529	8,897	14,544	11,349	4,092	2,684	3,261
" of all other sorts not sweetened "	80,981	99,309	55,184	53,293	46,984	9,874	11,841	6,355	6,203	5,766
" Perfumed gallons	3,794	3,094	4,003	3,401	3,043	8,727	6,918	9,352	7,922	7,633
Tobacco, Unmanufactured lbs.	369,935	689,625	35,862	97,543	223,474	13,865	24,227	1,257	2,599	6,575
" Manufactured "	15,954	7,135	48,022	3,705	6,882	4,662	1,579	4,298	1,236	2,237
Toys value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,431	4,232	5,174	5,142	9,243
Wine gallons	44,235	59,276	46,179	47,507	31,343	23,012	29,220	20,817	22,019	12,708
Wollen Manufactures value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,639	23,991	17,441	34,078	25,211
All other Articles ... .. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,518	169,169	183,562	155,466	209,634
TOTAL ... .. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	468,641	611,284	540,437	552,850	602,235
TOTAL OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN PRODUCE	5,285,217	6,026,501	6,242,111	5,426,853	5,890,170

[23.]

Sydney:—Thomas Richards, Government Printer—1883.

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1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STEARINE.

(NOTICE OF DUTY ON.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 42 Vict. No. 19, sec. 133.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 2 March, 1883.

STEARINE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovementioned article is liable to a duty of 1d. per pound under the provisions of sec. 133 of the Customs Regulation Act (42 Vict. No. 19), as possessing properties, in the whole or in part, which can be used or are intended to be applied for a purpose similar to an article on which duty is payable under the Tariff Act (34 Vict. No. 21).

The said article approximating in its qualities or uses to imported candles, upon which a duty of one penny per pound is leviable, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs that Stearine shall be subject to a similar rate of duty, to be charged and collected on and from the 1st day of March, 1883.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WHITE SPIRITS.

(NAMES OF IMPORTERS AND QUANTITY IMPORTED IN 1880, 1881, AND 1882.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 April, 1883.

Question. Tuesday, 10 April, 1883.

7. MR. ABIGAIL to ask THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—
(1.) The quantity of White Spirits imported into the Colony during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882 respectively?
(2.) The names of the parties, and the quantities imported by each for the same years?

Answer.

1. Quantity imported during the year 1880	Do.	do.	1881...	...	..	..	..	17,666 gallons.
	Do.	do.	1882 ..	...	..	..	..	30,154 "
2.—								19,583 "

Entered by	Year 1880.	Year 1881.	Year 1882.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
M. Baar & Co.	700	.....	.....
E. Row & Co.	887	.....	.....
Stewart & Co.	366	.....	.....
Mason Bros.	1,121	2,233	1,308
A. Borthwick	361	.....	.....
John Simonds	595	.....	.....
W. Taylor	2,824	.....	.....
Cowlishaw Bros.	63	.....	.....
Elliott Bros.	4,477	8,110	6,492
Walford & Sparke	504	.....	.....
L. F. Ebsworth	1,167	.....	.....
H. M'Crea	1,216	.....	.....
J. Woods & Co.	471	985	.....
J. E. Ives	1,029	1,083	3,788
J. M'Elvogne	299	.....	.....
E. Schultz	561	.....	.....
Jamieson & Co.	600	.....	.....
J. R. Cattell ... ..	.....	49	.....
Bernard Henstadt ... ..	.....	1,122	.....
Moses Moss ... ..	.....	922	1,843
E. Prosser ... ..	.....	.....	2,525
J. Alger ... ..	.....	.....	1,383
John Brown	425	.....	.....
John Smith ... ..	.....	1,527	601
Learmonth, Dickinson, & Co. ... ..	.....	355	901
W. Wolfen ... ..	.....	1,054	.....
Alfred Lamb ... ..	.....	7,857	.....
Henry Beit ... ..	.....	863	298
James Lawson ... ..	.....	.....	67
Julius Levy ... ..	.....	2,318	.....
E. Molesworth ... ..	.....	268	.....
A. B. Armstong ... ..	.....	24	.....
O. Saunder & Co. ... ..	.....	475	.....
Gibbs, Bright, & Co. ... ..	.....	8	377
R. Walker ... ..	.....	901	.....

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT OF INQUIRY

INTO THE

STATE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS,

AND THE

OPERATION OF THE LAND LAWS.

INSTITUTED 8TH JANUARY, 1883.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
2 *May*, 1883, A.M.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.

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- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|--|
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24, Bridge-street, Sydney, 12th April, 1883.

Sir,

We have the honor to transmit herewith a "Report of the Inquiry into the state of the Public Lands and of the operation of the Land Laws" made in accordance with your verbal instructions.

We were appointed on the 8th January, and have ever since given continued and diligent attention to the subject committed to us, but it has not been possible within the time allotted to make so complete an inquiry into all the bearings of the Land Laws as their importance deserves.

It will, however, be found that such a mass of material has been collected as will enable the condition of the public estate to be rightly understood, and the necessary remedies applied to so much as is amiss.

We have endeavoured not to allow anything to be stated which cannot be verified.

Every Member of Parliament who represents a country constituency can, with our Report in hand, test its statements in regard to transactions within his own electorate, and authoritatively determine their worth.

The inferences fairly to be deduced from the evidence have been briefly indicated in a separate paper, and will doubtless have the effect of invoking discussion. The question will thus be more fully elucidated and the just expectations of the public more surely realized.*

We desire to assure you that we have received from all Departments and Branches of the Public Service, whose aid was necessary to our inquiry, the most cordial and efficient co-operation; and we would especially desire that our thanks should be conveyed to the officers of the Surveyor-General's Branch of the Lands Department, from whom we have received information which could not otherwise have been so accurately and readily obtained.

We fully appreciate the high compliment conferred upon us by yourself and colleagues in the Government, when we were entrusted with an inquiry so important as that on which we have had the honor to report, and we trust that in some measure we have deserved the confidence reposed in us.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

AUGUSTUS MORRIS.
GEORGE RANKEN.

The Honorable JAMES S. FARNELL, M.P.,
Secretary for Lands, Sydney.

*To this Report was originally appended a paper containing certain conclusions at which Messrs. Morris and Ranken had arrived from a consideration of the evidence taken by them. As this was not any part of the duties with the performance of which they were charged, that portion of the Report has not been accepted, and consequently these conclusions are not published.—J.S.F., 1st May, 1883.

REPORT

OF

INQUIRY INTO THE STATE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS AND THE OPERATION OF THE LAND LAWS.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

To make this inquiry into the operation of the Land Laws as complete as possible, and to enable right conclusions to be arrived at, a large number of returns and reports have been obtained, and much evidence has been taken, from skilled officials who can speak with authority on the questions submitted to them.

To illustrate the condition of the lands, a series of maps representing every district of the Colony is appended, which express much more distinctly than any verbal description can the actual position of the public territory. Stations
Index Map.

Further, a great deal of evidence has been taken from many persons in regard to the operation of the Land Laws in every part of the Colony; but, discarding much that is irrelevant or involves repetition, and not to overweight the Report, synopses of those portions only of the general testimony which elucidate the matter in hand are given.

It has not been possible to arrange all the information and statistics obtained in the form most to be desired, because no general unit of division has been adopted. The Registrar-General makes his statistics correspond with the Electoral Districts; the Lands Department uses Surveyors' and Lands Districts; other branches of the Public Service refer to Police or Live Stock Districts, but none have adopted Counties as the bases of their operations, although they alone never change their areas or boundaries. Every title to land has reference to the County in which it is situated; and as Counties are unvarying quantities, and, from their smaller and more equal areas, give greater facilities for testing statements in regard to the condition of the lands within them, they have been adopted as far as possible in dealing with the statistical features of the question.

It has not been thought desirable to give the names of the numerous persons who have afforded information, because unreserved speech, however desirable to this inquiry, might not always be advantageous to the speakers. This determination has caused every statement which cannot be verified by official returns, reports, or maps, or is not of itself recommendatory, to be excluded. For instance, a surveyor, district or licensed, may assure us that at the present time a large number

of selections are being taken up in the interest of a lessee of Crown Lands, or so as not to be adverse to his station, and that the operation does not mean the settlement of people on the public estate. Such a witness cannot make a deposition on oath to this effect, but he is quite certain that the impression he has conveyed is a right one, and the evidence on which he formed his conclusions seems to be all that should be required to secure the necessary remedy for the abuse. For years this surveyor has measured conditional purchases for persons who he knows have themselves not the money for paying the deposits or for making the required improvements on their selections. He has invariably found that the lessee of the run on which the selections have been made or his superintendent took great interest in the advantageous survey of the lots, and he has observed that the nominal selectors continued to be employed on the station as they formerly had been. Year by year, as soon as these selections could, in accordance with the law, be transferred to the lessee, they most certainly passed into his possession. The witness therefore concludes, and we think justly, that any selections which are now being taken up under similar preliminary conditions to those described are not adverse to the interest of the lessee. Such testimony might not be sufficient for a Court of Justice, but backed by local report it is all that is necessary to arrive at sound conclusions, and confirms the general impression that settlement of population is by no means represented by the number of persons who have exercised their right of conditional purchase.

We have thought it right to justify our action in withholding the names of the witnesses, who in consequence have spoken more frankly; but having verified their statements, we present them as if they were our own, with a confident reliance on their truthfulness.

The records, and the maps which accompany this Report, show to how great an extent conditional purchases have been absorbed to make up large estates or to increase small ones, and support much oral evidence to the same effect.

Statements in the nature of mere opinion have not been wholly excluded, because they have been given by men who represent many of their different classes, and show how they feel in regard to the existing Land Laws and proposed reforms.

A great mass of evidence has thus been taken. Had it all been recorded, this Report would have been overloaded with matter, abounding in repetitions, and much not altogether relevant. Although as presented the evidence has been condensed into small compass, the individuality of the witnesses has been preserved. Naturally, the views of so many persons will not always agree; nevertheless the verifiable facts and opinions which have been adduced will abundantly indicate the bearing of the Land Laws.

The Area of New South Wales, according to the accepted estimates of the counties, is 195,882,150 acres, of which have been alienated 35,478,341 acres. 16,320,000 acres are held under preleases, and 21,036,329 are reserved, leaving 123,047,446 acres, which consist of lands either leased under the Occupation Act of 1861, or of a character too scrubby, rough, or mountainous to be suitable for grazing live stock. Exclusive of lands preleased and reserved there are fully 100,000,000 well adapted to pastoral purposes, which are occupied by 1,302 registered lessees, who represent individuals, firms, or banking and other financial institutions. The population, by the Census of 1881, numbered 748,241, exclusive of 3,227 persons on shipboard.

For

For the purposes of this Report, the Colony is dealt with in three Divisions, as shown by the map appended. Territorial
Divisions and
Rainfall Map.

Division I covers the tract known as "The Old Settled Districts," the area being 26,082,522 acres, of which have been alienated 9,076,345 acres. The population of this Division consists of 220,984 metropolitan residents

117,533 other urban	do.
and 167,664 rural	do.

506,181 persons in all.

Division No. II extends from the boundary of Division No. I north and south to the limits of the Colony, and westerly, to an irregular line, starting from the point where the Barwon River intersects the Queensland Boundary, and terminating at the confluence of the Murrumbidgee with the Murray. This portion contains 86,019,868 acres, of which have been alienated 25,156,612 acres.

Population 88,178 urban residents	
135,382 rural	do.

223,560 in all.

Division III embraces the remainder of the Colony west of the last-mentioned line, and contains 83,779,760 acres, of which there have been alienated 1,245,382 acres.

Population 6,696 urban	
11,804 rural	

18,500 inhabitants in all.

These Territorial Divisions are treated separately in the Report, illustrated by the maps relating to each, and by the synopses of evidence and statistics contained in the Appendix.

Although the bearing of the various statistical returns, the reports, and other evidence will be better appreciated when presented in detail, a short reference to their contents may not be unacceptable.

* Return No. 1 shows the alienation of land in Counties under every form since the foundation of the Colony; and it also gives the number of conditional purchases of land which have been made from 1862 to 1882 inclusive. This is the first attempt which has been made to exhibit accurately the statistics of the alienation of land within areas so small and equal as those of Counties.

* Return No. 2 shows the number and area of conditional purchases of land applied for during each year since the Act of 1861 came into operation. It also shows the number and area of the selections which have been declared void for illegality, and forfeited for non-compliance with the requirements of the law. It likewise gives the number and area of the selections which stand good. Of these latter it shows the number and area which have been transferred, and distinguishes those remaining in the hands of the original purchasers.

Return No. 3 shows, from data extending over five years, the average time taken before the Department of Conditional Sales has been able to inform an applicant that he has no title to the land he had selected. It would have taken too long to

* These statements do not agree exactly as to the total number and area of existing conditional purchases in the Colony, but, as the information was obtained in one case from the local Crown Lands Agents, and in the other from the Conditional Sales Branch of the Lands Department, it will be readily understood that perfect agreement in such a mass of figures could hardly have been expected. The difference is not material.

to obtain the particulars of every application refused, but this return, applied to nineteen districts taken indiscriminately, will give some idea of the delays, anxieties, and expense to which numerous persons have been put, mainly because survey had not preceded selection.

Return No. 4 shows the revenue derived and to be anticipated from conditional sales of land, and it will correct an error into which all financial statements of assets have fallen by taking credit for expected payments of 15s. an acre on the forfeited and lapsed conditional purchases. In the last statement submitted to Parliament it was estimated that a balance of £12,049,299 was still due on account of land conditionally purchased, when in reality only a sum of £10,492,406 was due, making a difference in the assumed assets of £1,556,893.

Return No. 5 gives the total revenue derived from all sales of land from 1862 to 1882.

Return No. 6 gives the total rental obtained from the occupation of Crown Lands, and distinguishes the amounts paid each year from 1862 to 1882.

Return No. 7 shows the total revenue derived during each year from 1862 to 1882 from Crown Lands.

Return No. 8 exhibits the number of freeholders of areas from 40 acres to 40,001 acres and upwards; and an analysis of it, in conjunction with the electoral rolls of all the districts of the Colony, will greatly assist in arriving at an estimate of the number of conditional purchasers who are still in possession of their lands. This return will check the estimated number of selectors supposed to be permanently settled on their holdings, and will show that the general idea that settlement has not been in proportion to sale of land is correct.

Return No. 9 shows the number and area of pre-emptive and auction leases in each county of the Colony renewed for the year 1883.

Return No. 10 states the expenditure incurred during each year, from 1862 to 1882, in the administration of the Crown Lands Acts, exclusive of charges not separated from the accounts of the Treasury and Audit Departments.

Return No. 11, with Report, shows the area of the Church and School Lands, and the rental obtained from them. These lands are leased for twenty-one years at an increasing ratio of 20 per centum every seven years. A careful study of the grazing character of the Church and School Lands will enable estimates to be formed of the annual value of the public estate if dealt with on similar principles.

Return No. 12 supplies a general abstract of some statistics relating to the three Territorial Divisions which have been adopted for the purpose of this inquiry.

Territorial
Divisions and
Rainfall Map.

Relative
Rainfall Map.

Report No. 1 by the Government Astronomer deals with the annual rainfall in all parts of the Colony. This report is illustrated by two maps, one of which indicates the average rainfall at all stations established for its registration, while the other in black figures, which have been transferred to the general map showing the Territorial Divisions, gives the average over wider areas, and enables the information to be comprehended at a glance. One of the tables appended is also of special importance,

importance, as it shows, from data extending over five years, the monthly rainfall at eleven different stations situated on that wide tract of country lying between the Lachlan and the Bogan Rivers and the western boundary of the Colony. This valuable report is very necessary to a right understanding of the worth of the public lands. A district may contain the richest soil, but if the rain does not fall during the appropriate months, it is obvious that the cultivation of cereals cannot be successfully carried on, unless by irrigation where it is possible. It is only by rightly estimating the effects of the rainfall that the pastoral or arable character of a district can be determined.

Report No. 2 by the Geological Surveyor explains that large portions of the public estate which are utterly destitute of permanent fresh water on the surface may be amply supplied from wells, and that in considerable tracts of arid country artesian wells may be reasonably looked for, which may eventually convert the desert into a land of running streams. It is also shown that where wells of fresh water cannot be obtained the soil is admirably adapted by its retentiveness for making tanks for the conservation of the rainfall, and that the features of the country afford many facilities for collecting large and deep ponds and even lakes of fresh water by means of dams. This subject, so admirably treated by Mr. Wilkinson, will be more fully referred to when Divisions II and III of the Colony are dealt with. The map accompanying this Report shows the position of the geological formations in which water may be found or stored, and it may be remarked that the cretaceous area of country over which artesian wells may be obtained is daily being extended by exploration. Geological
Map.

In addition to these official documents, various statements conveying information bearing on the problem of the best method of settling the lands still remaining have been gladly accepted. Among these, the evidence of three Crown lessees, given independently from different points of view, will be found very valuable as illustrating the primitive condition of the natural pastures.

The statements of three selectors whose evidence is given *verbatim* cannot fail to receive attentive consideration, especially where one describes his experience in supplementing the natural pasturage by raising crops of hay in favourable seasons to be stored against the effects of otherwise disastrous droughts; and the other shows the way to convert a barren mallee scrub into most luxuriant pasture. As these two statements have been verified by independent evidence, and can at any moment be reviewed by those who doubt them, they greatly contribute to the formation of a correct estimate as to the area of pastoral lands which in certain districts is sufficient for a grazing farm. The evidence of the third selector is valuable as showing how persistent are the attempts to acquire land by dummying for purposes of blackmailing or defending a run. Besides these, there is the evidence of a selector on the settlement of the lands, and the opinions of this witness deserve attention on account of his high character and manifest fairness.

There will also be found in the Appendix a copy of the journal of a gentleman of great experience in pastoral and agricultural pursuits, and who was amongst the first to occupy the "salt-bush" country. From this journal, produced twenty years after it was written, will be learned how hastily it was concluded that the pastoral districts were barren deserts, while it warns us that richness of soil without adequate and timely rains is no guarantee that a country will produce paying crops of wheat or other cereals. The

The evidence is given of a gentleman who had resided many years in the Cape Colonies, where the arid conditions of the lands and the pasturage are so similar to those of New South Wales. The principal interest of this evidence lies in the description of the system adopted by the Dutch colonists in locating their farms, and in their operations for the conservation of water.

The evidence in reference to the State leasehold tenure in India is deeply interesting, from the success which is known to have attended the system in that country during many hundreds of years.

In the Appendix will be found the evidence of two gentlemen—one a solicitor and the other a banker—in reference to the transfers and registration of conditional purchases. Although this matter does not properly come within this inquiry, it was admitted at the request of the Minister for Lands. The subject is doubtless one which deserves the attention of the Government and of Parliament, and the desired action if taken will confer a great boon upon all conditional purchasers who wish to borrow money.

PART II.

DIVISION I—THE OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.

The territory so called embraces the country of which Sydney is the centre, extending along the coast about 400 miles, reaching to the Macleay River on the north and to Moruya on the south, and bounded inland by an irregular line, semi-circular in form, passing round the head of the Hunter and the watershed of the Shoalhaven.

This Division of the Colony consists of the counties of—

Cumberland	Murray
Cook	King
Camden	Bathurst
Northumberland	Wellington*
Hunter	Phillip
Roxburgh	Bligh
Westmoreland	Brisbane
Georgiana	Durham
Argyle	Gloucester
St. Vincent	Macquarie

The area consisted originally of nineteen counties, but was subsequently divided in its present form. It contains 26,082,522 acres, of which 9,076,345 have been alienated, 4,900,000 have been preleased, and 1,558,180 have been reserved, leaving 10,548,180 acres, mostly mountainous and inferior lands.

The capabilities of this large tract are very varied, the elevation on the crest of the table-land being fully 4,000 feet above the sea-level. Though there is an ample rainfall, the general character of the country, as compared with other portions of the Colony, is very inferior. There is little agricultural land, excepting the alluvial flats of the rivers Hunter and Hawkesbury, as good as that of Bega or the arable lands of the Clarence, and there is hardly any grazing country as good as Monaro. Moreover, there are great stretches of waste, not only the most sterile in
New

* The original county of Wellington has been reduced in area, so that portions of land once within it are now included in Gordon and Lincoln. Elsewhere there have been minor alterations, but the difference is not essential for the purpose of this Report.

New South Wales but about the poorest in Australia. In respect to the essentials of water supply and a healthful and agreeable climate, the old settled Districts do excel the semi-desert of the Lower Darling, but in soil and capacity for producing the means of supporting human and animal life, much of the surface is far behind that arid solitude. And yet, though inferior to the rest of the Colony, and only one eighth of its surface, the old settled districts show like a human bee-hive, as compared with the greatly richer inland districts.

According to the late Census the population of the Colony was estimated at 748,241. Of these there lived in the Metropolitan district 220,984, in the Old Settled Districts 285,197, while the remainder residing outside this narrow limit counted only 242,060. Thus, two-thirds of the people of the Colony live within 150 miles of Sydney.

The Live Stock consists of 144,000 Horses, 700,000 Cattle and 3,500,000 Sheep.

The mode in which this country was occupied presents a marked contrast to the manner in which the Pastoral Districts proper were taken up. The original basis of occupation in this tract was not that of the squatting lease, as in the more recently peopled districts, but was in the form of the freehold grant, supplemented by a grazing right, and under conditions similar to those attached to conditional purchases. These grants were of all sizes, from 40 acres up to large estates; but except some special cases, very few were over 4,000 to 5,000 acres. Many of these have remained in their original form; some have been subdivided, and some have been clubbed together to make larger properties; but the general result shows a great amount of beneficial family settlement, and the aggregations of estates have been in no respect so habitual, nor have they attained such dimensions as in the much richer squatting districts. In the settled districts a property of 20,000 acres is looked upon in much the same light as an estate of 200,000 acres in Riverina.

The cause of this contrast can be readily recognized when the different circumstances of the original tenure are considered. The owner of a freehold estate in the old settled districts generally used the unsold lands outside his boundary as a sheep or cattle run. When selection arose under the law of 1861, he might desire to keep this grazing area for his sole use, and he would likely use the law to secure some desirable position or site; he might even endeavour to absorb the public lands in his neighbourhood by dummying, and by using his influence in the necessary quarters get the land put up to sale by auction; but still, he was not under the stringent influences which urged the lessee outside to a desperate defence against selection. The latter had to face the law of 1861, with his whole station liable to be confiscated, excepting such pre-emptive portions as he might have acquired under the Orders in Council. The two classes of properties were thus under totally different conditions. The owner of the first, safe in his grant, when he tried to get more land, acted solely from the instinct of acquisition, and went to no extreme or imprudent length; the last acted under the not ill-founded conviction that he "had to fight for his life."

Riverina shows what this "fight" or "scare," whichever it may have been, has ended in. Monied institutions have emptied their safes in buying up the Crown Lands on stations, and the largest and best of these properties have become little more than the assets of financing firms.

On

On the other hand, in the old settled districts, selection has shaken down alongside the old grants without bringing monopoly or debt in its train; while large portions of land in the heart of scrubs and in mountain regions, previously unoccupied, have been reclaimed and peopled by selectors.

The success of settlement in the one case arises simply from the fact that there was no previous interest in possession of the land which could be injured or endangered by selection. In the other case, the squatters holding unprotected areas in which all that they possessed was at risk, disputed to the last, with the Banks at their backs, the possession of every acre.

The two maps herewith illustrate the results of the two methods of occupation on two areas of equal size, each containing 340,000 acres. The first shows settlement on the Upper Macquarie; the second shows settlement on the Lower Murrumbidgee. The one describes country close to Bathurst; the other describes country close to Hay. The last was occupied only twenty-five years after the first. Both have for long been under the Land Act of 1861; both have railway communication. Acre for acre, the country on the Murrumbidgee is twice as good as that of Roxburgh. The one contains 180 freehold homesteads and 117 tenant farms; the other consists of one enormous freehold estate and eleven unstable homestead selections most of these being now in the market. If the comparison is further extended to the three rich counties surrounding Deniliquin, namely, Townsend, Wakool, and Cadell, it will appear that the poor patch of mountainous country contains an amount of homestead settlement equal to that existing on a tract of the richest district in Australia more than ten times the extent. The settlement of these Riverine lands will be fully treated in due course.

The great proportion of inferior land in this Division of the Colony becomes manifest when tested by the statistical returns. The eight counties of Macquarie, Gloucester, Northumberland, Durham, Hunter, Brisbane, Philip, and Bligh comprise some of the best lands in the old settled districts, and yet, though this tract has been settled for sixty years, and possesses easy access to the centres of traffic, more than one half of the area is too poor to be occupied with advantage under any tenancy sanctioned by law.

This group of counties embraces an extent of 11,203,330 acres.

The alienated land is 3,830,830 acres; the pre-leased land is 1,599,999 acres; and the unoccupied land is 5,772,501 acres.

The following tables will serve to throw some light on the character of the country in question. The first shows in each county the lands alienated, pre-leased, and unoccupied. The second shows approximately the proportions of arable, pastoral, timber, and inferior lands unalienated.

	Total area, acres.	Acres alienated.	Acres pre-leased.	Acres unoccupied.
Macquarie	1,525,760	315,446	69,218	1,141,096
Gloucester	1,894,400	665,288	135,853	1,093,259
Northumberland	1,499,040	480,172	17,938	1,000,930
Durham	1,355,200	782,634	300,905	271,661
Hunter	1,315,840	134,514	11,770	1,169,556
Brisbane	1,500,320	784,519	346,829	368,972
Phillip	1,035,650	291,834	150,022	593,794
Bligh	1,077,120	376,423	567,464	133,233
	11,203,330	3,830,830	1,599,999	5,772,501

DIVISION I—THE OLD SETTLED DISTRICTS.

9

CAPABILITY AND CHARACTER OF LANDS UNALIENATED.

	Fit for timber reserve.	Arable.	Fair pasture.	Rough and inferior.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Macquarie	20	4	20	56
Gloucester	22	4	18	56
Northumberland... ..	16	1½	4½	78
Durham ... ..	.....	4	25	71
Hunter ... ..	.....	1	10	89
Brisbane	1	3	60	36
Phillip ... ..	.....	3	20	77
Bligh	2	5	67	26

The same general description may be applied to most of the coast lands in the division south of the metropolis. Limited spots of exceptional fertility are interspersed among rugged and densely timbered ranges, while much of the country is so barren that, in the words of one witness, "its occupation is not likely to be hastened by any legislation." At the same time, all through these wastes there are grassed ridges, which, though inferior as pasture, are still capable of being beneficially improved and occupied if held under a secure tenure.

In the counties more inland, the rough mountain country being less thickly timbered, and the grass being better in quality, there is a greater uniformity of character in the second-class lands, and a smaller proportion of what may be considered worthless.

The following tabulated statement of the lands in four of the inland counties illustrates this characteristic:—

	Total area.	Alienated.	Pre-leased.	Unoccupied.
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Wellington	1,060,000	320,916	526,948	212,136
Bathurst	1,190,400	607,312	346,809	236,279
Georgiana	1,231,520	244,431	608,645	378,444
Roxburgh	972,160	171,014	364,065	437,081
	4,454,080	1,343,673	1,846,467	1,263,940

Nearly three-fourths of the lands in this tract are occupied, indicating thus the better character of the mountainous country inland as compared with the coast ranges. Moreover, there can be little doubt that much of the land now unused is susceptible of improvement, and would be turned to account if it could be procured under a safe and easy tenancy.

An experienced witness remarks, respecting the whole of the inferior lands of this Division, but more especially in reference to the inland ranges, that "they would be most permanently and most advantageously occupied under a system that would allow a greater maximum area at a reduction of price." He also recommends that selection should be permitted in this Division to precede survey, because there are many isolated lots of good land which no surveyor would of himself discover; and this advice appears reasonable.

The further wholesome progress of the old settled districts is largely concerned in the judicious disposal of these second-class lands. These districts, from the original method of their settlement, have certainly been largely free from the bitter class antagonism which has divided the community in the pastoral districts proper, and consequently much beneficial family settlement has been founded by the Act of 1861, but the pre-lease system which has regulated their grazing rights has proved itself here, as elsewhere, a fruitful source of discord, mutual injury, and disappointment to the settlers; and there is little doubt that the system might be advantageously abrogated in favour of a fixed leasehold tenure, the land having been defined by previous survey, and being subject to the condition of fencing.

How far some such system would be profitable to the State may be more readily understood when the rental now being obtained from the Church and School Lands is considered. The area of these lands at present under lease as grass rights within the Settled Districts is 218,357 acres, about 70 per cent. of which is second-class grazing and inferior country. The annual rental obtained averages 7d. per acre, one of the conditions of the lease, which is for twenty-one years, being the right of the Crown to an increase of 20 per cent. at the termination of each period of seven years. In the Appendix is an official report on these lands, and an abstract detailing the character of the same, with the rates of rental.

Church and
School Lands
Return.
Appendix,
No. 11.

All applications for grazing rights are, at present, accepted by the Land Agents. As the applicant gets a receipt for his money and the application is received, he naturally concludes that he has acquired the title he applied for. He may learn months after that the same land is claimed by a neighbour on similar grounds. No collision of interests may arise for a time. If grass is plentiful and no special reason for irritation appears, things may go on smoothly, but in time comes a disturbing cause, and quarrels, impounding, and lawsuits begin. It has been stated in public that within four southern counties 229 actions for trespass have arisen from the ambiguity and uncertainty of the pre-lease. A competent authority states, "all pre-leases are liable to constant capricious executive interference. No finality or certainty attaches to them, in respect either to title, to form, or to area. Any holder of one of these rights may at any moment be displaced from any portion of his holding."

In further reference to the character of the unsold lands for grazing purposes, a competent witness and successful selector states, "In my opinion, nine-tenths of the area would be dear at 5s. per acre. My suggestion would be so to dispose of the barren lands as to encourage people to improve their grazing capabilities where improvable. On the table-land, in no part that I have seen, would the land in its natural state keep a sheep to the acre; but this land can be so improved as to keep one and a half sheep to the acre. The best way, in my opinion, to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the natural grasses is to ringbark all the useless timber, leaving about fifteen trees to the acre. Of course it will be necessary to keep down the suckers and undergrowth for a few years. Ploughing will prevent seedlings growing. Apple-trees (native) do not seem to injure the grasses."

A summary of the information received as to this division of the Colony would not be complete without a brief reference to the manner in which the lands capable of productive use are occupied. Nine-tenths are yet used for grazing, as they have been since the earliest days of settlement. Some of the larger grazing estates

estates and farms have been managed with energy and skill. Many instances of this are to be met with on the Hunter, in Illawarra, Sutton Forest, Argyle, and on the Macquarie; but the progress of agriculture proper is hardly perceptible. Its extension in one direction is balanced by its retrogression in others. While efforts have occasionally been made in the neighbourhood of Bathurst and elsewhere to work land under some method of rotation by growing cereals and feeding sheep, and while some of the coast counties show energy in dairy-farming, a vast number of the selectors devote themselves neither to the study nor the practice of agriculture. Hundreds attempt nothing but to grow a poor crop of hay on the chance of selling it, and to keep a few cows and calves in a half-starved condition.

Yet the limit placed by nature on the productive capacity of this large tract has not been nearly reached. If there are great barren wastes extending through these districts, there are everywhere within them narrow valleys deep with rich soil and fertilized by abundant water. European products can be grown universally; many of the rugged wooded ridges can be vastly improved in their grass-bearing powers; and for dairy-farming, if based, as it is elsewhere, on cultivated grasses and artificial food, there are few countries in the world that offer a field so suitable. Fruits, wine, and silk may be, moreover, produced in these districts, besides the hundred household articles of consumption for which an unlimited market, now easily accessible, is to be found in Sydney.

Little effort as yet has been directed to such industries, though the best of the lands have been in private hands, in the form of numerous small as well as large properties, for over forty years. Since that time free selection has supplemented the primitive policy by extensive family settlement, but it has not incited the landowners to make effective and profitable use of the soil.

It is possible that wholesome progress may be materially accelerated by the creation of those self-governing institutions which elsewhere tend to the growth of self-help, public spirit, and individual energy.

NOTE.—The evidence received as to Division I involved so much repetition, besides being of so fragmentary a character and so much mixed with irrelevant matter, that it could not even be presented in the form of a synopsis, but the gist has been embodied in the above divisional report.

PART III.

DIVISION II.—THE INTERMEDIATE TERRITORY.

Division No. II embraces the country beyond the bounds of the old settled districts, extending along the coast north and south to the limits of the Colony, and on the western side reaching to the edge of the dry pastoral region which forms Division III.

The area contains 86,019,868 acres. Of this there have been alienated 25,156,612 acres.

By conditional purchase...	...	...	...	12,114,082 acres
By auction and after	....	...	...	9,260,274 "
By virtue of improvements	...	...	...	1,954,812 "
By Volunteer Orders	...	...	...	107,600 "
Alienated before 1862	...	...	...	1,481,000 "
Under pre-emptive right...	...	...	...	238,844 "

10,476,000 acres are held under preleases, 14,395,529 are reserved, and 36,000,000 are for the most part leased under the Occupation Act of 1861 to 994 registered lessees, who represent the owners of runs.

The population numbers 223,560, of whom 88,178 are in towns and 135,382 are rural. The live stock consists of 167,000 horses, 1,300,000 cattle, and 19,400,000 sheep.

The following counties are included in the Division. They are grouped as treated in the synopses of evidence appended:—

Auckland	} Bega, 1.	Narromine	} Dubbo, 9.	
Dampier	...	...		Oxley	...	...
Wellesley	...	...	} Monaro, 2.	Gregory	...	...
Wallace	...	...		Leichhardt	...	...
Beresford	...	...		Ewenmar	...	...
Cowley	...	...		Gowen	...	...
Buccleuch	...	...	} Upper Murray, 3.	Napier	...	...
Wynyard	...	...		Lincoln	...	...
Selwyn	...	...		Gordon	...	...
Goulburn	...	...		Kennedy	...	...
Hume	...	...		Inglis	...	...
Denison	...	...		Parry	...	...
Wakool	...	...	} Deniliquin, 4.	Buckland	...	...
Townsend	...	...		Darling	...	...
Cadell	...	...		Jamison	...	...
Part of Cairn	...	...		White	...	...
Waradgery	...	...	Hay, 5.	Baradine	...	...
Clarendon	...	...	} Liverpool Plains, 10.	Pottinger	...	...
Bourke	...	...		Nandewar	...	...
Cooper	...	...		Hawes	...	...
Dowling	...	...		Murchison	...	...
Nicholson	...	...		Burnett	...	...
Sturt	...	...		Stapylton	...	...
Boyd	...	...		Courallie	...	...
Urana	...	...		Benarba	...	...
Mitchell	...	...		Denham	...	...
Bland		Wagga, 6.	Arrawatta	
Gipps		} Gwydir, 11.	Clive	
Forbes			Hardinge	
Monteagle			Sandon	
Harden	...	...	Gough		...	...
Ashburnham	} New England, 12.		Vernon	
Cunningham			Clarke	
					Young, 7.	Buller
					} Orange, 8.	Rouse
						Drake
						Richmond
						Gresham
						Clarence
						} Clarence and Macleay, 13.	Fitzroy	...
				Raleigh		
				Dudley		

This

This great tract presents a vast diversity in climate, soil, and capability. It comprises the grassy downs of Monaro watered by the melting of perpetual snow, as well as the fertile sugar lands of the Richmond. It reaches from the inner fall of the table-land close to Wellington and Yass as far as the edge of the semi-desert, where there is no natural water except in the great rivers. It contains the country that the first Surveyor-General reported to be uninhabitable and useless for any purpose of civilized man, and which Sir Thomas Mitchell declared to be fit, with water supplied, for every purpose of civilized man.

This Territorial Division is the largest, the richest, and the most important of the three. Within its limits the great difficulties connected with land legislation have arisen, and here the problem now before the country must be solved.

Before 1861 these lands had been held by pastoral lease under the Orders in Council, some of them for as long as fourteen years, and by license in numerous cases for many years previously. With the issue of the new leases in terms of the law which came into force in 1862, the country included was, as the first leases expired, thrown open to conditional purchase, and consequently it was within the same area that the newly adopted policy of pastoral occupation, accompanied by a liability to indiscriminate selection, was inaugurated. That policy offered for sale to one class of occupants the same land which was simultaneously assigned under lease to another class. There was no partition of the soil to provide for both classes. There was abundant space and to spare to satisfy all reasonable wants then, as there is yet; but this self-evident method of meeting the requirement was not adopted. Thus, two separate forms of tenure were instituted by law, both authorizing the occupation of the same ground.

The avowed purpose of the Act was to substitute large numbers of yeomen farmers for the squatter, and this was to be effected by each individual selector appropriating such portion of any squatting leasehold as he might choose. The few exceptions which limit this indiscriminate right bring out still more in relief the general character of the measure. Thus, a squattage, though a holding recognized by law, could be obliterated at any time, in accordance with the new law, if a sufficient number of selectors wanted the land.

A policy such as this would be intelligible and perhaps expedient if some stringent necessity arose to supplant a condition of lawless commonage or nomadic barbarism by a system of civilized industry and social security, but one may search in vain for a reason justifying its application to lands used in a legal and orderly manner in harmony with the recognized industry of the community.

The lands covered by the squatting leases in the mode they were used, and in their acquired capabilities, were no longer primitive wastes. These stations had been improved, certainly not in the systematic and expensive manner of the present day, but still a steady progress was maintained in increasing their productive capacity. This was partly the result of intelligent effort, partly of natural causes. The spread of the stock alone, increasing under judicious management, led everywhere to a more lasting supply of both grass and water. Thus, a stocked run after some years, was not the expanse of thinly grassed forest or arid plain which it was when first seen by the pioneer squatter. The men, whose enterprise was thus telling daily in reclaiming a wilderness, could not be expected to receive with favour a law which
authorized

authorized any stranger to seize upon each spot as soon as it became of any value. But there was a peculiarity in the tenure originally acquired under the Orders in Council which gave the squattage a different character from a merely permissive occupancy of the pasture, and told greatly in the squatter's defence against selection. The pre-emptive right enabled the lessee of a run to buy 1 square mile in every 25, and through the exercise of this privilege, the water-frontages and choice spots—the oases on which half the value of every station depends—often became private freeholds. In this way, from the possession of these advantageous positions, a station acquired a certain permanence in title, altogether apart from the leasehold, and these positions formed the centres from which schemes of systematic defence against selection were afterwards organized.

It has no doubt been often pointed out that the “Orders in Council,” with all belonging to them, were abrogated by the legislation of 1861, but this same abrogation could not void what had been done under the prior tenure. It could not dissolve and disperse the results of fourteen years' labours; it could not annul the transactions that had grown out of these operations; it could neither stop the routine of work going on, rub out the station properties formed, nor transform the stocked runs back into waterless and half-grassed solitudes.

Neither could the Act of 1861 obliterate the financial and business interests concerned in these stations. Squatting, as a productive enterprise, had been, as it were, cemented into the commerce and banking of the Colony. In reality, so far from the squatter being a mere nomad or trespasser—as politicians sometimes urged—and his work a mere abuse of the public estate, he was the chief producer in the community, and was carrying on the principal industry of the Colony in the only way that the law permitted. It is evident then, that apart from the lessees' individual interests, these stations had a substantial value in a national sense. No more destructive scheme could be devised for their injury as securities than the law that gave every man the right to appropriate where he chose a portion of the squatting lands; and there was no consequence more certain than that the conservators of the national earnings, the Banks, would in their own interests, aid the lessees in their defence against selection.

It is no wonder then that the standard interests of the country have been arrayed in opposition to the spread of colonization—at least of such colonization as was proposed for the pastoral districts under the present law. The way out of the difficulty for all interests is still plain. The squatting industry would be much better carried on, more cheaply, more securely, and with much greater proportional results, on a reduced area, under a safe tenure; while real honest settlement would thrive most where the settler could get a sufficient extent of ground without the risks attached to contending with an antagonistic tenure. There was then, as there is now, plenty of land to provide for the two interests apart.

The avowed intent then, of the law of 1861, as affecting the lands in question, was to establish the right of indiscriminate selection on the pastoral leaseholds; but it would be erroneous to conclude that this is the sole principle, or even the dominant spirit of the Act as it has been interpreted and administered.

It has been explained by the author and supporters of the measure that, besides opening the lands to popular settlement, the Act provides, where needful, a reasonable

reasonable and fair protection to pastoral tenants who may show, to the satisfaction of the Minister, that they are liable to suffer from encroachment. Power was given to the Minister, when such representations were made to him, to allow land to go to auction at the request of the lessee of the run so affected, and it also authorized him to sanction, subject to his discretion, purchases made in virtue of improvements, giving further the power to temporarily reserve any area from sale.

Subsequently, in the issue of the Volunteer land order, the Legislature provided the pastoral lessee with the best weapon he could have to resist and injure the selector, and this order, to be available to the squatter, was by Regulation made transferable. These orders, besides mining conditional purchases, mineral leases and other mining titles of various kinds, have been freely used in the defence of stations, and it can hardly be said that these proceedings are considered as abuses, for it is argued that practices cannot be condemned as illegal and immoral in which persons of fortune, position, and influence in the community have been largely concerned. But, whatever view may be taken of the use made of these land orders, mining purchases, and other titles, there can be no question that the auction and improvement purchases, which have been used so largely of late years in the absorption of runs, and to the lasting detriment of the public estate, are perfectly in conformity with the law. Ministerial discretion may have allowed greater scope to buyers at one time than at another, but for the last seven years, the wholesale alienation of Crown Lands to lessees, under these sections of the law, has been an established practice, and the revenue so received from purchases—made in reality to resist and injure selectors—has been the principal item in our Treasury receipts.

Thus, the land policy initiated in 1861, while it threatened the pastoral lessee on the one hand, has, by its own provisions, supplemented by subsequent legislation, provided the means of defence against and retaliation upon the selectors who ventured to exercise their legitimate rights of encroachment and appropriation.

It would be a wonder if a law so framed showed any fixed principle and consistency in its administration. The history of its whole operation for years has been an unintelligible chaos, in which the rights and interests of all mainly concerned have been the sport of accident, political interest, and departmental disorder. As the law became more intricate and involved, Ministerial patronage and Parliamentary interest became more and more in request, and the chief fruits of the policy now apparent are the huge pastoral freehold estates accumulating in the best of our grazing country, and much spurious prosperity in Sydney, engendered by a vicious system of administrative centralization, which forces all dealings and litigation to the metropolis.

If the law has been unhappily devised as it affects the squatting interest, it has been quite as ill-conceived for conditional settlement in this Territorial Division. The first step which the selector has taken under its sanction has, in unnumbered cases, placed him on the horns of a dilemma. The Act told him that he was to take possession of a piece of land that formed part of a sheep or cattle station, *if he could*. Then, if he got it, he often found that it was too small to be of any use to him. In seventy out of the seventy-four counties that form this Division, a patch of arable soil is worthless unless there is attached to it a certain extent of pasture. The law appeared to recognize this want, and offered the selector a pre-lease or grass-right equal to three times the area of his purchase, but this ground

was

was open to selection, as well as liable to auction sale, the operation of the Volunteer land order, and other forms of occupation. The consequence has been that the selector's grass right has been generally appropriated by the squatter; it is a thing of the past in most portions of the Division, and where maintained is liable at any time to be absorbed or mutilated. This characteristic of the pre-lease is universally cited as a main reason for so large a proportion of the selectors in the inland districts selling out, and for so many of them having adopted a vagrant and speculative habit of working under the Act. But the pre-lease, although a mere phantom so far as the selector is concerned, becomes in the hands of the squatter an effective means of defence. While the law provided the selector with a grazing right in the manner described, it also with "even-handed impartiality" conferred the same privilege on any holder of "Crown grants" or purchases, without restriction as to area. The squatter had therefore ready to his hand a weapon well fitted not only to resist encroachment but to retaliate on the selectors, and he showed his appreciation of it by encircling his extensive auction purchases with a cordon of pre-leases, or closing the gaps between his frontage portions. So efficient a defence has the pre-lease been found that whole runs have been brought under the tenure, and the squatting lease virtually abandoned, or retained only so far as to maintain control over the reserves. Some of these pre-leases have been granted in areas reaching to 87,000 acres, under one application. This one phase of the operation of the law affords cogent proof that the measure contains within itself elements irreconcilable with wholesome and durable settlement. Practical observation of the capabilities of the country and the habits of the colonists, should have made manifest to the Legislature that the grass crop was the mainstay of the whole rural population even in the settled districts, while the tillage of the soil was only an accessory and subordinate branch. With this fact daily demonstrated, it might have been recognized that the settlement of the inland country, with rainfall decreasing to the westward,—to be real and durable, would need to be based on the secure use of the pasture. A sufficient holding, at a suitable price and under necessary conditions, would have made honest settlement successful, and there would have been a threefold success if the squatter's interest had been kept apart by conceding him a defined portion of run under a good tenure.

But there is another consideration which, in the management of a public territory, ought to be paramount to the claims of any class of tenants, and that is the interest which the country at large, the community as a whole, has in the estate. It may be proved that both squatters and selectors are thriving under the law, or it may be proved that both are fairly dealt with, in so far as they are equally assisted by legislation to inflict mutual injury; but if such results are obtained at the expense of the territory, by the waste of the lands for future use, and the destruction of the Colony as a field for future settlement, then the law, however it may please the factions interested, is working badly for those chiefly concerned, and demands amendment.

The actual condition of the public estate can be ascertained only through a scrutiny conducted from various points of view. In an early stage of this inquiry it was perceived how little dependence could be placed on mere documentary statements though quoted authoritatively. The total number of conditional purchases in the Colony was put forward on official data up to the end of 1882 at 170,000. Upon inquiry it appeared that only 129,000* of these remained good, the balance being

* Including over 20,000 selections the titles to which have not yet been finally determined.

being no longer valid; and of this number, scrutiny showed that only 62,000 represented residential selection, the remainder consisting of additional and other subsidiary purchases.* Further analysis has made it almost certain that the actual number of resident selectors does not equal 20,000.

The population returns of the last Census furnish some information bearing upon the settlement which has accrued under the law. When the Act passed, the population of the Colony was 348,950 persons. Of this number 159,630 were in the towns and 189,320 were rural residents. In 1881 the population was stated to be 748,241. Of this number 433,391 were in the towns and 314,850 in the country.

These returns give evidence of a marked concentration in the towns and a diminished proportion of country settlement. This tendency of late has been so pronounced that of the increase for the last decennial period, amounting to 247,000, only 47,000 have been recorded among the people outside of the towns and villages. There are no detailed statements available from which the proportion of this small rural increase for each Territorial Division could be ascertained, but the whole is trifling as indicating any advance of settlement; and if two-thirds are credited to Division No. 2, it will only serve to confirm impressions received from other sources as to the failure of the policy to attract population to occupy the public lands. A sketch accompanying this Report, illustrating the comparative progress of the urban and rural population for twenty years, may be examined with advantage in considering this aspect of the question. Population
Diagram.

When the official returns of the Lands Department, along with the Census returns, are properly scrutinized under the light shed by local evidence received from officers of standing and other reliable witnesses, then the facts sought for begin to appear; but the full revelation is achieved only when localities are fixed upon and dealt with analytically—when evidence is run down, and the results are presented in the form of maps charted from indisputable data, and verified by full departmental detail. These illustrations show clearly how the public territory has been used, what causes lead to the accumulation of great estates, how selectors thrive, why they sell out, and where our “flourishing” land revenue has come from. Local evidence may fail to bring out certain phases of the question; official returns may be meaningless or inaccurate; but the charted stations and groups of stations portrayed leave no doubt as to whether or not there is a feud existing between the two classes of squatter and selector, whether the public lands have been wasted in the struggle between spoliation and monopoly, and whether the action of the law has been wise in guarding the public property, and beneficent for the interests of unborn generations.

The maps illustrating the conditions of settlement on the lands of this Division are now submitted, along with a brief epitome of the evidence.

The Monaro Survey District embraces the counties of Auckland and Dampier on the coast, and those of Beresford, Wallace, Wellesley, and parts of Cowley and Murray on the table-land. In the coast division is situated the district of Bega, and settlement within it is displayed in a distinct manner by *Sketch Map Monaro No. 1*. This map affords proof of the beneficial operation of the Land Act of 1861 under Map, Monaro
No. 1.
favourable

* Conditional purchases taken under the 13th and 14th sections of the Act of 1861 represent original or residential selection. Purchases taken under the 21st section are merely additional thereto, and represent no separate residence. These last almost equal in number the sum of those taken up under 13 and 14. The 19th section provides for mining selections other than gold-mining. The 22nd section applies to additional purchases to lands held in fee simple.

favourable conditions, and the synopsis of evidence explains the character of the soil and the successful settlement upon it of industrious and prosperous farmers. The map is a pleasant one to look at and study, showing no conflict of classes. The lands are more beneficially used than in almost any part of the Division, though the holdings consist chiefly of aggregated selections. Out of 995 persons who conditionally purchased 2,623 lots consisting of 174,227 acres not 400 remain. In the Electorate of Eden, of which Bega forms a portion, 2,203 persons purchased conditionally, but including all freeholders who own lands bought at auction or previously to 1861, only 812 now possess homesteads of areas from 40 to 1,000 acres, as can be seen by consulting the return furnished by the Registrar-General. It is in evidence that when the selections were measured many of them were found to overlap, and had it been possible to have carried out a preliminary survey much annoyance and expense would have been saved to the selectors.

Appendix,
Return No. 8.

Sketch Map Monaro No. 2 illustrates a state of things differing in many respects from that of Bega. The table-land of Monaro was originally occupied as squattages, which, after many conflicts, have been in a great measure effaced by selection, some of the lessees retaining the remnants of their stations in the form of freehold estates. As the map and the statistics show, freehold estates in considerable numbers have been formed, ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 and 20,000 acres. Although much of the land is admirably adapted to agriculture, the want of railway or water communication with the best markets has stimulated pastoral pursuits, which are most successfully carried on. The evidence will be found fairly to set forth the conditions of settlement. In the counties of Beresford, Wallace, and Wellesley, which with small parts of the counties of Cowley and Murray, make up the electorate of Monaro, 3,565 persons have conditionally purchased 7,590 lots, consisting of 776,155 acres. Compelled to sell out because the areas of their selections were insufficient for beneficial settlement, or because they were merely the agents of others, for dummyming was an institution in Monaro, the greater portion of the nominal conditional purchasers have ceased to own land. Not more than one-fifth of the original selectors have homesteads of their own. The time has not yet come when small holdings can be profitably farmed. In Monaro there are 373 persons who own 500 sheep or more, which number altogether 1,100,000.

Map, Monaro
No. 2.

The District of the Upper Murray is west of that of Monaro, and comprises the counties within the electorates of Hume and Tumut. The upper counties have fallen largely into the hands of the lessees by sales at auction, by selection and by buying out selectors. "Obvious causes" it is said, "have made the practice of dummyming habitual among both squatters and selectors. The first seek to protect the picked spots of their runs and the areas benefited by their improvements against selection, while the second endeavour to acquire an extent of ground large enough to make a living by keeping stock." Large numbers of the selectors have left these counties, and the cause is uniformly attributed to the limited area allowed by law. In the counties of Hume and Denison, which comprise some of the best grazing lands of Riverina, fully three-fourths of the land have gone to form large freehold estates, and there remains little or no rural population except near the towns.

Maps, Murrumbidgee
Nos. 4 and 5.

Sketch Maps Murrumbidgee Nos. 4 and 5 illustrate what has been said. The first map shows a run nearly altogether made up of conditional purchases in the interest of the run, and is a good illustration of the system of non-adverse selection,

selection, and the other explains how two lessees have acquired land and pushed out the selectors. The lots coloured blue and marked A in this last map do not represent settlement, but are portions of the two large estates bought at auction indiscriminately on each other's runs by the two proprietors.

The next district is that of Deniliquin, and there is exhibited the uniform result of selection in Riverina—large estates are formed and selectors sell out as rapidly as possible. A few selectors have, however, shown how advantageously this country might have been peopled under a policy suitable to its circumstances. In the Deniliquin Surveyors' district, which contains 4,000,000 acres, 1,424 selectors took up land, but, according to a special inquiry instituted to ascertain the numbers correctly, only 244 now remain, and many of these are still parting with their homes. 558,692 acres were originally purchased by selectors, but largely in the interest of lessees of runs, of which about 200,000 acres remain with the *bona fide* remnant of their number, and wherever any of these have acquired over 2,000 acres they do well. Sixty-one selectors each possess over 1,000 sheep, and fifty-four over 500 and under 1,000, or in all 215,497 sheep amongst 115 conditional purchasers. The method adopted by some selectors to enable their lands to depasture a larger number of sheep is described in two letters which deserve the best attention from all who are interested in the profitable occupation of the soil. One shows how the natural grasses may be supplemented, and the other explains how barren mallee country may be turned into the richest pasturage. The large estates have aggregated upwards of 2,500,000 acres, and *Sketch Map Murrumbidgee No. 2* exhibits three of these properties in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Deniliquin. This map and the synopsis of evidence should be consulted the better to appreciate the position of affairs.

Map, Murrumbidgee No. 2.

The county of Waradgery lies to the north of the Deniliquin district, and is intersected for a distance of 55 miles by the river Murrumbidgee, the important town of Hay being included within it. Here will be found extensive freehold estates, but no rural population of any noticeable number. *Sketch Maps Murrumbidgee Nos. 1 and 3* and *Sketch Map Lachlan No. 4* will give an idea how these large estates have arisen. The second and the third of these maps show how Lands' Ministers have co-operated to defeat settlement by selling enormous areas by auction to lessees, but the other map, *Murrumbidgee No. 1*, deserves more than a passing notice. It exemplifies in a typical fashion to what length a lessee will go to protect his run against all comers. The selectors, having been hemmed in, and deprived of any opportunity of obtaining pre-leases, must surrender when it suits the convenience of the lessee to make terms with them. 15,000 acres of the best land, however, remained exposed, and sales by auction, although desired, could not be hurried on. Consequently vigorous action had to be taken to prevent an enemy invading the very centre of the territory, and the expedient of making use of mining conditional purchases was adopted. Twenty-seven selections of this class have been so posted over the vacant country that it can be defended until relief arrives in the person of a surveyor to measure it for auction. No minerals, not even pebbles the size of a hen's egg, were ever found on the run or near it.

Maps, Murrumbidgee Nos. 1 and 3, Lachlan No. 4.

The operation of the Land Laws is presented in a variety of aspects in a district so extensive as that of Wagga Wagga. The general drift of the evidence tallies with the opinions expressed in regard to the neighbouring districts, that
selection

selection is not permanent unless it implies holdings of from 2,000 to 3,000 acres. "Not more than twelve per centum of the conditional purchasers remain on the land they select" is the opinion of an official of high standing and local experience.

Within the Surveyors' district of Young the country shows more real settlement and a greater absence of accumulated gigantic estates than Riverina does; but still nine-tenths of the lands are used for grazing, and the standard unit for a sheep farm is 2,000 to 3,000 acres. Here, as elsewhere, the sale of the public estate by auction has exceeded the requirements of population.

As a striking instance of the way in which a large estate is accumulated by means of conditional purchases mainly, and how selectors are effectively closed in, *Map, Lachlan No. 1. Sketch Map Lachlan No. 1* is given, and it will repay a close attention to its features.

In the counties of Ashburnham and Cunningham the selectors are described as holding their lands chiefly for grazing purposes, and being willing to sell out to the lessees of runs. Wherever the land is arable and there is a demand for its produce the selectors, it is pleasing to remark, show tenacity in retaining their holdings.* *Map, Wellington No. 2. Sketch Map Wellington No. 2* portrays a large estate in the county of Cunningham, which is a portion of the Orange Survey District. This estate has been mostly acquired by purchase at auction. The selectors have in many instances been hemmed in by Volunteer land orders and conditional purchases in the interest of the station, and few of them will survive long. Reserves have been extensively made beyond the requirements of the public. The purchased lands are so disposed that the public estate is greatly severed to its disadvantage.

In the large extent of fine country which falls within the Dubbo Survey District, it is estimated that not more than one-third or a fourth of the conditional purchasers remain on the land they had taken. This, apart from dummies, who are numerous, is mainly caused by the limited areas allowed by law and the illusory character of the pre-leases. It is believed that a better class of settlers would establish themselves on the pastoral lands if the areas were increased to 2,560 acres.

In this district, *Map, Wellington No. 1. Sketch Map Wellington No. 1* shows very clearly by what means a lessee protects his run against the State and selectors by securing the water frontages, and by so arranging the land measured for auction, that he alone can purchase it, and that at his leisure. The disposition of much of the land exemplifies what is termed "peacocking," that is severing the public estate so that no one will care to buy the separated lots. There are also exhibited in connection with the Dubbo District, *Maps, Bligh Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Sketch Maps Bligh Nos. 1, 2, and 3*. The first shows how the lessee, armed with conditional and improvement purchases, fights the selectors for possession of the run. Tired of this method of warfare, the lessee has succeeded in getting so much of the run measured for sale by auction as will, when he buys it, cut off every vantage position from his enemies and compel them to surrender. The *Map No. 2* of this series illustrates a drawn battle between the lessee and selectors. They have both used dummies as weapons of offence and defence, but both seem to have fared badly. It may be noticed that at the north-eastern corner a selector has been allowed with a conditional purchase of 320 acres to render valueless a measured block of 640 acres. *Map Bligh No. 3* indicates very plainly how a lessee, aided by reserves, has been permitted to secure the whole of his run by the purchase

* Additional evidence received since the above was in print states that many of the selectors in the eastern portion of the county of Ashburnham have recently sold out. That portion adjoining Molong is reported as a locality well suited for agricultural occupation.

purchase of a little more than a tenth. The frontage has been bought at auction and by dummaging; and by the use of mining conditional purchases, where there are no ores, some vantage points have been seized.

In the Liverpool Plains District, it is said, that as a rule both lessees and selectors have done their best to destroy the public estate by taking up the land along the frontages of the creeks and rivers in narrow strips, not extending back more than 60 chains, and by "picking the eyes" out of the country, and that the system of alienation permitted by law has not settled on Liverpool Plains such a farming population as might reasonably have been expected from the character of the soil and climate. The results apparent are that each run remains the run of twenty-five years ago, although under altered conditions, only intersected by broken down fences and the skeletons of huts. The proportion of purchases made by squatters from the Crown has just been to the full extent that every section of the Lands Acts could be strained, and so far as they could obtain money to effect their object. That object has been to protect their runs from settlement, and they have harassed any one daring to select on them. Under the limiting provisions of the Act a real selector cannot subsist, but must break the law to get enough land to support him.

Sketch Map Liverpool Plains No. 1 shows the areas suitable for agricultural and pastoral occupation, also the inferior lands, being explanatory of the evidence. *Sketch Map No. 2* of the same district exhibits the holdings of 112 conditional purchasers, 108 of which have been absorbed into the estate formed out of the run by the lessee. This tract is situated within a fine agricultural area, where the rainfall is abundant and regular. The limited area of selection allowed, and the snare of the pre-lease here as elsewhere have driven the real selector to sell out.

Map, Liverpool Plains No. 1. Bound in synopsis of evidence.

Map, Liverpool Plains No. 2.

In the Gwydir Surveyors' District the station-owners have largely improved the unwatered country, and have naturally proceeded to protect themselves by destroying the land for settlement, buying up the frontages and securing pre-leases. Much conditional purchase has gone on, but the selectors sell out to the lessees very rapidly. The permanent selectors are those who have farms in the immediate vicinity of towns. Some of those who have accumulated 2,000 to 3,000 acres no doubt get into difficulties in securing and improving their holdings and unwillingly succumb to debt, but there are others who make a regular trade of taking up selections to sell. There are three *Sketch Maps* connected with this district, the first of which shows the areas suitable for agricultural and pastoral occupation, and has reference to the evidence in regard to the lands of the Gwydir District. *Map No. 2* explains how the whole of the available frontage to the watercourses has been secured, together with commanding positions in various directions. Mining conditional purchases, where no indication of minerals exist, have been freely used, and a great extent of pre-leased land has been taken up; indeed every device has been adopted to keep off selectors, and with marked success. The map deserves the closest attention, for it is typical and illustrative. *Sketch Map Gwydir No. 3* represents a run cut up by scattered auction lots, the rest having been allowed to pass without a bid. A speculator, however, took up a number of the lots which had been thus passed and severed the lessee's purchased land, thinking that he would be bought off. The speculator was mistaken in his calculations; for after holding the lots for about two years he was glad to sell to the lessee, with loss of all interest on the money invested. The run still shows by the lots coloured yellow how it was "peacocked," to await the convenience of the lessee's monetary arrangements.

Map, Gwydir No. 1. Bound in synopsis of evidence.

Map, Gwydir No. 2.

Map, Gwydir No. 3.

New England presents a substantial result from the Act of 1861, in a population employed in sheep-farming combined with tillage. The lessees of runs have defended them against selectors by auction purchases, by vicarious selections, and by using all means to force choice areas to sale at auction. Instances of large estates having been acquired are however not numerous. Selectors have quarrelled more amongst themselves than with the squatters, and have made free use of dummies. They acquired areas sufficient for sheep-farms before the Act of 1875 by selecting in the names of their children. 2,000 acres will keep a family comfortably. The eyes have been picked out of the country, and none have had a larger share in this than the conditional purchasers.

On the table-land within the electorates of New England, Glen Innes, Tenterfield, and Inverell, 4,405 persons have conditionally purchased land, and of these 1,560 appear to be in successful occupation.

In no part of the country, not excepting Bega, has settlement proceeded more satisfactorily than in the coast portions of the Clarence and Richmond Districts. The agricultural lands adapted to the growth of maize and sugar have been largely and most beneficially settled and cultivated, and it is only when selectors encroach on the cattle-stations that any collisions occur between them and the lessees. A conditional purchaser who takes up land on a cattle-station generally does it to make money out of the lessee. There are always a number of positions on such a run from which a selector can harass the lessee's cattle, so that terms must be made with him. This danger has caused the lessees to employ every device to defend themselves, but they prefer buying at auction. Three Sketch Maps are exhibited which show how the lessees secure themselves against invasion. *The Map Clarence No. 1* represents what can be done under favouring conditions. By the purchase of 27,000 acres, nearly altogether at auction, the lessee completely commands his run of 258,000 acres, and can defy selectors. 40-acre lots purchased at auction are scattered broadcast over the run, and it is impossible not to admire the skill displayed in letting them fall exactly where they are wanted. No general ever posted his troops in more impregnable positions. The wonder is how it came that the Department of Lands allowed their surveyors to measure so many scattered lots on the same run, to enable the lessee to destroy the public estate. The whole transaction would be incredible were it not confirmed by the map. The other two Clarence Maps illustrate similar action, and all should be examined with much attention. 1,741 persons have selected on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. These, with the farmers settled before 1861 and other purchasers since, are now represented according to the Registrar-General's return by 1,445 freeholders. It is stated in the evidence that the lands suitable for the cultivation of sugar-cane have been largely monopolized by speculators, who after clearing a few acres sufficient to comply with the conditions of improvement, hold their properties idle until a sale can be effected at from £10 to £40 an acre, the cost of which has not exceeded 15s.

The Land Act has had the same beneficial operation in the Macleay District. The conditional purchasers are able to cultivate the soil undisturbed by conflicts with lessees, and are consequently prosperous.*

PART IV.

*For synopsis of evidence relating to this Division, see Appendix, page 47.

Map, Clarence
No. 1.

Maps,
Clarence No. 2
and 3.

PART IV.

DIVISION III—THE NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICTS.

DIVISION No. III embraces the great pastoral region beyond the rivers Barwon, Bogan, and Lachlan, and extends from the western boundary of Division II to the inland limits of the Colony, where they adjoin South Australia and Queensland. This territory contains 83,779,760 acres, of which have been alienated 1,245,382 acres, 934,000 are preleased, and 5,082,620 are reserved. The population is 18,500, of which 6,696 reside in the towns and 11,804 in the rural districts. There are 660 owners of live stock. The horses number 25,000, the cattle 172,000, and the sheep 10,000,000.

The counties included in this Division are—

Blaxland	Franklin	Manara	Ularara
Booroondara	Farnell	Menindie	Waljeers
Barrona	Fitzgerald	Narran	Wentworth
Cowper	Gunderbooka	Poole	Werunda
Clyde	Irrara	Perry	Woore
Canbelego	Killara	Ranken	Windeyer
Caira (part of)	Kilfera	Robinson	Young
Culgoa	Landsborough	Tara	Yanda
Delalah	Livingstone	Taila	Yantara
Evelyn	Mootwingee	Tandora	Yungnulgra
Finch	Mosgiel	Tongowoko	Yancowinna.
Flinders	Mouramba	Thoulcanna	

In this third Division of the Colony the operation of the Land Laws has not yet produced so disastrous an antagonism between the lessees and selectors as in the second Division.

Here nature has presented an obstructive barrier to the beneficial occupation of the land in small areas. The sparse vegetation, the arid soil, and the waterless character of the country, consequent on the deficient rainfall, have protected the Crown lessees to a great extent from invasion by conditional purchasers, even for the purposes of blackmailing, but it depends on time only, if the present Land Laws remain on the Statute-book, when the bitter strife and terrible waste of human energy which are the characteristics of settlement in the inner division will commence in full force. There are, however, not wanting instances which foreshadow what is to come. Already, land has been conditionally purchased by those who have no intention of making from it a legitimate living, but look forward to extort money from the lessees. A selector who purchases land on which to make a home for his family while he is engaged in avocations such as the transportation of wool to the rivers or railways, and of goods in return to the townships and stations, is welcomed by the lessees; but there are others who make conditional purchases solely with the view of carrying on obnoxious trades, or by seizing important positions on a run of compelling the squatters to buy them off. Some select for the purpose of establishing shanties for the illicit sale of grog; others watch until the lessees commence to excavate tanks and then, before £40 have been expended, select the ground behind their backs. These men carefully abstain from taking possession of their selections until the last moment allowed by law, and when the unsuspecting lessees have completed their tanks at a cost, it may be, of more than £1,000, they find themselves trespassers on land which has been secured by others by the payment of £10 in each case. The only remedy against this mischievous application

application of the law now is an appeal to the Supreme Court, which may direct a use of the tanks in common to the constructors and the selectors, because the latter have knowingly permitted the unintended trespasses to proceed. Such matters, however, are generally settled by the squatter buying off the selector and saying nothing about it, although in one well-known case as much as £700 had been demanded. The proper remedy would be an enactment affording protection while improvements so essential as the conservation of water in a dry and thirsty land were being executed ; but this protection the present Land Law does not give.

There is the amplest proof—which will be found in the evidence adduced, and in the fact that there are already depastured in this third Territorial Division several millions of sheep and many thousands of cattle and horses far away from any natural surface water whatever—that the lessees have spent vast sums of money in the conservation of water and in other improvements necessary to the profitable occupation of the land ; yet, so far as they have any protection from the Land Laws, the whole of this immense expenditure, involving more than £4,000,000, may be rendered valueless to the enterprising pioneers. The leases granted by law are merely nominal, being void as against conditional purchases of land or sales by auction. The fight which has gone on between the lessees and the selectors in the second territorial Division—in which the former are more often the victors, though not without being crippled in all their resources—must tend to drive the dispossessed population across the border, to make spoil of those who are ill prepared to resist their attacks. The thirst for land, or it may be for vengeance on the class at whose hands they believe they have suffered so much, will, under the present law, force the selectors into the purchase of lands unprofitable for occupation in small holdings, and thus probably bring about ruin to themselves and injury to the present possessors. The evidence is overwhelming that no man can support himself and family on a selection of 640 acres, even supplemented by the pre-lease of 1,920 acres, where the rainfall is so limited as in the third Division. Moreover, the pre-leases are not secure, and being, as so often described, a delusion and a snare to the selectors, more frequently lead to their ruin than to their prosperity.

In describing the operation of the Land Laws in the intermediate division, it has been amply shown how disastrous have been the results of the collision between the selectors and the Crown tenants, how only the few, it may be the fittest, have survived, and how the lands of the Colony have been monopolized to the detriment of settlement. It ought not to be admitted that all this experience will be lost, and that light will be thrown only on the past. If the principles of the present Land Laws are applied with all their effects to the outer Division, the evils will be intensified, and the resulting disasters greater. A long training to use the law in any way to their own advantage has rendered lessees and selectors alike adepts in evading its provisions, irrespective of moral obligations. This may appear a terrible indictment to prefer on parole evidence, abundant and concurrent as that is ; but the sketch maps, produced by photo-lithography, with which this Report abounds, are incontrovertible witnesses to a moral obliquity which the present Land Laws can never make straight.

Only 1,245,382 acres of land out of the 83,779,760 which make up the third Territorial Division have, as already stated, been alienated—407,153 acres by conditional purchase, 527,528 by auction sales, 296,639 by sales on account of improvements, 4,400 by Volunteer Land Orders, 2,200 by sale before 1862, and 7,462 acres
by

by pre-emptive purchases. More than half of these alienated lands are situated close to the eastern boundary of this Division, but only a small proportion represents the settlement of population. The instances are very rare indeed where purchases of land have been made by the lessees for its own intrinsic value, but numerous where they have been made to secure advantages to the injury of the public estate.

Sketch Map Warrego discloses the operation of the Land Laws in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. This map covers nearly 8,000,000 acres, where the rainfall is generally greater than in any other part of this third Territorial Division, and shows how few selectors have ventured to risk their fortunes in a land where small holdings are not remunerative, and how the squatters are preparing to monopolize the country for all time. Only thirty-five selectors, mostly dummies and keepers of shanties, have invaded this large tract; but the lessees, alarmed at the fate which has befallen their class in the intermediate Division, are endeavouring to provide against the threatened perils. They have, by purchases on account of improvements, seized the more important strategic positions, and, to strengthen themselves in others, have invoked the help of the Government. Large areas have in consequence already been surveyed preparatory to sale by auction, and further surveys are rapidly proceeding. Had not sales by auction been arrested in time, several runholders would not only have fortified themselves against the selectors, but they would have gained positions from which they could with advantage have controlled extensive tracts of the public estate. The object of the lessees is evidently to buy at auction as much land on the frontages to the rivers and watercourses as will enable them to convert an insecure tenure into a safe one, and at the same time prevent high rentals being demanded. An instance of this is seen in the preparations which have been made to secure both sides of the Narran River from Terewah Lake to the Queensland boundary, a distance of about 80 miles. The conversion of large tracts into freeholds may be costly, but by keeping the larger areas at nominal rentals the outlay is more than repaid to the sagacious lessees. It is not possible to give too much consideration to this map, which delineates a tract of Crown Lands from which an annual revenue of at least £100,000 ought to be derived, in place of £16,600 now accruing.

Sketch Map No. 2, Lachlan District, is a typical illustration of the methods employed by the Crown lessees in actually acquiring undue advantages over the public estate, and careful attention is invited to it. The area of the run illustrated is 466,960 acres. By the exercise of the right of purchase in sixty-three instances on account of improvements, it will be observed that nearly all the most suitable sites for collecting water by dams have been occupied; and where it was desired to secure the remainder, which could not be so advantageously done under the improvement clause, the measurement for auction was procured, and the land was sold to the lessee, who was the only bidder. Most of the frontages to the river Lachlan and to every watercourse on the run have been thus obtained; and reserves have been made in the interest of the lessee, the more effectually to exclude the selectors. A few of those adventurous persons, adventurous if not of the non-adverse class, have selected on the run, but unless their conditions are exceptionally favourable their fate is easily predicated. This sketch map deserves the closest study, for from it will be understood what vast sums of money have been spent in protecting the run against invasion either by the selector or the appraiser of rents, and how recklessly the administrators of the public estate have sacrificed it.

Map, Lachlan
No. 3.

Sketch Map No. 3, Lachlan District, which is typical of another phase of the operation of the Land Laws, will explain how the Crown lessee, to protect the only permanent water attached to his immense run of 760,000 acres, has been compelled to get the land contiguous to it put up for sale by auction and to buy it. Some selectors have attempted to obtain a foothold on the run, as will be noticed by the lots coloured blue, but holding limited areas, they have, with one exception, since this map was charted, sold out to the lessee. This lessee, who has purchased 99,974 acres from the Crown and about 9,000 acres from selectors, does not appear to have taken any unfair advantage, beyond so judiciously arranging the land already purchased that the 27,000 acres measured for sale by auction can only be of value to himself; but it is a question to be determined whether the public estate has been wisely administered by disposing of so much river frontage for the sake of selling so disproportionate a quantity of land. If the lessee makes up his freehold to 140,000 acres by purchasing the lands measured for sale by auction, he will have paid £140,000 into the Treasury, which, at 4 per centum, will give an annual income to the State of £5,600; and if the appraised rental of the remaining 620,000 acres of the run, amounting to £1,508, is added, the annual receipts from the 760,000 acres will be £7,108, or less than 2¼d. per acre. Had this land been leased on a secure tenure to one or more persons, regard being had to a fair distribution of the frontages to the permanent water, the 140,000 acres sold would have yielded a rental of 8d. an acre, or £4,666 a year, being £3 6s. 8d. per cent. on £140,000; and the remaining 620,000 acres would have given a rental of 3d. an acre, or £7,750 annually; and the yearly income from the whole run would thus be £12,416, as against the present returns of £7,108, without sacrificing 140,000 acres of Crown Lands. These calculations can be, with even greater force, applied to all the runs in this Division, especially to those where the largest purchases of land have been made.

Near in distance as this large run is to the towns of Balranald and Hay, very few selectors have ventured to buy land on it; and from the fact that those who did buy have parted with their holdings, it is apparent that the areas selected, or open to selection, are insufficient for beneficial settlement, and that the tendency of the present Land Laws is towards the aggregation of large estates, and to a loss of revenue—most certainly within the third division of the Colony.

However desirable it is that the whole north-western territory should not be so administered that only great capitalists should be able to occupy its lands, it must not be concealed that settlement cannot be carried out by the same class of persons in regard to means who are thriving farmers within the agricultural districts of the Colony. The instructive report of the Government Astronomer leads to the anticipation that the rainfall over this tract is sufficient to fill tanks, the water in which may be made permanent by being protected from evaporation; and the interesting report of the Government Geologist shows over how extensive an area, wells yielding abundant supplies of fresh water may be obtained; and there is also evidence as to the capabilities of the land for the conservation of water in tanks and reservoirs formed by dams; but it must not be thought that sufficient areas of such country, that is, as much grazing land as is necessary to the support of a family, can be occupied by selectors without capital. The evidence which declares that not less than 9 square miles or 5,760 acres in this Division of the Colony, is a sufficient area for beneficial occupation, leaves no doubt that something more than the labour of a man and his family is required to profitably farm so great an extent of waterless land, and yet no less quantity will form a homestead.

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The method of dealing with sufficient areas will be the subject of another part of this Report.

At present, it may be said, the operation of the Land Laws closes this vast region to the settlement of population. 1,229 nominal selectors have conditionally purchased 407,000 acres of land, but two-thirds of these are dummies, and not a fifth of the number possess homesteads, and far less make a living either by agricultural or pastoral pursuits. *Shanties are commoner than farms.*

About 82,000,000 acres are under lease nominally to 306 registered Crown tenants, but these doubtless represent most of the 660 persons who are said by the Census to be owners of live stock. The highest rental ever paid in one year for the whole of these acres amounts to about £110,000, being at the rate of 17s. a square mile, or one-third of a penny an acre.

Too much praise and consideration cannot be awarded to those enterprising men who have succeeded in establishing themselves in the waterless regions where many before them failed to do so, but a law which after twenty years produces so small an income from so large a portion of the public estate, and so admirably suited to depasture live stock, cannot be pronounced a success. Of the 1,245,000 acres alienated not more than 95,000 mean settlement, the price of the rest having been forced from the lessees rather as a fine than for the purchase of land which has no other value than that derived from the use of the natural grasses. £300,000 have been paid professedly for no other purpose than trying to protect the water they have conserved, and this amount may be doubled out of their purchases by auction. It is not the water the lessees desire to protect, but the large areas of pasturage made available for live stock around their dams, tanks, and wells. If the pasturage be lost the outlay on water is also lost. But the right to purchase on account of improvements is in itself impolitic, because it enables the lessees to "pick the eyes" out of the public estate and to control its alienation; indeed they would never avail themselves of the privilege unless they gained some special advantage, as has been fully illustrated by the sketch maps.

The evidence of the lessees themselves proves that the State does not receive an adequate rental from the lands. One holder of a large run expresses his willingness to pay a sevenfold rental if his tenure were made secure, although he thinks his present tenancy a safe one so long as he cannot be disturbed except by sales of land, conditional or otherwise. Fortified by the protection afforded by nature he prefers the present tenure with low rentals, as the difference between the rates to be paid for it and a legally secure one will far more than compensate for the risks of extortion by black-mailers, the only persons likely to purchase land on his run. To demonstrate the folly of sacrificing every consideration to a policy of conditional purchase, which has practically settled no one on the lands of the third division, it may be stated that the whole revenue derived from sales and the occupation of runs in this third Division during the last twenty years does not amount to more than £2,400,000, while the cost of collection, including all surveys, cannot have been less than 20 per centum. Had no land been sold, and had an average rental been obtained of £4 a square mile, or 1½d. an acre, being 5 per centum on an assumed value of 2s. 6d. an acre, the aggregated income for twenty years would have been £10,500,000, and the 1,245,000 acres of land sold would have still remained a part of the public estate—this is on the assumption that indefeasible leases had been granted to the tenants great
and

and small ; but if this sum is reduced by one half, the difference to the revenue would have been £3,000,000, exclusive of the 1,245,000 acres of land which would not have been sold, and beyond all question this position might have been realized by a wise administration and by granting secure tenures. During the early portion of the last twenty years, only nominal rentals could have been obtained for large tracts, but for other areas even more than £4 a square mile would have been given for a fixed tenure, and the whole would certainly have averaged £2 a square mile, and would have produced the £5,250,000 referred to. This is a very moderate estimate, because the tenants freed from doubt as to their status, and not called upon to purchase at £1 an acre land not intrinsically worth more than 5s., would have entered upon settlement with greater energy and determination than they have ever heretofore displayed.

Vide
Registrar
General's
Return,
Appendix
No. 8.

The lands were unlocked at a cost of more than £3,000,000, and no one has entered in. Not more than 300 persons, shanty-keepers, dummies, and *bonâ-fide* selectors, of which last only forty-five are owners of sheep, represent separate homes, and these have cost the State £10,000 each to settle them temporarily on the land. A land system suitable to Bega or the Clarence is not necessarily best adapted to the Albert District.

It does not seem necessary further to demonstrate that the Land Laws have not been beneficial in their operation, so far as they have affected that portion of the Colony comprised within the third Division; and while they have not attracted population to this tract nor adequately developed its vast resources, they have deprived the revenue of at least £3,000,000, a sum sufficient to have made 1,000 miles of railway in so level a country.*

* For synopsis of evidence relating to this Division, see Appendix, page 73.

PART V.

SUMMARY.

The conclusions arrived at, after careful study of the varied evidence submitted, may now be summarized.

The most noteworthy matter that has come to light, and the most ominous for the future well-being of the Colony, is the class contest for the possession of its lands which has covered five-sixths of its surface. Division I has to a large extent escaped this feud, in consequence of the sound tenure under which the lands included were originally occupied; and some small portions of Division II, where nature or circumstance has averted a collision of interests, have been kept out of the circle of discord and chicanery; but, with the exceptions of these fractions, which comprise about one-fiftieth part of the lands of the second Division, the huge area of 86
millions

millions of acres has provided a field on which every form of abuse has been carried out in defiance of the public interest. Division III shows the first signs of the evils which have ravaged Division II; for, there, the public lands are already being spoiled by the lessees in anticipation of the advent of active selection.

It is manifest all through the mass of testimony, that the conservation and beneficial management of the Crown Lands as the heritage of the Colony have been the last matters considered. While the waste of the territory has been disregarded, the law has at one time been interpreted to favour the squatter, at another time to favour the selector; and a spurious claim to credit for even-handed justice is habitually put forward, because the one class has thus been enabled by law to retaliate upon the other the injuries which each has suffered. A whole station is despoiled by the conflict of squatter and selector, and it is argued that the balance is held fairly, if a lawful intrusion on a leasehold by a conditional purchaser can be thwarted or avenged by the use of an improvement purchase or a Volunteer land order. The consequences to the lands so dealt with, as affecting those whose birthright they are, and the generations whose future depends upon them, have been made palpable in a form that cannot admit of doubt.

The study of the maps representing lands in every part of territorial Division II, and extending along the eastern frontier of Division III, will render a verdict as to either the policy or administration of the Act of 1861 unmistakable.

While that Act has professed to open the country to settlement, these maps show that it has supplied with unstinting hand the machinery required to obstruct and injure the settler it created. It has barred the advance of honest enterprise in all directions, and has at the same time opened a door for the entrance of every phase of abuse and fraud, to be shared in by persons of all classes and conditions.

It would be well if the moral and social evils which have grown from the law could be depicted as vividly as the waste of the national estate has been displayed; but it needs little argument to prove the vice of a policy which of its very essence divides the rural population into two hostile camps; and it would be superfluous to state that the personal virtues of veracity and honorable dealing have been tarnished by the daily habit of intrigue, the practice of evading the law, and by declarations in defiance of fact universally made. It is in evidence that self-interest has created a laxity of conscience in all matters connected with the Land Law, and that the stain attaches to men of all classes and all degrees.

But the extent to which the essential object of the Act has been carried out, it may be held, is the true test of the policy. On this point there is no direct proof. The Department of Lands contains in its records no statistics bearing upon the actual results in settlement which have accrued from the legislation initiated in 1861. The returns provided by the Conditional Sales Branch indicate the number of applications dealt with in various stages, and the number which, up to a certain date, remain not transferred; but these transactions are not in any way identified with the existence of actual homesteads, or with the occupation of the soil by individuals. The system of inspection adopted of late years is directed merely to the scrutiny of particular cases, but, as a means of verifying positive settlement, is futile.

The

The general results of the policy can, however, be ascertained with tolerable certainty, in spite of the obscurity which shrouds departmental dealings, but to make the facts apparent will require a good deal more detail than would be necessary if method and lucidity had characterized the administration of the Act.

The return of conditional purchases states the progress of alienation under the Branch as follows:—Since 1861 there have been 170,242 original applications. Of these there have been dealt with, either wholly or partially, 129,801.* The number under the residential clauses, sections 13 and 14, are stated at 62,085, and of these there remained not transferred in December, 1882, 32,795. These 32,795, and a proportion of the 29,290 transferred purchases to be hereafter dealt with, purport to represent existing residential conditional purchases. The question next arises how far these may be taken to represent homestead settlement. It is to be noted, to begin, that of the 32,795, over 11,000 have been taken up since the Act of 1880 came into force. That measure necessitates a residence of five years before transfer can be effected; consequently, till the expiry of that term, no conclusion can be come to as to their integrity in law or the *bona fides* of the applicants. It is likewise to be borne in mind that prior to the Act of 1875, selection by minors, or on behalf of minors, was largely practised. The children of people living on stations and on selections were made use of universally to secure land. In many districts, from this cause, the actual homesteads number only one-third or one-fourth of the selections upon which all conditions are held to have been fulfilled. Further, before the appointment of inspectors, great numbers of spurious and irregular selections were condoned, and the land passed into the hands of the applicants without either improvement or residence being enforced. In regard to the 29,290 transferred selections, it must of course be borne in mind that many of the original holders have, when obtaining pecuniary assistance, transferred their selections by way of mortgage, continuing, however, to reside on the land. Many also have sold out to other persons who reside in their stead. The balance—say two-thirds—may be held then to represent the transferred selections unoccupied, or held by pastoral lessees and not used for purpose of residence.

The general result has been that a great proportion of the selections taken up before 1875 were confirmed and became private property without in any way representing settlement; and as to those taken up since May, 1880, the question of residence has not yet arisen, but it is generally believed that only a small proportion will take the form of homesteads.

The Census returns again supply no direct evidence as to the number of conditional purchasers who are permanent settlers on the soil. They contain no enumeration of selectors as such, and the electoral rolls are equally indefinite. In both, all alienees of land from the Crown and owners of freehold property appear classed together as freeholders without distinction. The facts about selection have been apparently considered things that it did not concern the public to know; but an approximation to these facts may be reached through an analysis of the tabulated figures detailing the distribution of landed estate furnished by the Registrar-General. As more effective for the purpose of this Report, the figures are now presented, apportioned according to the three Territorial Divisions adopted.

Appendix,
Return No. 8.

TABLE

* Including over 20,000 selections the titles to which have not yet been finally determined.

SUMMARY.

31

TABLE showing the distribution of Properties in land including Conditional Purchases in the three Territorial Divisions.

	Properties.			
	40 acres to 1,000.	1,000 to 40,000.	40,000 and upwards.	Totals.
Division I, containing 26,000,000 acres	11,211	925	5	12,141
Division II, containing 86,000,000 acres	11,071	1,728	80	12,879
Division III, containing 84,000,000 acres	301	38	2	341
	22,583	2,691	87	25,361

The number of properties over 40 acres in the Colony is by these figures ... 25,361
Deduct of this number (say) one-sixth for properties acquired before the
Act of 1861 came into operation, and for land acquired since 1861
under provisions of the law other than those relating to conditional
sales... .. 4,226

And the properties held by selectors and their alienees appear to be ... 21,135

This estimate is not inconsistent with the departmental returns. The difference is met by a fair allowance for minors' selections, aggregated holdings of two or more purchases under the 13th or 14th clause, selections acquired where conditions have not been fulfilled, holdings transferred to pastoral lessees and not resided upon, other unoccupied selections, purchases the title to which is now pending (for there can be little doubt that when the five years' period for residence, and improvement in regard to selections applied for under the Act of 1880 falls in, another deduction will be made for voidings, forfeitures, and transfers), and occupied areas the titles to which were acquired under clauses of the Act other than those relating to conditional sale. In all probability the selections held as homesteads according to the intent of the law do not equal 20,000 or indeed 18,000.

Had it been possible, a correct account of the resident conditional purchasers in a few of the electorates would have been taken as a test of the accuracy of the returns, but time would not permit this to be done. Only one accurate return of this character has been obtained, and that is from the Surveyors' District of Deniliquin. In that district 1,424 residential selectors purchased 558,705 acres, but now only 244 remain, who own about 200,000 acres. Of these, 115 own 500 sheep and upwards and about 190,000 acres of land, the remaining 10,000 acres being held by 129 persons. Within the electorate of Murray, which comprises the Surveyors' District of Deniliquin and also large adjoining areas, 2,100 selectors became possessed (to the satisfaction of the Lands Department) of residential homesteads, and, although it is notorious that there are many other freeholders residing on purchased land therein, such for instance as improvement areas used for squatting homesteads and out-stations, the Registrar-General's return gives but 590 as the number of freeholders who remain in occupation. This tallies with the result of local observation.

The distribution of landed property in the three Territorial Divisions, as shown above, is well worthy of study, as illustrating different phases of the land question. Division I is less than one-third of the area of Division II, besides consisting of
much

much poorer country ; yet, owing to the sound principles upon which its colonization was originally based, it has escaped all the greater evils of the class contest which has pervaded the rest of the Colony. The figures quoted show that nearly one-half of the settlement of New South Wales has taken place within this narrow tract, and moreover, this settlement is known to be of a far sounder, more permanent, and less speculative character than in Division II. Division I actually contains more properties of from 40 acres to 1,000 than Division II, and, relatively to the acreage, double the proportion of estates from 1,000 acres to 40,000. There is also a vast difference in the character of these larger holdings in the two Divisions. In Div. I the 925 estates of from 1,000 to 40,000 acres are mostly genuine family homesteads, such as are to be seen in the Roxburgh map. In Division II many of the 1,728 so-called estates are not estates at all, but are simply made up of scattered portions such as appear on the maps Gwydir 2 and Clarence 1—runs “peacocked” to keep off selectors.

Maps,
Gwydir No. 2,
Clarence No. 1

But if Division II fails so signally in the number of small and moderate-sized properties for its acreage, it monopolizes all the distinction to be gained from the number of its great estates. The eighty estates recorded as being over 40,000 acres are mainly in Riverina, and some of them contain more than 200,000 acres of freehold land.

The success of settlement in a tract of country so poor and so limited, as contrasted with its failure in a territory so much richer and more extensive, tells little in favour of free selection on pastoral leaseholds. Division I has produced general family settlement; Division II has produced eighty huge estates up to 300,000 acres from which human habitation has been all but obliterated.

Though the Census of 1881, as has been already remarked, takes no note of the results of the law of 1861, still it throws a light on the question of settlement which more than confirms the conclusions arrived at from Departmental and Statistical Returns. It shows clearly that the increase of the rural population is approaching stagnation, and that there must be thousands of selections taken up yearly which represent no settlement whatever.

Population
Diagram.

The diagram illustrating the comparative increase of town and country population, constructed by scale, from figures compiled under the responsibility of the Registrar-General, cannot be studied too closely, the accuracy of the facts it discloses being unquestionable. If in connection with this diagram an analysis is made of the figures contained in tabular return No. 2, it will be found that, during the first decennial period (1862–1871) of the operation of the Land Laws, approved residential conditional purchases bore the proportion of 23 per centum to the increased rural population, whereas during the second term (1872–1881) that proportion increased to 81 per centum. Again, taking another view of the question, we find that during the 1862–1871 period, for each individual member of the rural increase an area of 27 acres was conditionally purchased, whilst for the 1872–1881 term no less than 236 acres were selected.

If the increased population of 1862–1871, numbering 78,097, was due to occupation by conditional purchase, and might fairly be considered as representing family settlement, the same proportion of occupation to selection should have resulted in an increase of 168,126 persons during the 1872–1881 period, instead of 47,433, the actual increase. There is reason in reality to believe that even this trifling extra-urban increase of the past ten years is as much caused by railway works

works and the opening of new mines as by the settlement of population employed in either pastoral or agricultural operations. So that, if free selection before survey is to be accepted as the principal factor in or inducement to permanent rural settlement in this Colony, it must be evident that it has signally failed. The accompanying table illustrates in a striking manner the facts we have endeavoured to delineate:—

Decennial period.	Increase in rural population.	Number of valid residential conditional purchases.	Percentage of conditional purchases to increase of rural population.	Valid conditional purchases under all clauses.					
				Area.			Proportion of area to each individual of increased rural population.		
1862-1871 ...	78,097	18,052	23.11	a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.
				2,128,418	3	23	27	1	0
1872-1881 ...	47,433	38,875	81.95	11,231,483	3	7	236	3	0

The proofs which have been submitted of the waste of territory and the failure of settlement are enough to condemn the existing policy, but an inquiry into the state of the public lands and the operation of the law would not be complete that did not deal also with the technical construction of the Acts and the method of their administration.

Ambiguity in intent, as well as in expression, has been a marked characteristic of all Land legislation since 1861. Litigation, wasteful cost, and delay, arising from this cause, have injuriously affected numbers of persons. The special interpretation of some term, susceptible of two different meanings, has led to lives being wasted and properties eaten up with legal expenses; and lawyers of eminence have condemned in no measured terms statutes which they considered equally pernicious in their intent, imperfect in their construction, and ambiguous in their wording. The history of the 31st clause is an instance of law-making in this Colony which should not pass unnoticed in this inquiry. A summary of the circumstances of that memorable matter will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix,
31st clause.

In addition to the defective construction of the various Land Acts, the large permissive powers always appended have involved a most unnecessary and pernicious exercise of ministerial discretion. It is possible that there may be communities elsewhere to which the exercise of ministerial discretion may be an advantage, but the effect in New South Wales, through the endless diversity of interpretations and misinterpretations for years, has been to annul the value of the law altogether. The plain meaning of any existing Act is now of less weight than the caprice or bias of the Minister, and it is notorious that the most effective mode of getting business done at the "Lands," whether in terms of the law, or with the view of thwarting its operation, is to select a land agent who is a member of the popular branch of the Legislature.

The extent to which the Colony suffers from the centralized system of administration is second only to the evils which have grown from the vicious policy of the land law. Delay, accumulation of arrears of work, individual loss, the daily growth of the official staff, are all most needlessly occasioned by carrying the details of transactions to head-quarters, which might be much more easily and accurately completed in the districts where they arise. To give full proof of the utter folly of our centralized method, it is not necessary to go beyond the limits of the Colony itself; but if the dealings of the kindred communities of the group are looked into, then the contrast would not for a moment stand the light of day.

In the course of the inquiry, the want of one fixed unit of division for the Colony has greatly added to the difficulty of presenting many matters in an intelligible form. Counties, land office districts, survey districts, pastoral districts, stock inspectors' districts, police, census, electoral and, licensing districts, have all been arranged without any attempt at harmony, and irrespective of general practical results. In considering an amended system, the advantages of establishing one invariable standard of division, such as the county, should not be lost sight of.

Throughout the inquiry every effort has been made to ascertain the extent of land which, used according to proved methods, would yield a fair independent livelihood to a working family. It is assumed, in the first place, that the most eligible spots, possessing exceptional fertility or value from position, are to be reserved as agricultural and village areas, and that this question applies simply to the average bush country—the ordinary pastoral land. The evidence shows that in Division II a general uniformity of opinion holds that four sections, or 2,560 acres, will be necessary to form a homestead capable of supporting a family by the combination of the only industries practicable—namely, keeping sheep or other live stock and cultivation. In Division III, the country being generally waterless and the rainfall uncertain, an extent of nine sections, or a farm of 5,760 acres, is considered the smallest area that would enable such a family to make an independent living. In Division I, the available land being largely disposed of, and much of the surface remaining being very inferior in character, it is stated that a portion of land fit for any use could not now be got larger than two sections, or 1,280 acres.

It is doubtful if this extent of third-class land or mountain country would by itself be worth occupying. Still, a leasehold of that character, granted under condition of fencing, might be a good addition to an ordinary selection. Moreover, much of this Division is almost of a suburban character, and it is known that even the most rugged ranges acquire a value near the centres of traffic. The substitution of a more permanent tenure for the existing pre-lease is advocated with the view of bringing the inferior lands of this Division under more beneficial occupation; and the evidence put forward in respect to the occupation of the Church and School Lands is conclusive as to the value of second and third class grazing lands under a secure tenure.

Consideration has been given to the policy of keeping survey ahead of settlement, in contra-distinction to the existing method of selection before survey. By Return No. 3 in the Appendix, it is shown that during a period of five years, from 1878 to 1882 inclusive, in nineteen land districts, conditional purchases to the number of 2,155 were void, and that the applicants were not informed of the invalidity for an average period after application of eight and a half months. The delay, loss, and disappointment arising from this cause must have been very great over the whole Colony, during the full term of the Act's operation, if five years within a small area entailed the voiding of 2,000 conditional purchases. Of a total of 1,827 selections void in the year 1881, 1,232 became invalid from errors that would have been prevented by previous survey. If settlement has been checked to the extent indicated by these figures, then a grave indictment may be preferred against the present method. As to the relative cost, the testimony of qualified witnesses is invariable to the effect that a general survey ahead of settlement would cost not more than one-fourth of the expense entailed by the measuring of separate selections, while the superior advantages of security of title, with immediate and certain possession, would be comparatively incalculable. As indicating the amount of inconvenience

venience and loss which has, through the want of a preliminary survey, fallen upon conditional purchasers, it is to be remarked that since 1861 three separate validating Bills have been passed for the relief of persons who had used the right of selection on reserves and other lands not open to alienation.

Illustrative of the working and the cost of a preliminary survey, a plan of a resumed area subdivided for settlement is submitted, and the perusal of this sketch with the explanatory notes will be found suggestive. Preliminary survey Plan.

Much of the matter to be found in the evidence contained in the Appendix deserves attention as bearing upon the reconstruction of the land system of the Colony. Especially, there are two letters from selectors in Riverina, valuable as indicating methods by which popular settlement may be made successful and profitable in purely pastoral country. Four statements by pioneer squatters are also well deserving of attention. Two of these form deductions from the same circumstances totally opposed to each other, and yet the facts put forward by both are essential to the comprehension of pastoral occupation in the unwatered regions of the Darling. The third statement illustrates many of the evils and abuses of the land system and suggests remedies, while the fourth consists of the lengthened experience of a pioneer in the Deniliquin country. This last places in a marked light the steady improvement in capability that attends the occupation of country by stock, and supplies a suggestive commentary on the first two, for the Edward River of forty years ago is described as showing more of the character of a desert than the Darling country shows now.

The evidence of a Cape colonist explains the pastoral system of the Dutch settlement on a dry grass country like our inland districts. The great success of the system is proven by the circumstances of the Dutch colonists. On their grazing farms of 6,000 acres, water conservation has been carried out to an extent that in Australia appears incredible, although the average rainfall does not exceed 17 inches.

An Indian planter has contributed his experience of the leasehold system of Hindostan, under which the utmost security of tenure is enjoyed, controlled by an administration of extreme simplicity and efficiency.

With more time for the inquiry, much important information might have been received from the other Colonies as to the local administration of their lands, as well as in respect to the systems of municipal self-government which have been so largely and successfully adopted. From the magnificent survey systems of the United States, and Canada also, a great deal might be learned bearing on the settlement of new country. There need be no want of knowledge on such topics, for there are few civilized countries that cannot supply some experiences that may be of use in improving the land system of New South Wales, in inaugurating order in place of chaos, lucidity in place of ambiguity, and in prompting straightforward effort and vigorous self-help, in place of the evasion of the law and reliance on its defective administration.

AUGUSTUS MORRIS.
GEORGE RANKEN.

Sydney, 12th April, 1883.

APPENDIX.

Synopsis of Evidence—Division II.

THE BEGA DISTRICT.

THE Bega District embraces the county of Auckland, and includes the Land Districts of Bega and Eden. It is bounded on the west by the Coast Range and on the east by the Pacific Ocean. The area is about 1,250,000 acres.

The character of the country consists for the most part of open undulating apple-tree forest, with rich alluvial flats, suitable for either pastoral or agricultural purposes, combined or separately. The climate is mild and salubrious, and the water supply abundant and permanent.

Formerly the land was held under pastoral lease, but since the passing of the Land Act of 1861 a large and extensive settlement has taken place and the condition of the district is most satisfactory.

The land taken up by conditional purchase, and is held for agricultural purposes. The principal industry is dairy farming, and this is carried on to a very great extent. On the flats quantities of maize and root crops are grown and exported. The land has mainly been alienated through *bona fide* conditional purchase.

The practices common elsewhere for securing land, such as auction, Volunteer land orders, mineral conditional purchases, dummies, &c., were seldom if ever resorted to. A few isolated cases of dummyism no doubt exist, but they are insignificant when compared with the general genuine nature of the settlement.

As is the case on the table-land of Monaro most of the good land has been sold, that remaining consisting of broken precipitous country on the eastern slope of the Coast Range. This is heavily timbered, but when fenced and ringbarked or cleared makes very good pasture land, for which purpose it is used.

Alienation by conditional purchase is still going on of the same genuine character.

The southern portion of the county of Auckland consists of a very poor sandy soil along the coast, and rough broken country inland, which, except in very favourable localities, is unsuited for sale for either pastoral or agricultural occupation. It is held under pastoral lease, and used principally for the purpose of raising cattle, but only in limited numbers.

The description of reserves is the same as those on Monaro, with the exception of those for timber. Under this heading reserves have been proclaimed with a view to the protection and growth of valuable timbered areas. The whole of the reserves are required in the public interest, and should not be interfered with in any way.

Bega is one of the most prosperous districts in the Colony, and its prosperity is mainly attributable to the fact of the land having been thrown open to the people. Rich land, mild climate, copious and regular rainfall, and last but not least, easy and cheap communication by water with the metropolis, all these stamp it as a locality peculiarly adapted for homestead settlement, and upon which (there can be no question) the legislation of 1861 conferred an incalculable benefit.

The *bona fide* nature of the settlement cannot be disputed. In all parts are to be seen the dwellings and other necessary improvements of the settlers, and there can be no doubt that 95 per cent. of the selections are genuine homesteads.

In support of these statements the map of a large part of the Bega District is submitted herewith. Map, Monaro
No. 1.

As to the unalienated land in the Bega District, the rich arable land, of which little is left, should be specially dealt with. All such localities should be created agricultural reserves, and the maximum area should be maintained at 640 acres; but the poorer sandy or ridgy country might fall under similar arrangements as the high pasture lands of Monaro and the average lands of the inland districts, and might be apportioned in holdings of 2,560 acres.

The average size of the agricultural holding in Bega is about 500 acres. The only estates of any size in the district were acquired under the Orders in Council.

The result in settlement, though unquestionably satisfactory, has been attained in spite of much confusion and some squabbling, necessarily accompanying a scramble for land. The original selections lay overlapping like a pack of cards thrown on a table, and fences had often to be shifted and boundaries corrected before the selectors were in secure possession. A survey ahead would have steered the settlers clear of such obstacles; it would have saved time and money, and moreover would have done the State good service by economizing the land.

TABLE-LAND OF MONARO.

THE table-land of Monaro is bounded on the east by the Coast Range and on the west by the Snowy Mountains. It embraces the counties of Wellesley, Wallace, and Beresford, and parts of Cowley and Murray, the area being about 4,000,000 acres.

This district is situated from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea-level, and consists for the most part of open stony downs intersected by rich flats. It is suitable for pastoral and agricultural pursuits combined, though climatic influences, consequent on the great altitude, render the raising of cereals somewhat uncertain. The climate is severe, and water supply abundant.

The trap country, being the richest, will carry a sheep to the acre. Two acres of the granite country are required to keep a sheep, and this is very sour till ring-barked. The country on the higher plateaux is covered with snow a portion of the year, and is available for pasture only for five or six months consecutively. The herbage that grows in this cold region in spring is most luxuriant, and will keep during the season at the rate of three or four sheep to the acre.

Prior

Prior to the passing of the Act of 1861, the lands of this district were held under pastoral lease, and the lessee was the only person who owned any land; but now most of the country has been alienated, and the runs or pastoral leaseholds exist only in name, nearly all unalienated land being held under pre-lease.

At first, alienation by conditional purchase was gradual and confined to a few, chiefly in the interests of the lessees; but as times became better, and it was found that sheep-farming on a small scale was profitable, a more rapid alienation took place.

The *bona fide* selector took up land for himself and family as far as his means allowed, depending upon his grazing right of three times the area conditionally purchased, for his support, and no doubt also led away with the idea that at some future time, when his means permitted, he would be able to still further increase his holding.

It need scarcely be said that the retention of the pre-lease, in nearly every case, proved quite illusory.

The lessee, to protect his own interests, found himself obliged to secure the land, and immediately proceeded to "block" the selector at any cost, either by legitimate conditional purchases by himself and family, or by the employment of agents or dummies; in fact he used every possible means to harass and surround the intruder and prevent him from extending his holding. The state of the law allowed the successful accomplishment of this in many cases, thus compelling the selector either to confine his operations to his original conditional purchase of 320 acres (an area by far too small to be profitable for grazing), or to sell out to the lessee.

In securing land under the Act, the conditions required by law were seldom or ever complied with by the squatter or his agent. Sleeping once or twice on the land was considered residence, and the erection of a temporary iron hut was considered sufficient improvement for the purpose of the necessary declaration.

As soon as this was made, the improvements were all removed, to be used again in like manner, thus doing duty for a number of selections.

Nor was this method of acquiring land confined to squatters alone. Many of the selectors with means, holders at the present time of from 2,000 to 6,000 acres, have taken advantage of the laxity of the law, and obtained part of their lands in the same manner. So that not only was a mischievous and demoralizing antagonism engendered between squatter and selector, but also between the selectors themselves.

Fully one-half the land secured by Crown tenants at this time, was by means of dummies or paid agents, as in fact a comparatively small area only has been purchased at auction, and there are only a few cases where Volunteer Land Orders and mining conditional purchases have been employed.

The conditional purchase of land by men of small means was generally genuine. No doubt cases exist where the land has been taken for purely speculative purposes, but this has not occurred to any great extent. Volunteer land orders and mining conditional purchases and leases were not much used in securing land in this district; but judging from a few cases that have come under observation, they have both operated prejudicially to the interests of *bona fide* settlement. The former were held *in terrorem*, and when skilfully used were of great assistance to the lessee. The latter appear to have been taken more with a view of introducing an element of uncertainty as to title, sufficient to prevent the legitimate occupation of the land by selectors who could not afford to wait the final decision.

Auction purchases were not much resorted to in Monaro, as a reference to the returns from the Land Office at Cooma will show. The land alienated in this manner is not one-twentieth of that by conditional purchase. It is seldom that an application to survey for auction is made, and then only for isolated portions to fill up gaps between lands already purchased. The lessee considered it against his interest to apply for land at auction, as during the interval between the survey and sale, the land was open to conditional purchase, and the fact of it being marked out on the ground was considered as tending to induce settlement.

With regard to the relative value of sold and unsold lands, it need only be stated that nearly all the agricultural and also the better class of pastoral land have been alienated; the remaining Crown Lands being inferior grazing.

Alienation by conditional purchase is still going on largely over this area, but the selections are nearly all supplementary, and worked in conjunction with land already secured in the better parts of the district. In fact, most of this is at a high elevation; it is known as "summer country," and affords pasturage for sheep only during the summer.

Owing to the severity of the climate, many of the selections on the western side of the Snowy Mountains cannot be occupied for more than six months of the year.

The description of the reserves in this district are as follows:—

- 1st. Those for water-supply and camping purposes on the main roads, either for travelling stock or teamsters.
- 2nd. Village reserves in suitable localities for future subdivision and sale.
- 3rd. Reserves for the preservation and protection of timber,—a matter of great importance in a climate so severe and inhospitable. These are made for the supply of firewood and posts and rails for the use of surrounding settlers, and include land generally unfit for pastoral or agricultural occupation, but which would be selected for the timber alone.
- 4th. Quarry reserves for the protection of limestone, &c.
- 5th. Water reserves for the protection of the pastoral lease. In a country so well and generally watered as Monaro, this class of reserve is not much required, but when considered necessary and fair, they have been recommended and proclaimed. They are chiefly of small area, sufficient for the purpose required.

The question of water conservation on Monaro has not received any attention, the country being so well and permanently watered by numerous lakes, springs, and creeks that no artificial means for conservation are necessary.

All reserves are charted on the county maps as soon as proclaimed, and a large number are now marked on the ground, the boundaries being identical with the boundaries of surrounding portions. The question of curtailment in area of the reserves in Monaro cannot be entertained. They have been made in the public interests and should be retained intact.

The table-land of Monaro, from its position, water-supply, and soil, is admirably adapted for the support of a large population.

During the last few years, a marked improvement has taken place throughout the district with regard to *bona fide* occupation and compliance with the law, and the beneficial effects are already apparent in increased prosperity

Although

Although valuable estates have been amassed in the manner already alluded to both by the selector and squatter, yet it cannot be denied that there is a large amount of beneficial settlement. Many families, holding from 1,000 to 2,000 acres legally acquired, are permanently settled and doing well.

Four years ago there was scarcely any fencing; now almost all these holdings are fenced and subdivided, thus increasing the capabilities of the land to a large extent.

Living as most settlers in Monaro do, by keeping sheep, or by grazing, combined with tillage, the area of selection, 320 acres, as first laid down, and even the increased extent of 640 acres subsequently adopted, proved insufficient to maintain their families; consequently a great number of the owners of such holdings, especially after losing their pre-leases from the encroachment of other purchases, sold out to the larger land-owners. A sketch of one of the best tracts in the district, appended, shows how this tendency has worked.

About one-third of all the alienated land is in the hands of owners holding the remnants of the original runs; another third is held by proprietors who have amassed selections into estates of from 3,000 to 10,000 acres, and the remaining third is in the hands of smaller settlers, whose properties range from 320 to 3,000 acres.

Map, Monaro
No. 2.

Upon the whole, Monaro exhibits substantial results from the Act of 1861, though not in the form prescribed by the law. The industry proper to the country—the combination of grazing and tillage—has asserted itself, and has apportioned the country not in areas of 320 and 640 acres, but in holdings of 1,000 to 3,000 and upwards. It is evident that any freehold law framed in harmony with the capabilities of the country and the habits of the people, would have answered, not only quite as well but much better than the law as it is. The survey ahead of settlement, of holdings sufficient in size, would have suited real settlers much better than selections of the full area accompanied by the delusion of the pre-lease. Such a survey, moreover, would have secured justice to all future settlers; for in dividing the land fairly, the inferior with the good, all attempts to “pick the eyes out” would have been frustrated,—and the boundaries of portions being fixed, would have prevented quarrels among neighbours.

The best lands, indeed all but the inferior ridges, the third-class pastures, are now alienated, and the prosperity of the settlers will depend mainly on their making the most of the holdings which they have got. To keep more sheep, to make more grass grow, to make an acre as good as two used to be, is the problem before the Monaro colonist. Ringbarking, as elsewhere, improves the poor granitic forest land. This practice as elsewhere is adopted already largely in Monaro. The movement towards supplementing winter feed with fodder, or keeping hay for stock as a stand-by for a drought, has not yet reached Monaro, though the country appears well suited for such a method. The greater part of the unalienated lands lie up on the second plateau or steppe rising towards the Snowy Mountains. The mode of using these wintry tracts for the greatest good deserves due consideration. To the people holding small sheep-farms in the adjoining districts, the advantage of possessing small summer runs would be great, and it has been suggested that leaseholds of these lands, measuring say two to three thousand acres, might be advantageously given to *bona fide* settlers, subject to conditions that would ensure good faith.

As elsewhere in the Pastoral Districts, the proofs come in on all sides of the insufficiency of the present centralized administration, both in relation to the lands and to other functions of Government. Complaints of ambiguity and uncertainty in the law, delay and confusion in official proceedings, are heard daily.

There is little doubt that Monaro, like the rest of the Colony, would be the better of a more intelligible land law and of an effective method of local administration.

UPPER MURRAY.

THE District of the Upper Murray comprises the counties of Buccleuch, Wynyard, Selwyn, Goulburn, Hume, and Denison.

The country included extends from the Snowy Mountains to the boundary of the Deniliquin sub-district. Within a distance of 150 miles there are exhibited a great variety of climate and capability. The upper part of the district rising to an elevation of 5,000 feet, is covered with snow for some months in the year. The vegetation during the spring in this quarter is vigorous, but the pasture is sour from the wet nature of the country. At a lower level is a country with a fair proportion of good soil, well watered, and under a genial climate, and following the Murray lower down the counties of Hume and Denison embrace some of the well-known rich pasture lands of Riverina.

The county of Selwyn is partly mountain, and on that portion of it outside the limit of the snow, 4 acres in a state of nature are said to be required to keep a sheep one year with another. There is no doubt that, following the fall of the country, the grazing character improves rapidly. About one-third of the land in this county has been sold, the larger portion being in the hands of six lessees of runs, and about one-fourth being owned by *bona fide* selectors. Many of these selectors have increased their original holdings by dummy and family selections. They live by arable farming combined with grazing. This county is naturally well-fitted to support a large population, but the best lands are all locked up in large estates.

The county of Buccleuch is of a mountainous character. Not more than one-fifth of the alienated land is fit for cultivation, and but little of the unalienated. One-half of the sold area is in the hands of pastoral lessees; the other half belongs to selectors.

In Wynyard three-fourths of the land is already alienated, and most of this is in the hands of Crown lessees, who have acquired possession by purchases at auction, by selection, and by buying out selectors. With the exception of the eastern portion of Goulburn, nearly all the land in this county has been alienated, two-thirds of the same remaining in the hands of the original lessees. The selectors have to a large extent left this county. The chief cause of their selling out was that the area allowed by the law was insufficient to support their families. Losing their pre-leases and being hemmed in before they could acquire more land, they were in a measure compelled to sell. Other selectors, with more means or fewer disadvantages, have been able to acquire good properties, either through selections made by their families, through dummies, or by buying out their less fortunate neighbours. When they thus acquire something like 2,000 acres, they often become good, industrious, and contented settlers. Those who sell out, whether to a neighbour or to a storekeeper or speculator, almost invariably resort to some less frequented district, where they can acquire a larger area through dummying, family selections, and pre-leases. Obvious

See Maps,
Murrumbidgee
Nos. 4 and 5.

Obvious causes have, in these counties, made this practice of dummieing habitual among both squatters and selectors. The first seek to protect the picked spots of their country and the areas benefited by their improvements, against selection, while the second seek to acquire an extent of ground large enough to make a living by keeping stock.

In Hume and Denison the area of unalienated land is too small to offer a field for future settlement. Large freehold estates have been acquired by the pastoral leaseholders in these counties through auction and improvement purchases. Fully three-fourths of the lands are in this form, and excepting near the towns there is little or no rural population. Many selectors occupied these lands at one time, and the country and climate are admirably adapted for settlement by keeping sheep combined with agriculture, but being hemmed in, they parted with their holdings.

The decay of settlement and the removal of so many families who once occupied this district with the most creditable intentions is uniformly ascribed to the limited area allowed by the Act. 640 acres is not sufficient for a country where people live more by the grass than by the plough.

The selectors who keep their ground on the Upper Murray generally hold from 1,500 to 3,000 acres, and the general impression is that four sections or 2,560 acres of land on reasonable terms, under a good tenure, would be about the area to attract and establish a good class of settlers.

5,328 selectors have taken land up in this district since the Act of 1861 came into operation. These are now represented by 1,034 homesteads.

DENILIQVIN.

THE sub-district of Deniliquin has for its southern and western boundary the lower part of the Murray River, above the junction of the Waakool, and contains the counties of Townsend, Wakool, and Cadell. Its area is about four millions of acres. The character of a great part of this tract is grazing country of the best kind, well known for the fattening properties of its herbage, and its suitability for the growth of fine wool. Much soil, especially in the county of Cadell, is well adapted for the cultivation of wheat, but owing to the great variation in the rainfall, the consequences being at times experienced in the form of severe droughts, arable farming is less to be depended on than keeping sheep.

In 1881, a dry year, the rainfall at Deniliquin reached only 14 inches. This disparity does not prevent sheep stock being worked to great profit, though the capability of the ground over the district is by no means uniform. South of Deniliquin two sheep can be fed on three acres; to the north-west a sheep can be kept on two acres; while near Moulamein the capability is lower, three acres being required to keep a sheep. The district is intersected by channels of numerous creeks and water-courses, running parallel with the main river; but still the evaporation is so great and much of the land is so distant from the water-channels that the conservation of water by dams and tanks is generally necessary to provide for the exigencies of the ever imminent dry season.

The general aspect of the country is a perfect level, consisting of open plains and belts of box timber intersected by shallow creeks. To the north, in the direction of the Billabong, salt-bush is found on the plains. At one time a variety of the same herbage extended through the grassed and wooded country to the south, but this has disappeared with the increase of the sheep stock. A forest of red-gum extends along the flooded banks of the Murray. This valuable national property has been at times injured by persons who have selected land in order to cut the timber, but now Reserves extending to some 250,000 acres along the banks will prevent a recurrence of the abuse. This red-gum country is not good for either cultivation or feeding stock, and the most advisable policy in the public interest would be to maintain the area as a Permanent Forest Reserve under efficient supervision. The planting of young trees, to replace those removed, ought to be provided for by any fresh legislation.

This district is occupied by pastoral holdings, originally leaseholds, but now to a large extent freeholds. The proprietors have turned the country to use with great energy and intelligence, but the result of their efforts is exhibited in a state of things at variance with all sound conception of fitness; inasmuch as the thorough utilisation of the country has resulted in the expatriation of the inhabitants. Large estates, worked with few hands, have taken the place of the settlement which at one time began to cover these fertile regions.

Great numbers of Victorians crossed the Murray, induced by the law in force before 1875, by which children of all ages could select land. Many of these, through clubbing these family selections, acquired freehold estates of 3,000, 4,000, and 5,000 acres, exclusive of prelease. Nearly all these selectors, when their preleases have been cut up, have sold to the lessee of the run for good sums, and have proceeded to the northern side of the Murrumbidgee to secure again similar holdings. For example, one person sold about 3,000 acres of selection to the lessee at 38s. per acre. The money he had expended on the land was only the 5s. deposit and 20s. improvements, so that he cleared 13s. per acre profit on land which is still indebted to the Crown for most of the purchase money. With the sum he thus netted, he secured further north five sections of 640 acres with 9,600 prelease, and this second purchase will no doubt, if similar inducements offer, be dealt with in like manner. To account for such changes and migrations, which are becoming habitual and instinctive in connection with free selection, there are various causes alleged. The high price offered by the lessee acts as an incentive to sell, while the loss of the grass right, curtailing the available grazing area, may account for many instances.

The majority of the selectors undoubtedly began with the honest intention to settle on the land, but their interests and those of the lessee inevitably came in collision. The selector often overstocked his land and encroached in some way on his neighbour's pasture or his dams. A mutual grudge would spring up, and encroachment would be followed by retaliation. When once a feud began, the Acts and Regulations provided an ample supply of weapons in Volunteer land orders, Improvement and Mining Purchases, and other adaptations more or less legitimate. It always ended in the selector selling out to the squatter. In nearly all such cases, the selectors were bought out by the lessees to end a dispute, or, in other words, because they had either to buy them up or sacrifice some valuable position or the fruits of some costly improvement.

The owners of stations so expensive to purchase and improve, naturally resisted to the utmost the action of the selectors, so they bought up all lands commanding access to water, and all surrounding their wool-sheds

wool-sheds and drafting-yards. As selection pressed on them, more and more had to be bought, until the buying of all the land on the runs, not reserved, became their aim, or perhaps was forced upon them. All methods were employed for this end—Auction, Improvement, Volunteer land order purchases, and dummy selections. Very little ground fit for any purpose remains unsold in this Sub-district except the Reserves. These Reserves consist of the travelling stock routes and camps, the reserves for access to water, and the timber reserves on the Murray. One-half of the whole territory has gone into the great pastoral freehold estates; one-fourth consists of these reserves; and the remaining one-fourth is made up of selections, fag ends of land yet unsold, and poor country, of which there are in the county of Wakool 30,000 acres of mallee.

The selectors remaining in this tract of country, measuring 4 millions of acres, number 244, out of 1,426 who have applied for land since the Act came into force in 1865. Of these, 48 profess to live by the cultivation of the soil. Most of them make little by it, but it must be allowed that their earnings are not disproportionate to their exertions. There is no doubt, at the same time, that if they could make up their minds to plough deep, and moreover—if they could adopt some modified plan of irrigation—farming would be a very different thing in these counties.

The remainder, 196, live by keeping sheep, combined occasionally with cultivation. These average about 1,000 acres each, and some of them thrive fairly. Five or six hundred sheep in a good country like this will give excellent wages and a good living to a working family if they grow their own food. The increase of the small flock would pay the interest on the capital sunk and the 1s. per acre due on the selection, and the wool would pay them for their work. One selector has made use of artificial food (wheaten hay) to supplement the natural pasture. He makes the land carry one sheep to the acre all through, one year with another,* thus doubling its natural capability. He has 5,800 acres fair average country, 14 miles north-west of Deniliquin, able to carry in its ordinary state one sheep to two acres. This selector has no advantage over his neighbours in any respect, and there is no reason whatever why every selector throughout this sub-district should not do the same. By growing 170 acres of wheaten hay he has made his farm carry double the stock that the natural grass would support. These selectors who keep sheep have generally saved water, though in other improvements they have not displayed much energy. But there is another notable exception. The writer of a letter appended has cleared and burned off a patch of mallee. The land is now beautifully grassed, and it is said will carry over a sheep to the acre. The labour expended has been equal to 15s. per acre.*

Deniliquin.
* See letter No. 1
appended.

In spite of the many resources of this fine country, adapted to provide for human settlement, the selectors are moving off fast. Whether thriving or not, few of them can refrain from taking a price when offered by the squatter. 123 sold out last year to lessees of runs, and the fresh selections numbered only 78, many of these being merely additional purchases. Some few are aggregating estates, but the bulk are moving away. On an equal tract of country in the old Settled Districts, with much poorer soil, there would be settled from 1,000 to 2,000 families in substantial comfort. Here only 244 households exist, most of them in but indifferent circumstances, while the bulk of the lands are in the hands of Melbourne proprietors and non-resident speculators. To devise any scheme by which the unsold lands of this area might be utilized for settlement, will require much earnest consideration. Some reserves, such as the travelling stock and timber reserves, will need under any circumstances to be maintained, but many of the water reserves might possibly be dispensed with, and a tract of some extent, if it were in a consolidated form, might thus be made available. Unless so dealt with, these will continue, as they do now, to cut across the great freehold pastoral estates in ribbon-like strips, showing as if their inevitable destination was to be absorbed in like manner with the other choice lands of the district. The plans of stations herewith illustrate the problem more pointedly than any verbal description. These narrow reserves and a few other shreds represent what remains of the public estate in the famous Deniliquin country.

Deniliquin.
* See letter No. 2
appended.

Maps,
Murrumbidgee
Nos. 2 and 3.

If these lands have actually passed away without remedy, they may still be serviceable as displaying the logical outcome of the policy pursued for the last twenty years. Under a law which professed to part with the land only for agricultural settlement, the cream of Riverina has been mostly handed over to Capitalists in no way concerned with the welfare of New South Wales, who hold the soil without supporting a tax-paying population, and carry away the wealth of our pastures without contributing to the political or social well-being of the Colony.

Those who can look back on the past, say that if the selectors had from the first been offered fair areas of land, of sufficient size to keep their families comfortably, they would never have acquired their present vagrant habits of selling out, rambling over the country, and taking up more land to repeat the same process; and they say, moreover, that if the squatters had from the first received valid tenures of certain areas, they would never have bought up the land with borrowed money as they have done. No one can doubt, in the face of what is known to-day, that a valid tenancy of 2,560 acres on condition of fencing, at a moderate rent, would have set a man much more firmly on his legs than a selection of 640 acres with the chance of a doubtful pre-lease; and equally, that the half of one of those Murray stations free from selection, and unburdened with purchased land, would be a much better thing than the whole of one of these estates at the price it has cost.

To understand what the Deniliquin country was forty years ago, and what changes have taken place through stocking, see Appendix—"Pastoral condition of the best portion of the Deniliquin District when first settled," page 81.

Deniliquin.

PASTURE SUPPLEMENTED BY WHEATEN HAY.

The following letter is from a conditional purchaser in the neighbourhood of Deniliquin, describing his experience in supplementing the natural grasses during seasons of drought, by raising crops of wheaten hay in favourable seasons. His statements have all been verified by competent and independent authority:—

The area held by myself and family is 5,800 acres, all conditionally purchased and improvements completed. We left Victoria in September, 1873, having sold a freehold that we selected in 1865 under "Grant's Act." We had paid the balance of the purchase money some time before, so that we had about £2,000 in cash and in addition, horses, &c. Our family consisted of myself, sister, and six children, who all took up 320 acres each, about 14 miles from Deniliquin. This made the area 2,560 acres. We fenced in the lot first, and then divided it into a number of paddocks from 640 acres down to about 14, and made tanks, sunk wells, &c. On the passing of the Act extending the area to 640 acres, one of my daughters

Letter No. 1.

daughters then took up an additional purchase of 320 acres more. When we first selected we applied for grass rights adjoining and in low box country, but did not use them, as the lessee always disputed them on account of a stock route, 40 chains wide (made after we applied for them), separating them from our purchase. We, however, paid the rent all the same, but they were cancelled by the Minister for Lands, at the request of the pastoral tenant. We got them back; and so the strife went on until we were able to select them. We then made up the area to the 5,800 acres by taking up our own pre-leases as additional selections. This land would not have remained open for selection if it had been at the time of any value for grazing, but it was an inferior box forest, on which no grass grew. You may perhaps think that the term means not much grass grew upon it, but the word is quite correct; and there are thousands of acres of good country that until ringed is of no value whatever. This country we fenced, ringed, &c., and after a few years it was better than the plains for quantity of feed, but not so fattening. This then was the way we put it together without any dummies. The profits upon the land when used for grazing have varied considerably, and in our case we could not expect up to this time the best of returns, for the reason that only one-half was producing anything at all, and this only after being fenced, &c. The forest country is now supporting more stock than the open, and as we keep down the sprouts and undergrowth we make it still better. The run was computed to carry one sheep to 3 acres (*vide* Mr. Peppin's sworn evidence) when we first came here, and it was I think about the correct estimate. It has been altered since then by making the paddocks smaller and excavating plenty of tanks. Under the old arrangement grass was trodden off by the sheep, &c., having to travel over it to water. The stock also suffered by not having drink at regular times, as when they got to the back of the run they were sometimes days before getting to water again, and then they suffered from lack of feed, as they were in no hurry to go back, &c. But this is no information for you, but just to show some of the reasons why more stock can be kept on the same area. With regard to the giving sheep fodder, my first experience was so satisfactory that I have told my friends often about it. For two seasons in succession we grew a good crop of wheaten hay, and the prices being low for chaff, and the distance to cart it being an item, we kept the hay of the preceding year until the next. The grasshoppers or locusts were very bad, and the season turned out very poor, so that we were in doubt what to do with the sheep, the prices being very low too. We made up our minds to give them the old stack as an experiment, so we commenced to strip off the top and the outside and all the weather-beaten first. We found that the sheep ate up every straw of it, bad and good, so we continued feeding them through the summer and their condition was kept up; the lambs proved first-class, and the wedders fetched the highest price in the Melbourne market. Our plan of feeding them was to take a waggon-load, drive in the direction of the water, and drop the hay all the way. The sheep following ate first the heads of the hay and found themselves at the water without any driving; after drinking they returned and finished up the remainder so clean that on going over the ground the next day not a trace of the hay was to be seen. My neighbours said that a few tons of hay would be like a drop in a bucket to thousands of sheep; but when I showed them that the whole of the paddocks, if swept and scraped, would not produce a ton of grass containing a morsel of nutriment, then they understood the matter. Others have tried the plan and found it to pay. If we had not done this we should have been going about skinning the carcasses instead of having the sheep and a good lambing. Some give their stock feed at the stack, which is a very poor plan, and would not pay at all. The reason is that the strong would get the bulk of the food and the weakest nothing. Besides, finding that they obtained the fodder at the stack without any trouble they would not go to pick about the paddocks, but wait until more was given them. In my case the hay was on their feeding-grounds, and when this was gone they roamed about in the usual manner and did well. In our warm climate it requires very little food in summer if the stock has but a short distance to travel for water. My experience is, then, that the carrying capabilities of the land can be doubled by putting in a few acres of hay. 100 acres of a fair crop would tide over three months' drought and keep in order 5,000 sheep. In these northern areas you could sometimes be overstocked with a few hundred sheep, and at others as many thousands would do well. The expense of putting in a crop is very light. The double or treble furrow-plough is generally used, and the machinery for taking off the hay necessitates the use of but few hands. It may be argued that the years of drought are the years in which a crop would fail, but this is met by keeping under a good shed the crop you have grown but had not use for in a good season. The great temptation to sell when a good year is experienced is the worst part of it, but of course you cannot alter men's nature, and the present gain will with some outweigh all other considerations. Some will not take the trouble to put in a little hay even for their horses, and often lose a good animal or use it when but little else than the hide hangs on its bones. You ask about the profits of conditionally purchased land. If a man has a family able to assist him in all perhaps except shearing the sheep or carting the wool, has his selections in good working trim (that is well-fenced paddocks of 640 down to 320 acres, the largest not more than 1,000 acres, with a good tank of water in each, good gates on, so that stock cannot run through from one paddock to another; drafting yards of such a character that the stock can be put through quickly without knocking them about much; paddock well secured for his rams; in fact no risk of boxing or useless drafting, and the selection within a reasonable distance of a railway say 30 miles, 5,000 acres would bring in clear annually £1,000 in average seasons. I have taken much more than that off mine, and I know men with less land do more here. Some are as you are aware "to the manner born," but then success is credited by some to luck. Some of my neighbours go into the lamb business and do well. Others fatten with equally good fortune. Others think breeding and selling the increase yearly the best; all have their advantages. To sum up, he profits are better proportionately on a large holding than a small one, as the same number of hands are required to work a little lot of sheep as a good number; but I fancy that a limit should be fixed, because we know that the selector with his land does better in proportion than the squatter on his large run, as the former as a rule looks after it himself.

Although we have anchored, as it were, in fairly smooth water at last, our voyage was far from free from storms and dangers. Our experience with the pastoral lessees for years at the commencement of our settlement almost made us doubt the existence of a providence. Encouraged by the Ministerial interpretation of the Land Law of 1861, I took up selections in the name of my children, who by common law were infants, but the interpretation of the same law by the Judges brought much alarm and wretchedness on simple folk. The very system of occupying pastoral lands by family selections, which ought to have been encouraged, was turned into a means of oppression. Without family selections no man can take up a sufficient area to live on with any hope of success. Even when permitted by Ministerial interpretation to select in the name of infants, these infants were compelled to reside on their selections. All this was a sham, and the result was demoralizing to all concerned.

MALLEE.

THE following letter was received from a selector settled on the Burrawang Run, near the junction of the Edward River with the Waakool. His statements of fact have been verified by competent and independent authority, and his views on the disposition of the public lands seem to be those of his class, energetic and industrious selectors:—

Letter No. 2.

Out of the 1,700 acres which myself and family first selected, about 1,100 acres were covered by dense mallee and other scrubs. There was no grass whatever on the land, which was the haunt of wild horses and marsupials, which only feed by night. In the space of three years I converted this wilderness into the prettiest home on the Edward River, and I challenge competition and inspection. I was compelled to tackle the mallee in order to live, as my land was enclosed in on every open side, north, east, and west, with reserves, and our pre-leases were measured and submitted to auction. Our grass rights were "peacocked," and you will find them on the parish charts looking like a piece of tartan plaid.

The following is the process I adopted to clear 1,100 acres of the mallee. The mallee is cut at a uniform height of one foot from the ground, and sheep are brought on to it daily for about three days to top the fallen timber. The debris is then piled systematically upon the stumps, where it remains until the mallee shows life again through the heaps. After this the heaps are burned, and all signs of life are destroyed for twelve months or more. The old mallee will probably die out after the first burning, but the young growth of timber requires extra treatment once or even twice with a mattock or broad-ended pickaxe. What is known as the red mallee needs no more attention, for the young shoots are excellent food for sheep, and they prefer them to grass. Mallee always grows best and most with summer rains, and I have never seen it grow again from seeds or roots, but only from the butt or stem. The roots decay very fast, and can be easily drawn out of the ground in about five years. Experience tells me that the months of July and August appear best adapted for this labour, at least there appears less aftergrowth when the scrub is hewn down about this period.

The

The cost of clearing the mallee varies according to its density. I have given as low as 8s. 6d. and as high as 15s. an acre for clearing, and the labourers have made fair wages. But the burning off and the after attention to keep down sprouting will bring up the average to 15s. an acre, and I think the work honestly worth that amount.

I do not think that mallee can be treated in any other way. As an experiment I ringbarked some of these trees, a few clumps, five years ago, and up to this time their vitality is unchecked above and below the ringing. I have cut through the sap, which has the effect of impairing the strength of the trees, so that they fall with the wind, but in doing so they hinder the growth of grass over the land they cover.

The result of all this labour I may say is magical. During the first year all kinds of salsalaceous plants come up mixed with grass. Afterwards the salt plants succumbed to stocking, and then the grasses grew so luxuriantly that my sheep would not face them, and I was compelled to eat them down with cattle. The representative of a Melbourne wool firm who visited my farm during my absence with fat sheep in Victoria, asked what kinds of English grasses I had sown, and he would hardly credit that what he saw was the natural production of and indigenous to the soil. The neighbouring Crown lessee purchased fat sheep from me to feed his shearers last shearing. The final result is that I have surmounted all the difficulties strewn in my path during my early settlement, as well as the havoc which bad seasons and drought have worked upon others, which have affected me very lightly. In ordinary years I can feed from one and a half to two sheep to the acre where grass never grew before, on land which my neighbour, the owner of the run on which I selected, said he would not accept as a gift. If I have prospered it is only by industry and skill, and I think I have fairly earned some relaxation of the conditions of my purchase, and if I ask it I ought not to be classed with burglars, as those selectors were who asked for a remission of interest.

It seems now that there is some hope for the *bonâ fide* selector, and I trust that there will be no attempt to keep him down by cheese-paring. A man should be permitted in this district to select 5 square miles of the best mallee country, and this would enable him to keep 1,000 sheep and an increase corresponding to his industry in clearing and otherwise improving his holding. The 1,000 sheep well attended to, and with the aid of wheaten hay, which grows well in the mallee soil, would give their owner £350 a year, and frugally applied would keep him and his family in comfort during the first years of struggle, after which the profits would be better. It is most desirable that the State should keep its tenants out of the hands of money-lenders, and therefore I would give the selector a lease for twenty years. If a right of purchase over half his holding could be conferred upon him it would give him more heart to work, and the State should not look for a high price from those who are willing to tackle the mallee country in good faith. Under any circumstances all improvements should belong to the tenant. Be assured that the mallee country requires special treatment, and any law which does not recognise this will fail so far.

I hold that the little active creature whose fecundity is so marvellous, is likely to become one of the strongest factors in the settlement of the land question. I speak with authority when I say that the present system of allowing the public lands to be held unstocked by mere speculators is the cause of these vermin the rabbits taking such fast possession of the land. All the land of the Colony is nominally in the possession of some one or other, yet there are vast tracts of the north-western part of the country unoccupied and unstocked, from which all industrious men of small capital are shut out. Hard-working young men in this district who have had a college education look in vain for a place of settlement, and will be driven to Queensland or Western Australia. If they could obtain small leaseholds in what is called a desert country, they would settle there and drive out the rabbits. The sooner the country is occupied and stocked, the sooner only will the fight against the rabbits be successful. At this present moment I know of a man with three stalwart sons who is looking for a home in the Balranald district which will include grazing with agriculture; and learning of the inquiry you are carrying on, I have written to him to have patience and the Parliament will certainly give him and such as him ample area to live by pastoral pursuits, and on such terms that success will be certain after a few years of industrious struggle.

Hitherto a selector has been handicapped in competition with the leaseholder, for his products by the conditions of his purchase have cost twice as much as those of his more favoured neighbour.

I think I have earned the right to speak with some authority on the land question; and I am sure if the Government will carefully study the condition of the *bonâ fide* selector, and learn under what circumstances he and his class have succeeded, where they have been successful, it will be hard if they cannot frame a Land Act to suit the country. What is wanted, in short, are sufficient areas, and easy terms during the first years of settlement.

HAY.

THE county of Waradgeri is bounded on the north-west by the Lachlan River, and extends southerly to the Deniliquin Sub-district. It is intersected for a distance of 55 miles by the Murrumbidgee. The area is 1,836,160 acres each. The character of this county back from the two rivers is that of dry salt-bush plain. This class of herbage extended at one time over all the country between the Lachlan and the Murrumbidgee, but owing to the effect of stocking with sheep, grass has taken the place largely of the primitive vegetation. Of the salt-bush plain it takes quite 3 acres to keep a sheep; and on the best country, the most improved, it is not considered safe to stock more heavily than at the rate of one sheep to 2 acres, one year with another. Six years ago one of the best stations had on it a stock of 188,000 sheep, and 160,000 of these died, not from want of water but from want of grass. The rainfall is 14 to 15 inches annually. It is this dry climatic influence that tends to prejudice both pastoral and agricultural operations. With a full water supply and a method of working appropriate to the circumstances, there is no reason why the Lower Murrumbidgee should not keep live stock in all seasons, and grow crops as well.

Waradgeri is occupied by twelve pastoral holdings or stations; these measure from 100,000 to over 300,000 acres each. They were at one time leaseholds, but owing to the operation of the law of 1861 they have become almost altogether freehold estates, in the hands of individuals or firms. The risk from selection led the run-owners at first to buy up their river frontages, and this being done, they thought up till 1870 that they were secure. However, after a time it was found necessary to take up all natural catchments, watercourses, timbered ridges, and all inviting-looking places. Still, when this was done, there was a vast area left; but the lessees believed that the best of the country being well picked and in their hands, the danger was gone, but things turned out differently. A succession of very favourable seasons set in. Nearly all moderately stocked country looked remarkably well, and the squatters were surprised to find that selectors would take up country that they (the lessees) considered quite safe. Then a panic set in amongst the squatters, who considered that the areas already purchased would become worthless if selectors came between, and no other course appeared open but to purchase the whole country outright at any cost. Money at this time was plentiful, wool was fetching a splendid price, and station property generally was in a most prosperous condition, so it can easily be understood that even the name of a selector created a scare. Once the lessee commenced this estate-gathering, every means justifiable if possible or unjustifiable if not detected, were resorted to, to secure the land from the selector. Purchase by auction sale was the method most in favour; next, purchase in virtue of improvements; then by Volunteer land orders, and lastly, by dummyming. Of course a much larger area was obtained by dummyming than by Volunteer land orders, but the former method was generally disliked, as it placed the lessee in the hands of his dummy to a great extent. Purchase by auction sale was certainly the most satisfactory way. The instances where competition was met with were very rare. About five years ago a company of blackmailers came to Riverina and attempted to put in practice a
system

system that was in force in Victoria many years back ; which was to arrange with the lessee to purchase, as his agent, the area to be sold, charging 1s. per acre as commission. If the lessee did not agree to these terms he was at once threatened with competition for every portion submitted for sale. This vile attempt at blackmailing was however promptly put down by the squatters, who by forming a sort of association and subscribing a small sum per acre on every acre applied for by them soon accumulated a large sum of money. With this fund in hand, the blackmailers' demand for commission was refused. If they attempted to outbid the lessee, they were allowed to proceed, often being run up to a high price for a particularly worthless portion. If the lessee happened to purchase over the upset price, he received compensation from the fund referred to. This was a lesson which the blackmailers did not require to be repeated, and ultimately they returned to Victoria. The system of purchase in virtue of improvements was very largely resorted to on many stations. In many cases the improvements were of a character decidedly beneficial to the working of the run, but very often it was apparent that securing the land was the primary object. On some stations a gang of men were kept solely for the purpose of constructing improvements ; and cases have occurred where a really substantial, comfortable, and habitable building has been erected in less than twenty-four hours on some spot which the lessee feared was likely to be selected. Purchase by Volunteer land orders has not been very extensively resorted to, principally because of the expensiveness of the system, which means about £3 or £3 10s. per acre. There have at the same time been many instances where a lessee has been glad to avail himself of a Volunteer land order to secure a portion of land near a woolshed, homestead, or an important watering-place. Several cases of blackmailing by selectors have been reported. A vacant piece of land adjacent to a woolshed or homestead is eagerly sought after by the blackmailing selector. The erection of a shanty, and the consequent demoralization of the shearers and station employés, soon bring the lessee to almost any terms, and the troublesome neighbour merely abandons the land to seek some other place where he can carry out the same scheme. The intentions of the ordinary selector are quite *bona fide* ; but often finding that his selection is not the profitable investment he reckoned on, he is willing to come to any reasonable terms with the lessee. As a rule it is stated the conditions of the law are fairly carried out by selectors, and dummyism by selectors has not been resorted to to any great extent. No case is reported in this neighbourhood of a selector having been harassed by a squatter. Of course the first step taken by the squatter is to secure as much of the adjoining land as possible, so as to prevent the selector extending his holding ; but beyond this, the ordinary selector and the squatter seem to have agreed very well.

Undoubtedly it was the menace of selection that caused the panic which resulted all round the town of Hay in the stations being bought up by the lessees. These purchases were not made for profit, or out of the profits of stock. There was no idea in it of monopolizing the land with the view of raising the price ; the only benefit derived was that the stations were secured against selection. Indeed, when these large freehold stations are sold now, there is no profit ever got on the land ; it generally goes at something under cost price, or at all events never over cost price. The money would be a dead investment, except for the incidental result that better and more numerous improvements have been practicable since the land became secure from encroachment.

Many of these properties are largely improved, and managed with great skill.

Burrabogie is the best improved station in the group, having some eighty paddocks and water artificially stored distributed all over the area, which is about 340,000 acres, of which 244,436 acres are freehold.

As to the settlement that has resulted from selection, it is as near a complete failure as possible. There is no farming population on the ground, and hardly population of any kind, except in Hay. Hardly any selector could get a prelease, the ground being so rapidly secured by the lessees. A few selectors near Hay live by dairies.

There is an obstacle to successful agricultural selection in this part of the country besides the antagonism of the climate. The agricultural settlers would be brought into competition with the farmers of Victoria and South Australia, who can land their oaten hay and other produce at low prices at the various towns on the Murrumbidgee and Darling by the river steamers. Such being the case, the tendency of the selector is to turn his attention to sheep-farming, for which all the lands yet unalienated in the quarter are admirably suited, but then he is debarred by an insuperable barrier—the insufficient area. As the prelease is and has always been a delusion here, the maximum area 640 is the most any single selector can get under the present law, and the few sheep to be kept on such a patch of ground would not afford subsistence to a family.

But, as it is, all the best lands of the country have gone in the large estates, and the back plains being dry and untimbered, present no field to the settler of moderate means. Under another and a different system, this country might undoubtedly be made available for family settlement.

Belief was expressed that a law providing a leasehold of four sections or 2,560 acres at a moderate rental for fifteen years, under condition of fencing, would supply the field for family settlement so much wanted.

As elsewhere, a strong conviction was held that the administration of the lands by local Boards of competent officers was not only possible but imperatively necessary, in order that the business of the country might be carried out with efficiency and dispatch.

WAGGA WAGGA DISTRICT.

THE District of Wagga Wagga embraces the counties of Clarendon, Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, Franklin, Mossiel, Waljeers, Nicholson, Sturt, Boyd, Urana, and Mitchell. It embraces tracts which vary from each other so widely in respect to their capabilities and physical features, and also to their relative positions as regards markets, that it would seem essential that the alienation and leasing of lands in such different localities should be subject to different conditions and regulations.

Most of the land in the neighbourhood of Gundagai and Wagga Wagga, in fact a very large proportion of the county of Clarendon, has been alienated by conditional purchases, or auction sales, and by far the greater part of it is used for grazing. But in many instances grazing is carried on in conjunction with

with agriculture. Even the most rugged hills are being gradually alienated for grazing purposes, as sheep turned out in paddocks thrive well. Many small holdings originally taken for agricultural purposes have been bought up and formed into rather extensive grazing farms, with very satisfactory results to their present owners. The settlement now formed on these lands will be of a more permanent character than that of the first conditional purchasers, who, not being able to live by agriculture alone, had not areas large enough for profitable grazing. Independently of some large estates in this portion of the district, the average holdings consist of from 2,000 to 3,000 acres. The water power and mineral resources of this part of the district are very great.

The greater proportion of the land in the counties of Mitchell and Bourke has also been alienated, and, like the country just referred to, is chiefly devoted to pastoral pursuits. These counties are not so suitable for the growth of cereals as the more easterly counties; but they are capable of producing fodder to assist the natural pasturage, and provide against seasons of scarcity. Much has been done in this part of the country for the conservation of water, where the natural supply is very limited. All kinds of live stock thrive well. The sheep are principally owned by large lease- or land-holders; but there are many persons doing well with sheep who have acquired moderately sized estates. It seems a great defect in the operation of the land laws that persons of moderate means, but with great experience in managing live stock, should not be able to obtain areas of land sufficient for profitable grazing.

The county of Urana has been all alienated, with the exception of the reserves and a few square miles near its eastern boundary, and the lands, mostly in large estates, are wholly devoted to pastoral purposes. The water supply is almost wholly provided by dams, tanks, and wells.

The counties of Cooper and Boyd consist of excellent pasture land, which has, however, nearly all been alienated during the last ten years, chiefly by auction sales. The area to be obtained by conditional purchases being too small for an estate confined to grazing, most of the land so taken up has passed into the hands of the large squatting firms. There are, however, a few conditional purchasers who have amassed estates on their own account, and by relatives and friends acting as "confidential agents." The greater portion of the land, with the exception of the reserves, has passed into the hands of a few large proprietors.

The remaining portion of the district is comprised in the counties of Sturt, Nicholson, Dowling, Franklin, Waljeers, and Mossiel. Its general aspect is a vast level plain, with the exception of the north-eastern corner of the county of Sturt, where some sand-stone ranges 500 feet high occur. In this portion immense areas have been alienated, principally by auction sales, and are in the hands of a few very large proprietors; nearly all the lands conditionally purchased have been sold to them, and almost all the available frontage to the natural water channels has been absorbed. A reference to sketch maps, Lachlan Nos. 2, 3, and 4, and Murrumbidgee No. 3, will illustrate the mode in which this sweeping alienation of the Public Estate has been effected. This country is specially and alone adapted for pastoral pursuits; the population is comparatively small, and cereals are not grown with any degree of certainty, on account of the hot winds. In the back country much money and energy has been expended to secure an artificial water supply.

See maps,
Lachlan
Nos. 2, 3, and 4.
Murrumbidgee
No. 3.

The Lands Acts have obviously not been satisfactory in their operation in this district. This is mainly due to the varied conditions of so extensive a territory being unadapted for the same class of holdings, and the undue advantage of the law taken by unscrupulous persons, and by the auction system having been unduly resorted to, resulting in the monopoly of large tracts of country by individuals and large firms. Had these lands been occupied in reasonable areas, they would maintain a great many families. However, notwithstanding our land laws have not been effectual under certain circumstances in settling a reasonable population on the land, there are localities adapted for farming where conditional purchase has proved a great success, by the simple and prompt mode in which *bona fide* and permanent settlers have been enabled to secure homes and good farms. In districts less favourable for agriculture, and where it could only be carried on profitably in conjunction with grazing, the area allowed by the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861—viz., 320 acres—was altogether too small, and led to the reluctant sale of many a farm to adjacent land-holders, or caused settlers to resort to underhand means of acquiring larger holdings. The increased area of 640 acres seems still too small for grazing in conjunction with agriculture, while supplementing the grazing area by a pre-emptive lease of adjacent lands has not been attended with satisfactory results, owing to the insecurity of tenure.

Many comfortable little homes and farms have been disposed of consequent on the rapid alienation of circumjacent lands by auction. The owners of these have thereby been prevented increasing their holdings to areas sufficient for profitable use. This state of things has occurred in the immediate vicinity of thriving inland towns, much to their detriment.

The aggregation of large estates has not only been the result of the auction system, but the ease with which the conditional purchase sections of the Act have been evaded, has led to their being used for that purpose. For, notwithstanding that the Lands Acts of 1875 and 1880 provide for the punishment of such offences, yet the disparity between the price of auction land, which is usually 25s., and the price under conditional purchase sections (20s.), with deferred payment, seems to act as an incentive to persons to resort to those sections, by the employment of agents or dummies, to acquire land.

The operation of conditional purchase on leaseholds or squatting leases has varied according to circumstances. Its effect in certain cases, where the land was suitable for farming and within easy reach of a town, has been to absorb the leasehold entirely; but in most cases, however, the lessee has been able to secure a good holding by pre-emptive purchase and purchases in virtue of improvements, not infrequently supplemented by conditional purchases on the part of himself and connections.

A minute classification of lands is impracticable and unnecessary, as the best, second best, &c., will be taken in due course, and therefore a broad geographical subdivision of the Colony into Four Sections is suggested by some witnesses. Each tract to comprise certain counties, in which the maximum area to be held by one individual is to vary in accordance with the capabilities of the section of country. The areas to be limited to 1,000 acres in the old settled districts, as Argyle, &c.; to 1,280 acres in the intermediate section, as the county of Mitchell, &c., where grazing can be carried on in conjunction with agriculture; to 2,560 acres in the pastoral section, as county of Franklin, &c.; and to 5,760 acres in the purely pastoral country in the vicinity of the river Darling, &c. For these two latter sections of the country the land should probably be leased for long and definite periods, instead of being alienated from the Crown. Such a change in the mode of dealing with those lands would perhaps, in justice to the present lessees, have to stand in abeyance until the expiration of the present leases, or some concession would have to be made in the

the way of giving a better tenure to a certain proportion of their holdings, or a revocation of the present leases with adequate compensation. In the tracts of country where alienation of large areas under various sections of the Lands Acts has already taken place, any fixed tenure cannot be given over any part of the runs, nor could it be expected, as the unalienated part has been held so long on an uncertain tenure and at a low rental.

The section of the Alienation Act which encourages improvements is lauded by the witnesses; but one points out, in regard to the conservancy of water, that there is an inconsistency between the privileges conveyed by our land law and the restrictions thereon under common law. For instance, the Crown will sell 320 acres on each side of a creek in virtue of a dam across it worth £640; yet common law does not permit any interference with the natural flow of water; hence an improvement which is viewed as *bona fide* and of a fixed nature is liable to be cut away at the caprice of any one above or below it, on the grounds that it either causes the water to attain a greater height than it would otherwise do opposite his land, or if below that he is deprived of his natural supply; and the proprietor of such dam may be persecuted with vexatious lawsuits, which are bound to go against him, even though they may not cast him for heavy damages.

Where the provisions of the 13th section of the Land Act of 1861 were resorted to for *bona fide* settlement in small farms, their operation was satisfactory; but at an early stage this section was taken advantage of to secure large holdings, the conditions relating to them being treated with indifference and even contempt, while declarations have been continually made that the conditions required by the Act have been faithfully carried out. Had some effectual means, such as a local Land Board, been brought into operation to check abuses of the land law soon after it was passed, it would have been found that concessions were necessary, especially with regard to the amount required to be expended on the land, and the necessity for an increase in area; and hence the necessity for modification and amendment in the law of 1861, so as to render it capable of being enforced and administered in accordance with its spirit and letter. But as an instance of the ineffectual means taken to ensure a compliance with the conditions of the Act, surveyors were instructed to report any cases of non-fulfilment of the conditions of the Act that came under their notice, but when a report of the kind was received a printed form was sent to the conditional purchaser, who was invited to obtain the signature of two persons to testify that the surveyor's report was erroneous, and that the conditions were being faithfully complied with. There was never any difficulty in obtaining signatures to this form, for if *bona fide* signatures were not available it was an easy matter to insert fictitious ones. This and a declaration being the only means adopted to insure the conditions of the Act being complied with, it is not surprising that the evasion of the law became so customary as to assume proportions beyond all control. Any one who has listened to the conflicting evidence of contending parties in the Small Debts Courts can form an idea how little binding some people regard a declaration, and consequently how little reliance is to be placed on a declaration, where to make it means securing a comparative competency, and to resist making it is ruin. The appointment of Inspectors of conditional purchases does not seem to be very effectual in preventing evasions of the Land Act, either as regards residence or the amount to be expended on improvements on the land, for the proportion of conditional purchases cancelled for non-fulfilment of conditions is very small indeed, though the proportion of cases where all the conditions have been carried out with integrity is also very small. A cursory inspection of thousands of acres of conditionally purchased land will reveal no great expenditure of labour or capital on such land; while if an abstract view is taken of the vast area alienated by the Crown under the conditional purchase and additional conditional purchase sections of the Land Acts, and if it is considered how vast a sum its improvement at 10s. per acre would represent, the conviction is inevitable that no such sum, or anything like that sum, was ever expended on the conditionally purchased lands of the Colony. It is obvious when £1 an acre was fixed as the necessary improvement upon 320 acres, that it was contemplated that conditional purchasers would be farmers, for so large a sum is quite unnecessary when the land is only used for its pasture. To make a man grow crops for which there is no sale is a wasteful expenditure.

Under the present system there does not appear to be any sufficient means of preventing persons selecting or holding more than one incomplete conditional purchase if they take them in different districts, and there are cases of the kind. This suggests the propriety of formally registering an applicant's signature before two witnesses, the one in all cases to be personally acquainted with applicant, with the addition of a second acquaintance where applicant cannot write.

Perhaps the spirit of the law and also the letter of the law have been infringed more in the additional conditional purchases clauses than any others. Original conditional purchases by infants, having years ago been transferred to adults, have been made up to 640 acres, though originally 320 acres or a less area. Original conditional purchases of small area taken by dummies have been made up to the maximum quantity, after the expiration of the term of residence and after the transfer has been obtained. These means of securing land have been much resorted to, not only by run-holders, but also by well-to-do selectors who desire to amass large holdings, while storekeepers and business men contrive to put estates together in the same way.

The returns from the Land Agents will show the numbers of conditional purchases and additional conditional purchases, while the stock and agricultural returns will show what a disproportion exists between the number of householders and their productions, and the number of conditional purchases taken ostensibly to settle on as homes.

As regards conditional purchases being taken to induce run-holders, &c. to buy such conditional purchases at an advance, it is not thought by all the witnesses that it has been practised to a great extent. No doubt a conditional purchaser usually tries to secure the best piece of land he can with most natural advantages, and he is often induced to sell by the offer of a good bonus; and having the privilege to select again, he avails himself of it, as there may be nothing in the particular locality to wed him to it, while the run-holder has other property to be enhanced in value by buying out the conditional purchaser, such as preventing an injurious severance, &c. Some run-holders, after picking the best portions, and leaving fair land unpurchased (a process called "peacocking") say they have been black-mailed, when a stranger takes the land under the "after auction" clause.

As to the effect of selection in causing the alienation of the best land first, which has been termed "picking the eyes out of the country," the result in hilly country is that the population is usually comparatively numerous,

numerous, water being more abundant, and the soil in the valleys more fertile. Hence a demand for grazing land in connection with farms, which induces persons to take up all the adjacent land they can manage, though its capabilities may be small. For instance, nearly all the high ranges in Clarendon have been taken up. In certain cases there may be rugged ranges or poor mallee country left for all time as unavailable, but it is better that it should be left unalienated or unoccupied, than occupied at a loss.

Mineral conditional purchases have been a source of abuse, and should only be granted on the recommendation of some expert in mining matters, and when refused the applicant should be compelled to forfeit a certain proportion of his deposit. Mineral conditional purchases have been taken up on the level plains of the counties of Urana and Boyd, where no surface indications exist whatever, and among all the wells that have been sunk no indications of minerals of a commercial value have been met with, they having been taken to defeat settlement—much in the way Volunteer land orders are used. As an instructive illustration of the application of mining conditional purchases to the purposes above-mentioned, attention is directed to sketch map Murrumbidgee, No. 1, herewith.

Map,
Murrumbidgee
No. 1.

Volunteer land orders have been also used to check conditional purchase; and no further proof of their effectiveness is necessary than the high rate that Volunteer land orders bring in the market,—rates representing over £3 per acre. The revocation of the Yanko and Colombo Reserve offered an opportunity for the operation of the Volunteer land order system, which was seized upon, and that case is an illustration of the prejudicial effect their location can be made to have on adjoining land. With a view to the more advantageous settlement of a population on the lands of this Colony the auction system should not be resorted to as the chief mode of alienating land, and, by the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, it was not intended that large areas should be sold in that way, but rather it was an element retained in the Act to meet certain cases only, outside towns, and the reserves on account of population around them. As it is, for the last few years vast areas have been submitted to public auction, where there was no public demand, for the request of one person or firm cannot be regarded as a demand. In ordinary trade no firm would submit large parcels of any commodity to auction while it was aware that there was only one buyer in the field.

In regard to reserves many were made to protect sites that would be likely to be required for towns and villages, to protect sites required for public camping and watering-places, and to prevent inconvenience to traffic. It was also deemed prudent to reserve about 1 mile in 5 along all leading streams, running back from 5 to 10 miles, to prevent the unalienated Crown Lands at the back from being altogether cut off from water, so that the holders of the frontage could not dictate the terms on which they would lease such lands. Reservations were also made to embrace good natural water-holes, swamps, lagoons, &c., to prevent their monopoly to the prejudice of adjacent lands. More recently, in May 1880, a circular was issued by the Surveyor-General directing that reserves of about a twentieth of all parishes should be proposed for the possible future requirements of the public, and the provision is said to be a wise one. Many of the reserves alluded to as having been made to secure access from unalienated Crown Lands to rivers and creeks have been either modified or cancelled, owing to the subsequent alienation of all adjacent lands rendering them of no further use, but many still remain which are only of advantage to the large landed proprietors. It was not usual to mark such reserves on the ground, though in 1879 it was decided to mark most of them, owing to the fact of their temporary nature the more urgent surveys have been given precedence, and the fact of such reserves not having been marked on the ground has occasionally caused selections or conditional purchases to encroach on them, resulting in some cases in serious inconvenience and loss to the selector. Many cases of conditional purchases clashing with reserves and one another have been due to the incompleteness and inaccuracy of the Land Agents' maps, and the maps in use in the Survey Department rendering the correct charting of all reserves impracticable. It was not to be wondered at that the small, though efficient, staff of officials comprising the Lands and Survey Department prior to 1861 was unequal to the great increase of work consequent on such a complete revolution in our land laws, and that fresh maps and other information could not be furnished to meet the times; and since that period there has been such a constant increase of work that even now some of the county maps are not as perfect as might be wished.

Large reservations for the preservation and growth of timber have been notified of late years, which, if managed properly, will yield a good ground rental and be of inestimable value in the future. Many of such reserves may require modification, and some of the smaller ones cancellation, when the present timber is exhausted. Perhaps at the expiration of present leases timber reserves might be let by tender for long terms. The tenure then being secure, a good rental would be obtained.

Owing to the special value that most reserves have, they should, when they are revoked, be put up for auction or tender at an advanced rate. When valuable reserves are cancelled and thrown open to conditional purchase, the object of settling a number of persons on them is almost invariably defeated, as in the instances of the Yanko and Barambola reserves. The latter consisted of 1,000 acres, worth from 50s. to 60s. an acre. Thirty persons applied for these 1,000 acres, and an officer was sent from Sydney to superintend the drawing of the lots. He might have saved his time, because twenty-eight of the applicants had been bought off, and two dummies obtained all the land. This process was successfully carried out at Yanko, although the Minister had been duly warned. If a survey were made of all roads and contemplated roads, and all reserves, &c., from which accurate maps could be compiled, each conditional purchase could be charted with as great precision as if surveyed. A system of parish maps has been recently adopted in the Surveyor-General's Department which, when perfected, will afford an abundance of information to the public, especially if followed by a system of decentralization, having the effect of establishing competent staffs of draftsmen, &c., to keep all reserves, &c., charted up to date in the various districts.

To obtain an adequate rental for the public lands it would seem expedient gradually to merge the extensive runs into smaller grazing farms, and thus afford an opportunity for men of comparatively small means and ample experience to secure holdings on which they could live and prosper—holdings larger in area than can be legitimately secured by conditional purchase, and yet within the range of men with moderate capital. Only one such lease from the Crown should be granted to the same individual at one time, to prevent persons monopolizing a number of them and aggregating great leasehold estates, making the last evil worse than the first.

It is estimated that not above 12 per cent. of the Conditional Purchases in this district are held by the original alienees from the Crown.

YOUNG DISTRICT.

WHEN the present Crown Lands Acts came into operation the counties of Bland, Gipps, Forbes, Monteagle, and Harden were all divided into runs held under pastoral lease ; but so rapid has been the alienation of the public estate during the past twenty-one years that it is only in the counties Bland, Gipps, and part of Forbes that there are now pastoral runs in the accepted meaning of the term.

Area about 6 million acres.

The old divisions of the country, for purposes of occupation into settled, intermediate, and unsettled districts, constituted a fairly approximate classification to meet climatic and natural conditions, which govern the character of occupation ; thus the counties of Harden, Monteagle, and part of Forbes have been largely settled by those who unite agriculture with grazing and breeding stock. There is no doubt that the impetus to the settlement of these counties was caused by the population attracted by the Burrangong, Emu Creek, Forbes, and other Gold-fields, and afterwards accelerated by the construction of the Southern Railway. As a notable example of the successful operation of the Land Laws in this respect, the counties Harden and Monteagle were pointed to, both now thickly settled. Of course the average aggregate area held by individuals is much larger than was intended by the law ; but inasmuch as such holdings have been legitimately acquired, the prosperous state of the inhabitants may reasonably be adduced as the favourable result of the Land Law. Although not founded on computation, an opinion was expressed that the average area of individual holdings will be found to be about 3,000 acres ; and as instances of the acquisition of lands by conditional purchase and their aggregation in one compact estate, were cited—

In county Harden—

The Nubba Estate ...
The Muttama Estate ...
The Beggan Beggan Estate...
The Moppity Estate...
The Redbank Estate ...
The Bendinine Estate ...
The Nimby Estate ...
The Currawong Estate ...

In county Monteagle—

The Crowther Estate ...
The Murringo Estate ...
The Iandra Estate ...
The Thuddungara Estate ...

In county Forbes—

The Bundaburrah Estate ...
The Jemalong or Wolowalar Estate ...

With respect to the settlement of a farming population, *i.e.*, of a class of men working themselves, with their families, in agriculture and rearing of stock, the localities of Young, Geegullalong, Murringo, and Bulla Creek, in county Monteagle, are the best examples ; and in county Harden, the localities of Cootamundra, Cullinga, Wallendbeen, Wilkie, Douglass, Bowning, Binalong, &c. ; and in the county Forbes, the Lachlan River from Goolagong to Cowra, and the Lachlan River about Waayourigong, also Braulin Plain. In these counties the demand for conditional purchase has always been ahead of the demand for land in any other form, and for many years it required the continuous services of several surveyors to meet it. The alienation of land by auction has been comparatively of small extent and chiefly of late date. On review of the maps, it will be perceived that so wide was the demand for selection before survey, that the pastoral tenant had no chance of protecting his run, but was forced to yield to circumstances, and as a matter of fact had to bide his time for acquiring land to maintain any existing local interest.

In these counties there are not any instances of mining leases to defeat *bona fide* settlement, nor of levying blackmail, although much ill-feeling and antagonism must have been the result of conflicting interests. Volunteer Land Orders have been used, but not to a great extent—not greater than in the Settled Districts. As to dummying, if the strict meaning of this term be the selection of land by agents upon the tacit understanding of a subsequent transfer, then there can be no doubt that it has widely prevailed.

In respect of the present use of the land, it will be evident that no considerable quantity is under cultivation ; and it may be stated broadly that it is only under exceptional conditions, or in favoured localities, which, moreover, are easy of access, that agriculture can be pursued profitably ; moreover, the supply is regulated by the demand, and it would be useless to produce without a market. The bulk of the land, certainly nine-tenths, is used for grazing, and will continue so to be used until population increases and agriculture yields a larger profit.

As to the relative value of the unsold as compared with the alienated lands, and the question whether the latter have been fairly taken up without detriment to the public interest in the remaining Crown lands, it is stated that so large an extent of country has been alienated, and the remainder is comparatively so small, that it may be fairly assumed that the public interest has not suffered—for instance, in the county Monteagle, all the best land is alienated and appropriated; the remainder is chiefly rugged, undulating country adapted only for rough pasturage ; in some parts of the N.W. division there is open forest land affording fair pasture ; probably the aggregate vacant land is about 200 square miles.

In the county Forbes the more accessible parts are alienated, but there is still a large area available for beneficial settlement in small holdings chiefly adapted for depasturage. Of the aggregate vacant area of about 480 square miles, perhaps 280 square miles are of rugged, broken character, which can be utilised only for casual turn-out for stock in favourable seasons. In the county Harden, all the land which is suitable for profitable occupation has been alienated ; the remainder comprises rugged country adapted only for rough pasture ; probably the vacant Crown lands cover about 100 square miles. In this approximate estimate of course all areas reserved from sale are excluded.

Under these circumstances it will be perceived that where there is a general demand for settlement, the better land must go with the inferior land (excepting mountainous ranges and useless country), and the oft-repeated assertion that the choice spots are selected to the detriment of the public estate carries no weight in this district. Of course there are points of vantage which the first-comers obtain, but these are practically useless without the possession of surrounding country ; as a matter of fact these positions are generally secured for the public, either as water reserves, town sites, or the like, although sometimes it may be found that circumstances of traffic alter, and with them the special value and use of a site contingent thereupon.

Of the other two counties, Bland and Gipps, which are within the unsettled or pastoral districts, it may be stated broadly that these lands are still held for purely pastoral purposes. Part

Part of the south-eastern division of the county Bland, say eastward of Bland Creek and southward of Weedallion Creek, comprises fine undulating open forest of red soil, being the spurs from the range separating the Lachlan and the Murrumbidgee waters; this land has a special value, being very fertile and requiring only regular water supply to afford extraordinary crops or herbage. On inspection of the map it will be seen that all this fine country has been alienated, the best parts by conditional purchase, and the remainder by auction sale or selection after auction. The pastoral lessees soon perceived that it was necessary to preserve any local acquired interest by auction purchases and extensive subdivision, for this class of alienation took place at intervals. In this way the greater part of the Geraldra Run was acquired and part of Berthong, the remainder being secured by conditional purchase, and this latter run is the most striking instance of the acquisition of a large estate by both forms of purchase. Map, Lachlan

The remainder of the county Bland is level, open, forest country alternating with plains, and both in respect of natural and climatic conditions is adapted only for grazing. The natural water supply being limited, varies according to the season, and most disastrous results have followed a period of drought. Since the purchase of large areas, the construction of dams has followed as a matter of economy, and many of these dams were the condition precedent to improvement purchase; thus the depasturage of stock is not altogether dependent upon the annual rainfall as heretofore.

The county of Gipps is similar in conditions to the county Bland, but probably the proportion of alienated land acquired by conditional purchase is less. On reference to the county map, it will be observed that alienation has proceeded almost only along the north-eastern division, northward and eastward of Banar Swamp, Bogandillon Swamp, and Lake Cowal. Probably three-fifths of the area alienated has been by auction, or selection after auction, and as instances in point I may cite the following runs:—

South Condoublin.
South Borambil.
Cadow.
West Plains and Moora Moora.
West Bland.
Trigalana, Caragabal, and Bland Plains.

Within which there are now few, if any, conditional purchases adverse to the proprietors and former lessees. There has not been much selection of land by Volunteer Land Order. This is chiefly owing to the monotonous and uniform aspect of the country.

The late discoveries of auriferous deposits at Temora and Barmedman will doubtless have their due effect in the settlement of the south-western part of the county Bland; indeed, it is confidently stated that large demand for conditional purchase in the locality of Temora, was prevented by the very extensive reservations from sale at the instance of the Department of Mines. These reservations, if the results of subsequent prospecting may be relied on, are now shown to be unnecessary.

It may be here explained that it is most difficult to ascertain the present ownership or tenure of the land in this and similar districts; but it is generally known that the Banks and storekeepers are largely interested, inasmuch as transfer and additional conditional purchase have to be made in the names of the mortgagee or legal owner, as the case may be; and it may be stated, with some grounds for belief, that most of the selectors in the best part of the county Bland are virtually in the position of tenants.

Referring to the relative value of the unsold as compared with the alienated lands in these counties (excepting the south-east division of Bland), the aspect of the country is generally such as to warrant the opinion that the whole of it is adapted for profitable pastoral occupation, varying according to local circumstances, and dependent chiefly on improvement by occupation, especially by conservation of water supply. Probably the chief reason why there has been no alienation in the south-western division of Gipps is on account of the waterless state of the country. Therefore, although the more accessible, and the more readily available, and consequently more valuable parts have been alienated, it is not to be inferred that the vacant (western) parts are useless, or so very much inferior in quality. Under legislation favourable to settlement; especially in the matter of clearing scrub, pastoral occupation in comparatively small areas might be attractive.

It may also be pointed out that the late Census returns should afford conclusive evidence that the alienation of the public estate has unduly exceeded the increase in population in the pastoral districts, *i.e.*, that during the period of occupation there is no relative rate of progression between the two.

Touching the matter of reservation of land from sale for public purposes, the following remarks were submitted as applicable to the district under consideration.

The more important reserves (omitting towns) in the pastoral districts are for travelling stock or driftways, for water supply, for timber, for refuge from inundation.

At the expiration of the pastoral leases current, and which for a period were exempt from conditional purchase, under the Land Act of 1861, there was such an immense demand for reservation from sale in the interests of the lessees that it was impossible for the Crown Lands Commissioners to deal with it; and as the readiest mode of preventing the sacrifice of the public estate, and as a measure of expediency, the Government decided on tentative approval of the reservations applied for by the lessees, subject to inspection and report; the consequence was numerous and unnecessarily extensive reserves, indefinite and useless descriptions, and much confusion, which has not up to this date been altogether remedied.

The travelling stock reserves or driftways were necessary to preserve uninterrupted and sufficient means of intercommunication; in several places traffic was, practically speaking, obstructed by conditional purchase of land on both sides of a main thoroughfare of a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 chains, as the case may be; and for public convenience, reserves were proclaimed along the principal routes varying from a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to 2 miles in width. Subsequently these were revised and reduced, modified or extended according to circumstances, and many of them are still susceptible of further modification, which will take place as opportunity offers. The fact that these reserves were not withdrawn from lease, and in respect of depasturage were still under control of the lessee, has been the fruitful cause of vexatious litigation.

The water reserves were mostly designed in the interest of the pastoral occupation of the country; many of them were not judiciously located and were excessive, but viewed generally the object was attained with some measure of success. As settlement has progressed, their number and extent have been found excessive, and according to circumstances they have been cancelled or modified, or sometimes, under exceptional conditions, extended. As an instance, it may be mentioned that reserves 777 and 819 on the South Condoublin Run are now being subdivided in anticipation of demand.

It

It will be observed that it has been impossible to deal with the question of reserves summarily on account of the inadequate staff of officers and the urgent demand for alienation; but under the discretionary authority conveyed by Mr. Secretary Farnell's minute of the 7th January, 1878, much has been done and is now doing in the way of inspection of reserves with a view to retaining only such or such parts as are necessary in the public interest and defining them on the ground. Of late years there have been two classes of reservation which have demanded vigilance to prevent abuse, viz. :—Reserves for refuge from inundation, and timber reserves, and in some cases, notwithstanding representations to the contrary, reserves of unnecessary extent have been notified.

The forest reserves are projected under a Branch of the Department of Mines, and the Forest Ranger's report is then referred to the District Surveyor for inspection and recommendation. It has been proved that as a general rule the projected reserves are much too extensive and sometimes unnecessary; nevertheless there is some difficulty in obtaining modification. Of course in respect of such reserves there is a wide difference of opinion, especially as to the local conditions favourable for forest conservation; thus it frequently occurs that the District Surveyor's report is contrary to the Forest Ranger's.

The reservation for refuge from inundation was an ingenious idea originating with the pastoral tenant to retain control of large tracts; fortunately such reserves were not notified subject to inspection. The applications were mostly refused, but some were approved on the surveyor's report; but as a rule the latter are even now unnecessarily large. Neither forest reserves nor refuge reserves, neither driftways nor most water reserves, are withdrawn from pastoral lease, which is another subject of complaint by the selector. The question of withdrawing all such reserves from lease will soon demand the attention of the Government.

Adverting to the matter of provision for conservation of water, the action of the Department has been restricted to reserving from sale such sites and areas as afford the best natural supply, such as deep reaches in the rivers, the most suitable parts of subsidiary water-courses, isolated lagoons, swamps, and lakes, and lately on certain gold-fields special areas selected for catchment to dams at the instance of the Public Works Department. The reserves on the more important rivers were intended to be designed at intervals of about 5 miles, but owing to claims to purchase, that distance apart could not always be maintained. There is no doubt that, viewing the altered conditions of settlement and improved means of communication, such reservation is somewhat excessive, and may be reduced without detriment to the public interest. The lagoons, isolated swamps, and lakes should be retained under control of the Government. Hereafter they may be found invaluable in respect of storage, and with this object in view, and in order to prevent possible embarrassing claims by conditional purchase, all the known lakes and swamps have lately been reserved from sale, *vide* Lake George, Lake Bathurst, Calingatel Lagoon, Lake Cowal, Bogandillon Swamp, Banar Swamp, &c. In many parts of the country there are depressions commonly known as dry lakes which are occasionally filled during periods of inundation; it is highly important that such be reserved from sale for future use in respect of common water supply, and special notice has lately been directed to the matter.

Inquiry as to the method of keeping stock and farming in this district elicited only one circumstance of interest, but that has so important a bearing on the success of future settlement that it demands publication. The owner of a farm of 700 acres in the neighbourhood of Young has kept sheep at the rate of two-and-a-half head per acre in a bad season through supplementing the grass with wheaten straw. Having 50 acres under wheat he stacked the straw, and by feeding the sheep with the same kept them in fair condition. There were no losses till the rain came, when a very few of the sheep died from eating the young grass.

ORANGE DISTRICT.

THE counties of Ashburnham and Cunningham, parts of Lincoln, Kennedy, and nearly the whole of Gordon, included in this district, form part of Division 2. They embrace an area of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres, extending along the north bank of the Lachlan River, and northward to the sources of the Bogan and Macquarie. Farming succeeds in the eastern portions of Ashburnham and Gordon, but as the western tracts are entered the regular dry pastoral region appears, with little water back from the frontages. Dams are occasionally made, one case being mentioned of water being thrown back 5 miles; but usually water is conserved in tanks. The capability of the average surface to carry sheep, with ordinary water, is rated at from 2 acres to 5 per head. Except on the Lachlan, in this western portion, there is no attempt to cultivate; the selectors grow a little hay and keep a few sheep; some carriers have selections, and others have means of living independent of their farms. The improvements here, unlike those of the selectors in the Settled Districts, are said to be very inferior. It is not said to be usual for a lessee to use undue means to harass a selector, but of course he will hem him in to prevent his getting his pre-lease, and to prevent his getting enough land to live upon. As a rule, when selectors cultivate the soil they value their holdings, and do not part with them readily; but where they use only the grass they are always ready to sell out, and as a rule this tendency is only limited by the means at the command of the lessee, or his inclination to buy them out. Much selection is, in fact, simply dealing in land, and not settling on it—a simple commercial transaction. Abuses in connection with the law have appeared at times. A case of a reserve being appropriated by an adjoining proprietor by running a fence across it is reported. The fraud was shortly detected by the public. Another instance is mentioned, of a selector "black-mailing" a railway contractor. "He took up 40 acres in a gap on a railway, the *key* to some 5 or 6 miles of line. This agriculturist brought an action against the contractor for trespass, and gained a verdict, which, with subsequent proceedings, mulcted the defendant of about £700." This was supposed to "illustrate the evil effects of promiscuous selection." It was held that such a selection was not a legitimate transaction within the intent of the Act.

As respects pastoral occupation, certain interest in the land having been acquired by purchase from former holders, the lessees have done their best, in almost all cases, to keep off intruding selectors and to retain possession of their respective runs, and they have used all available means, whether strictly legitimate or otherwise, to those ends. Where the lessees have been sufficiently far-seeing, and have had the command of capital, the purchase of land by auction has been adopted, this course being of course perfectly legitimate

legitimate and the least costly ; where however this means has not been adopted and the selectors have been pressing, the land has been selected in the interests of the lessee wherever opposing selection has been anticipated. In some instances, where the lessees have either not had sufficient means, have not been sufficiently active, or it may be too scrupulous, *bona fide* selection has been freely carried on, and to this may be attributed some of the best settled and cultivated areas now in those counties ; whilst, from the opposing steps adopted, large areas of land equally suited for agriculture are held by other lessees for grazing purposes.

The soil in the valley of the Lachlan is exceptionally good, and would produce most luxuriant crops if water were obtainable, but the expense of irrigation, the natural rainfall averaging only about 18 inches, and the precarious nature of the seasons, must act as a bar to cultivation to any extent. In this part of the country much black-mailing has not taken place.

Many reserves were originally made on the applications of lessees for the purpose of protecting sheep camps, water sites, &c., and such were often only defined by Gazette notices. Of late years these reserves have been reported upon by surveyors, various modifications and cancellations proposed, and the amended reserves as approved have been charted, and as far as possible defined by survey.

In respect to the operations of the Land Act of 1861, it may be urged that unnecessary separate residences have been required in the cases of family selections, and that the declarations in proof of satisfactory fulfilment of the conditions of residence and improvements have involved serious evils. In these declarations conscientious scruples have been opposed to pecuniary self-interest, and as a natural sequence conditional purchasers have compounded with their consciences as far as the individual laxity of each and the fear of consequences would admit. The effect on the public morals has been most injurious, especially when the class discords between squatter and selector have intensified the pressure, and the greater need has produced greater evasion.

In a good agricultural district, such as the limestone and basaltic country near Molong, 640 acres will keep a family comfortably, but in the country to the westward, where grazing must form an item in settlement, not less than 2,000 acres would be of any use. Four sections fairly surveyed, taken as it comes, frontage in proportion to depth, would do very well, and fencing should be the absolute condition attached to such holdings. A difficulty might arise in determining what was a good fence, but this might be left to the discretion of the Board, if there is to be local administration. The fence should be constructed to the satisfaction of the Board.

Local administration of the law is looked forward to as one improvement that is expected under a new policy. Competent officers are to be obtained to conduct all business within the various districts. At present an immense number of matters require to be referred to Sydney which would be unnecessary under any intelligible law worked on the spot. The want of uniformity in interpretation and the conflicting sections of the various Acts lead to those cases being referred to head-quarters, and the Minister has immense power of allowance or disallowance. Even under the present law local administration would be an advantage, as though there are enormous numbers of ambiguous cases that are sent on to Sydney, still the greater number of applications could be settled in the district office without delay.

The want of uniformity in the divisions of the Colony is a daily topic of comment and ridicule. Surveyors districts, land-office districts, counties, electoral divisions, police districts, pastoral districts, sheep districts, have all boundaries, incongruous, intersecting each other, and causing needless confusion and mystery among the non-official population.

DISTRICT OF DUBBO.

THIS District includes the counties of Narromine, Oxley, Gregory, Leichhardt, Ewenmar, Gowen, Napier Canbelego, and Flinders, and parts of Lincoln, Gordon, Kennedy, Bligh, and Clyde.

From the confluence of the Mara Creek with the Darling River it extends in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Bogan River about 200 miles in a direct line, and measures about 160 miles across the watersheds of the Macquarie, Castlereagh, and Bogan Rivers. This tract lies from 150 to 300 miles from the seaboard, embracing an area seldom reached by the coast rains, and yet little influenced by the tropical storms. Area, about
16,000,000 acres.

An irregular line drawn from the Warrambungle Mountains at the head of Wallumburrawang Creek in a south-westerly direction, through the counties of Gowen, Ewenmar, Narromine, and Kennedy, to the range dividing the watersheds of the Bogan and Lachlan Rivers, would approximately represent, on account of climatic influences, the north-western limit of the agricultural portion of this district, comprising about three-fourths of the county of Gowen, half of the county of Ewenmar, three-fourths of the county of Narromine, half of the county of Kennedy, the whole of the county of Napier, and parts of the counties of Bligh, Lincoln, and Gordon, and including the more elevated land. The remaining portion, consisting of level country, including some of the richest pastoral land in the Colony, comprising salt-bush plains, and alternate belts and forests of myall, box, and pine timber, is, owing to irregular rainfall, unfavourable for agricultural purposes, and may be regarded as the purely pastoral area.

Of course it is impossible to fix otherwise than approximately the north-western limit of the agricultural area. In favourable seasons good crops could be grown fully 50 miles farther north-west, whereas in times of drought they would more or less fail under the present feeble and slovenly mode of cultivation, even within the limits of the agricultural area.

The grazing capability of the district is estimated as follows:—In the agricultural division in the best country, one sheep to 2 acres; in the inferior country, one sheep to 4 or 6 acres; in the pastoral division much of the country will carry two sheep to 3 acres. These are merely approximate estimates, and must therefore be received with reserve, for much depends on the seasons, and much on the size of the paddocks and the abundance of the water supply.

Of the public lands within the agricultural area fully one-half is suited for agricultural purposes, but the remainder is either so broken by quartz and gravelly ridges, or so densely timbered and overrun by scrub, as to be unsuited except for grazing ; at all events it will be many years before there is a demand for such land for any other purpose.

Ten years ago settlement by conditional purchase was as a rule of a limited nature and confined chiefly to the rivers and principal watercourses adjacent to the townships within the agricultural area. The holdings were small and were the result of demand for produce for local consumption; and in some cases agriculture was united in a small degree with grazing.

Encouraged by favourable seasons during the succeeding three years, settlement by conditional purchase gradually increased in the agricultural area, and extended along the rivers and principal watercourses in the pastoral area. The selectors were generally industrious men of small means, contented with small holdings. Few, however, depended entirely upon their selections, but used them as homes in connection with contract work on the adjacent stations, carrying, trades, &c. Frequently, too, favourable sites for stores and inns were secured by conditional purchase, at such intervals along the principal roads as to be a convenience to travellers.

This industrious settlement, the pastoral tenant, instead of opposing, regarded as a benefit, and not unfrequently encouraged by extending most liberal grazing privileges. So, in a limited way, it proved prosperous.

At this stage the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, increasing the maximum area of selection from 320 to 640 acres, came into force; and the selectors, encouraged by previous good seasons and by the prosperity acquired under their smaller holdings, increased them to the maximum area whenever the land was available and their means allowed.

The projected opening of the Great Western Railway to Dubbo, to the borders of the rich pastoral districts of Wellington and Bligh, brought the district more prominently under notice. The reputed stock-fattening qualities of the natural grasses, and the almost unlimited area available both for conditional purchase and pre-emptive lease, often induced strangers, holding sanguine views as to the profitable nature of pastoral occupation, to settle in the purely pastoral country by taking up the maximum area. Others, less sanguine, took up selections believing that, if the occupation did not prove sufficiently remunerative, they would eventually be able to sell to advantage to the lessee.

In defence of his own interests the pastoral tenant endeavoured to preserve his run intact from this competitive class of settlement, and, as the readiest course, became the proprietor of land by conditional purchase on his own account, and by means of agents, thus engendering a demoralizing antagonism. Choice and commanding sites were often secured by means of Volunteer land orders; in many instances, too, the most recklessly expensive courses were resorted to, and the Crown tenant, considering himself on the brink of ruin by a slow process, borrowed largely in order to purchase immense areas, simply with the view to prevent the incursion of selectors, not from any desire to possess the land for its own value. Money was thrown away too in taking up mining conditional purchases—paying 10s. per acre for the use of the land for three years. The *bona fide* selector in his turn occasionally used the same weapons to obtain command over as large an area as possible.

Subsequently the Lands Acts Further Amendments Act of 1880 came into force when the district was just recovering from the effects of a severe drought, which broke up early in 1878; and the result of reducing the value of improvements on selections from £1 to 10s. per acre, together with the opening of the Great Western Railway to Dubbo in February, 1881, gave a fresh impetus to settlement.

The quick succession of another severe drought, which only broke up in the spring of last year dealt a great blow to selectors. Nearly three-fourths of the selections in the agricultural division have passed into the possession of the Crown lessee. The failure to establish prosperous settlement may be attributed partly to the impossibility or inability of the selector to secure the maximum area, partly to his being deprived of the illusory grazing right over thrice the area purchased, and partly to the uncertainty of the climate for farming as carried on.

With few exceptions, such as in the neighbourhood of towns, and in the open forest country, where the soil is of a sandy and loamy nature, and the land is favourable for the use of the plough along with grazing, the only selectors who may fairly be considered in a prosperous state are those who, possessed of means, established themselves in the district during a favourable season, and became the proprietors of land by conditional purchase on their own account and by means of agents. These often succeeded in securing an area of 2,560 acres, and not unfrequently in compelling the Crown lessee to dispose of his interest in the balance of the block or run affected. In certain localities, however, such as in the counties of Narromine and Kennedy, adjacent to the Bogan River, where the effects of the late droughts proved most disastrous, even this class of settler, though not harassed by the Crown lessee, has almost failed to hold his own.

Settlement in the pastoral area, except adjacent to townships, is comparatively of very limited extent. A great many of the selections will be forfeited, and three-fourths of the remainder will pass into the possession of the Crown lessee.

After all, a small proportion only of the agricultural area has been alienated. Thousands of acres of some of the best land at the back of the principal water and road frontages, and adjacent to the Great Western Railway, are yet open to selection. The most important inland cowals and sources of water supply are protected in the public interest by means of extensive reservations; and reserves have been set apart at suitable intervals along the rivers and important watercourses, so as to protect from one-fifth to one-fourth of the frontages, and extending back to secure access from Crown Lands, thus forming a general system of reservation.

It is true that nearly all the frontage land has been alienated, the choicest sites having been conditionally purchased first; but, on account of the favourable nature of much of the back country for storage of water, the proximity of timber for fencing, and the reduced prices of carriage caused by the opening of the Railway to Nevertire, near Warren, these back lands if subdivided into areas of about 2,560 acres, could be fenced, and watered by artificial means at a total cost of from about 2s. to 2s. 6d. per acre.

In the lower part of its course, and especially in the counties of Oxley and Gregory, the Macquarie River in flood-time serves as a natural feeder to the Beleringa, Gunningbar, Duck, Crooked, Middle, and Mara Creeks, and its banks being low present favourable opportunities for cutting channels at ordinary flood-level, so as to improve the natural irrigation of those counties.

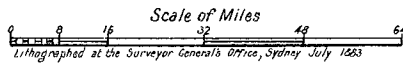
In the counties of Ewenmar and Leichhardt the "Monkey," a sand channel of an average width of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, densely timbered with pine and gum, is an important source of water supply. It extends from the left bank of the Castlereagh River, nearly opposite Terrabillie Creek, in a north-westerly direction through the district, passing to the eastward of the Merri Merri Creek. A good supply of water is obtained throughout its course, at depths varying from 5 to 30 feet.

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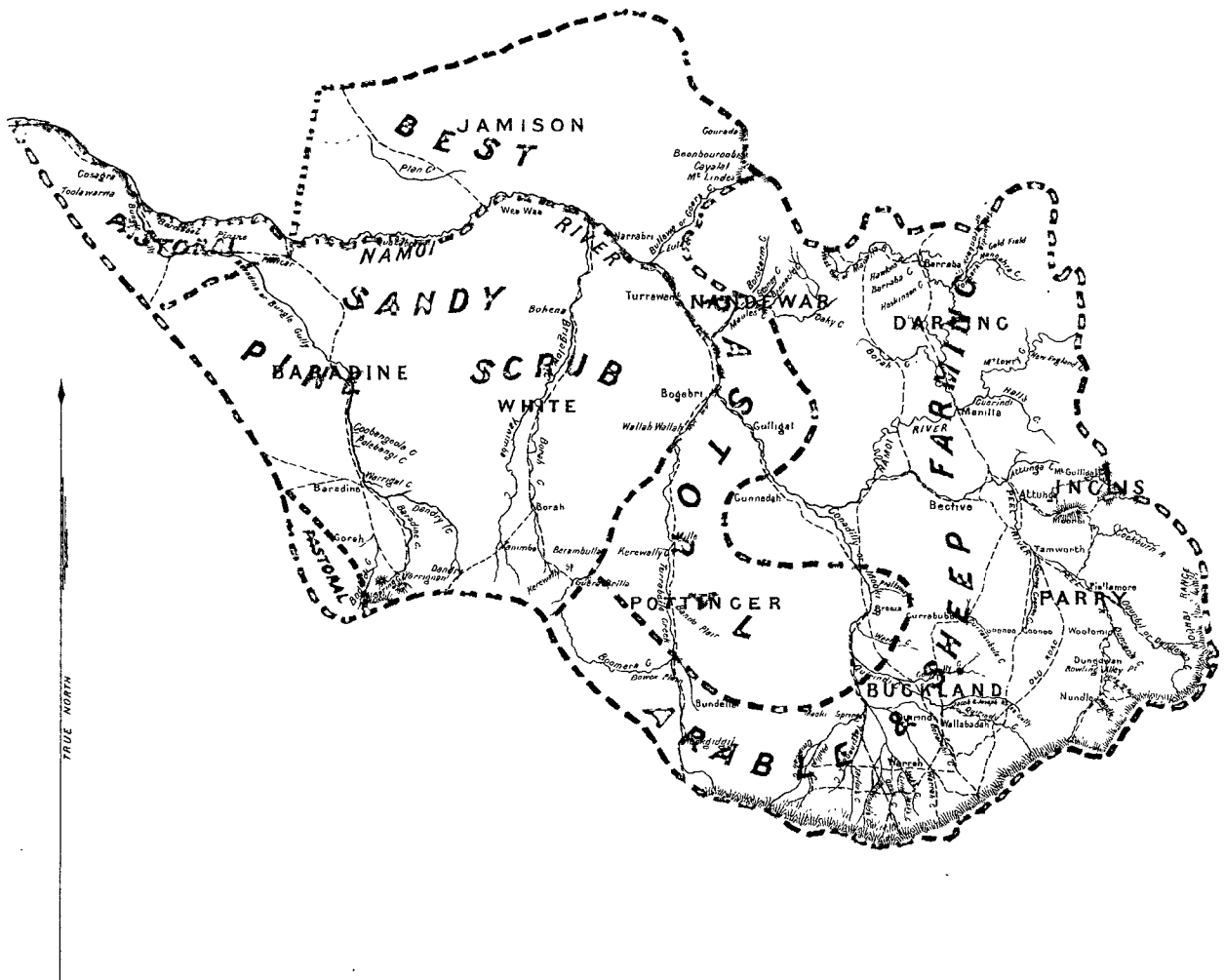


LIVERPOOL PLAINS N^o 1 SKETCH MAP

*Shewing the areas suitable for Agricultural and Pastoral
occupation also lands of inferior quality referred to in
the report on the Liverpool Plains District*



NOTE - Roads shown thus -----



In addition to the rivers and their numerous tributaries, the district as a whole is rich in cowals and other natural sources of water supply in normal seasons, and possesses favourable sites for the storage of water by artificial means. Ample reservations have been made as safeguards of the public interest in respect of water supply for travelling stock, timber, &c. From time to time, as opportunities offer, these reserves are being examined and permanently and conspicuously marked on the ground, after modification where considered necessary.

The value of the public lands has been in a great measure enhanced by the opening of the Great Western Railway Extension to Nevertire, near Warren, which may be said to be in the centre of the pastoral districts of Wellington and Bligh. In the course of a few months it will be opened to Nyngan; and already great progress is being made in the construction of the extension from Nyngan to Bourke, passing into the pastoral district of Warrego and beyond the limits of the Dubbo district.

The chief auction applications have been made within the last four years, and though several hundred thousand acres have been measured, principally in the counties of Leichhardt, Gowen, Evenmar, Oxley, Gregory, and Clyde, comparatively little of the total area has been alienated, the drought and uncertain seasons following having prevented the Crown lessees from making extensive purchases. The marking is, however, of an unusually permanent and conspicuous character, capable of being traced without difficulty in from fifteen to twenty years hereafter. The land is subdivided into 320-acre portions where practicable, and so that no two adjoining portions may aggregate more than 640 acres, and in the back lands roads from 2 to 3 chains wide have been preserved at intervals of about 2 miles, so as to allow of as large an area as 2,560 acres being secured without severance by roads. And care has been taken to subdivide the land in other respects in accordance with judicious designs favourable to the equitable disposal of the public estate.

Water and driftway reserves, from 20 to 80 chains wide, have been preserved at suitable intervals, extending beyond the limits of the subdivisions, so as to prevent the stringing or buying up of a large number of consecutive portions, extending in one direction, to the prejudice of the remainder.

The improvements constructed by the Crown tenants are, as a rule, of a permanent character, and such as are necessary for the beneficial occupation of the land. They comprise homesteads, out-stations, wire-fencing, dams, and tanks, wool-sheds, and necessary out-buildings, yards, wells, wind-mills, the clearing of land of scrub, ring-barking, grubbing, and cultivation adjacent to homesteads.

Selectors, with few exceptions, do not improve their lands in a permanent way. Their homesteads and fences are generally of such a temporary character that in a few years, without repair, they would become useless. The cultivated land is generally badly fenced and full of stumps, and their dams and tanks are too small to be of any use in time of drought.

Farming is carried on in a slovenly and haphazard manner. Deep ploughing is unknown, and no provision is ever made to save the lives of the stock in bad seasons.

The crops grown are mainly confined to wheat and oats, for grain or hay, according to the prospects of the season or the probable demand.

It is firmly believed that a better stamp of settlement would arise if the area were increased to 2,560 acres, which in this district would provide well for a family living by combining grazing with tillage. Much of the vagrant and careless habits of selectors are traced to the insufficiency of the original area of 320 acres, and the illusion of the grazing lease. Even 640 of itself is insufficient except in a thoroughly uniform agricultural area, where all the soil is good.

It is observed also that a great and general advantage would be gained by a system of survey before selection, regulating settlement in a systematic manner, preventing waste and anticipating all disputes about boundaries. These amendments, together with a fencing law, would do good to every interest.

As from other districts, the evidence from this is strong as to the delays and vexatious intricacy arising from the present centralized management of the public lands; and a strong desire, both among the people and among the district officials, is daily expressed in favour of local institutions.

Of the original conditional purchasers it is estimated that from one-fourth to one-fifth of the number remain on the land and are homestead residents.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.

THE district of Liverpool Plains consists of the counties of Parry, Buckland, Darling, Jamison, Baradine, White, Pottinger, Nandewar, Hawes, and part of Inglis, containing in all about eleven millions of acres. The eastern portion of the district is admirably adapted for agriculture to the extent of fully one million acres, and the crops there raised are stated to be larger than those of any other part of the Colony. The remainder of this portion is very suitable for live stock, particularly for breeding sheep. The area of this eastern portion is about a third of the whole district, or 3,700,000 acres.

Another third of the district is as fine country as there is in the world for grazing or pasture, the fattening qualities of which are unsurpassed. The soil is black clayey, and will carry two sheep to 3 acres. Although the soil is rich, the dryness and heat of the climate render the cultivation of cereals most precarious and unremunerative.

The remaining part of the district is generally sandy and scrubby, on which the pasture is sparse and inferior in quality. This description mainly applies to the counties of Baradine and White, of which comparatively little is suitable for settlement. With the exception of a considerable part of the county of Jamison, and of a few thousand acres in the county of Baradine, the best of the lands have been alienated, leaving in the other counties either what is absolutely valueless for pasture or what is of an inferior character. The number of acres alienated within the Liverpool Plains District amount to about 3,000,000 acres.

The accompanying sketch-map shows approximately the divisions referred to.

The consequences of promiscuous alienation within every run in this district have been to diminish the value of those runs to an extraordinary extent, or to induce the holders to preserve them by every kind of land purchase, and they can only be fully appreciated by an illustrative example. A selection of 40 acres, for which a deposit of £10 has been paid, may be taken up in the middle of a run, and with its release of 120 acres may secure the best water-supply. Such an area of land, while it cannot by its occupation benefit

benefit the conditional purchaser, from its insufficient extent, must depreciate the value of the run on which it has been made by thousands of pounds, or compel the owner to buy land largely and starve out the selector. As a rule both the capitalist and selector do their best to depreciate the value of the public estate, by taking up the lands along the river and creek frontages in narrow strips, generally not exceeding 60 chains back, and by "picking the eyes" out of the country. The system of alienation permitted has not settled on the lands of the Liverpool Plains District anything like a farming population, although they are well suited for agricultural or pastoral purposes, or for both combined. As illustrating this assertion, the condition of a run situated within the agricultural zone of Liverpool Plains is offered as a typical example out of many. By referring to the map of this run, it will be seen that upwards of 30,500 acres have been alienated to 112 persons, independently of the original owner of the run and his relatives who had acquired portions; but of the 112 selectors only 4 now remain for a short time, the rest having sold out to the owner of the run. All purchases in the interest of the station are coloured red; the few holdings of *bona fide* selectors, blue, and the green shows the reserves, which last are practically only useful to the proprietor of the large estate which has been formed out of the holdings of so many people. Nearly the whole of the county of Buckland has been alienated, that is, where the lands are of any value; and although it is in a special degree from soil and climate an agricultural area, yet population has not been settled upon it in keeping with the number of persons who nominally purchased land there.

The number of conditional purchases made on Liverpool Plains is returned as 4,357. The freehold properties recorded in the Electoral District number 919.

It is by no means certain that the remaining conditional purchases are all *bona fide*, for day by day they are either selling out or transferring the land they took up in the interest of others.

The apparent effects which have ensued, that is, those effects apparent either to the casual traveller or close observer, are that each run remains the run of twenty-five years ago (although under altered conditions), only intersected by broken-down fences, and dotted every here and there by the skeletons of huts and the ruins of humpies.

The proportion of purchases made by squatters from the Crown has been just to the full extent that every section of the Act could be strained for the purpose, and as far as they could obtain money to effect their object.

The object has been to protect the runs from *bona fide* settlement, and among the means employed they have harassed to the utmost any one daring to select on their runs. Black-mailing in this district is now almost defunct, but dummying, both by the squatters and selectors, especially by the former, is as rife as ever. Indeed, under the limiting provisions of the Act a *bona fide* selector cannot subsist, but must break the law to increase his area to live. The uses made of auction, improvement purchases, conditional purchases, Volunteer land orders, and mining land purchases, where no minerals exist, are to facilitate as far as possible the reversion of the land to the run, its reclamation for sheep-walks, and its possession by the wealthy few. Small capitalists are discouraged, and vast landed estates become the rule.

The reserves have generally been made on the recommendation of the District Surveyor, and are all marked on the ground, but from their instability they are not of much value for defending stations from selection.

The law as it at present stands discourages, if it does not forbid, the improvement of the public estate, by the conservation of water or by any other means, as it allows no protection to works in progress.

The policy of the Act has been suicidal to the prosperity of the public estate, and most prejudicial to its fair alienation. Not only does it invite the capitalist and selector to pick the eyes out of the unmeasured lands, but it permits them to abstract all the good from any portion of land measured with judgment by the surveyor so as to include a fair proportion of good and indifferent land.

In the Liverpool Plains District the value of the unsold lands, with the exceptions already named, is comparatively small. The lands have been most unfairly taken up, and there has been no regard had for the settlement of a large population in a district admirably suited to maintain it. Not only has the best of the country been secured by a few capitalists, but every isolated area that seems to possess any future market value has been alienated to them. They have had every facility given to them to cut off the selectors from their pre-emptive leases, and in most cases compel them to sell their selections, which were too small advantageously to retain, and which could not be increased by the exercise of the right to take up additional lots contiguous to the original one.

In regard to pre-emptive leases, it appears, under a late decision of Mr. Attorney-General Wisdom, that forfeiture on failure to pay rent does not throw the land open to pre-emptive lease by other persons having adjoining freeholds or conditional purchases, but the Minister may reverse the forfeiture on payment of arrears of rent, or the lease may be offered for sale by public auction; but the land cannot, as before stated, be leased a second time by pre-emptive right. Pre-leases have been known to have been taken up by a run-holder who, after holding them legitimately for a time, ceased payment of rent for years. A conditional purchaser on the run, presuming that the old leases were forfeited, took these leases up at the Government Land Office, paid for them, and improved them by conserving water; but afterwards the original owner claimed them, and, by paying the arrears of rent, evicted the selector. It cannot be denied that much land was conditionally purchased for speculative purposes and not for settlement, and that dummies have been very numerous, but the true cause of the failure to settle a large and thriving population within this district arises out of the inability of the selectors to secure adequate areas of land. Agriculture alone is only profitable near the centres of population to which carriage is cheap, but pastoral pursuits pay everywhere within the district. Where fodder can be cultivated with advantage to assist the natural grasses, 1,280 acres, or 2 square miles of land, make a good pastoral farm; but as only the unsold lands now remain for selection, and they are generally inferior to those which have been alienated, it will require 4 square miles or 2,560 acres to constitute a holding out of which a man could, after improving it by fencing and conserving water, hope to make such a living as would induce him to devote his life to pastoral pursuits. If it is the policy of the country to discourage, if not prevent, the occupation of the country by the holders of large estates, then the evidence given tends to the abrogation of any further sales of the public estate. It is contended that only by a well-devised system of indefeasible leaseholds can the remaining lands of the Liverpool Plains District be prevented from falling into the hands of a few capitalists. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to debar freeholders from selling their possessions to whomsoever they pleased, but the State, as landlord, can do this in regard to leaseholds, while at the same time the advantages attached

to



GWYDIR N^o 1

SKETCH MAP

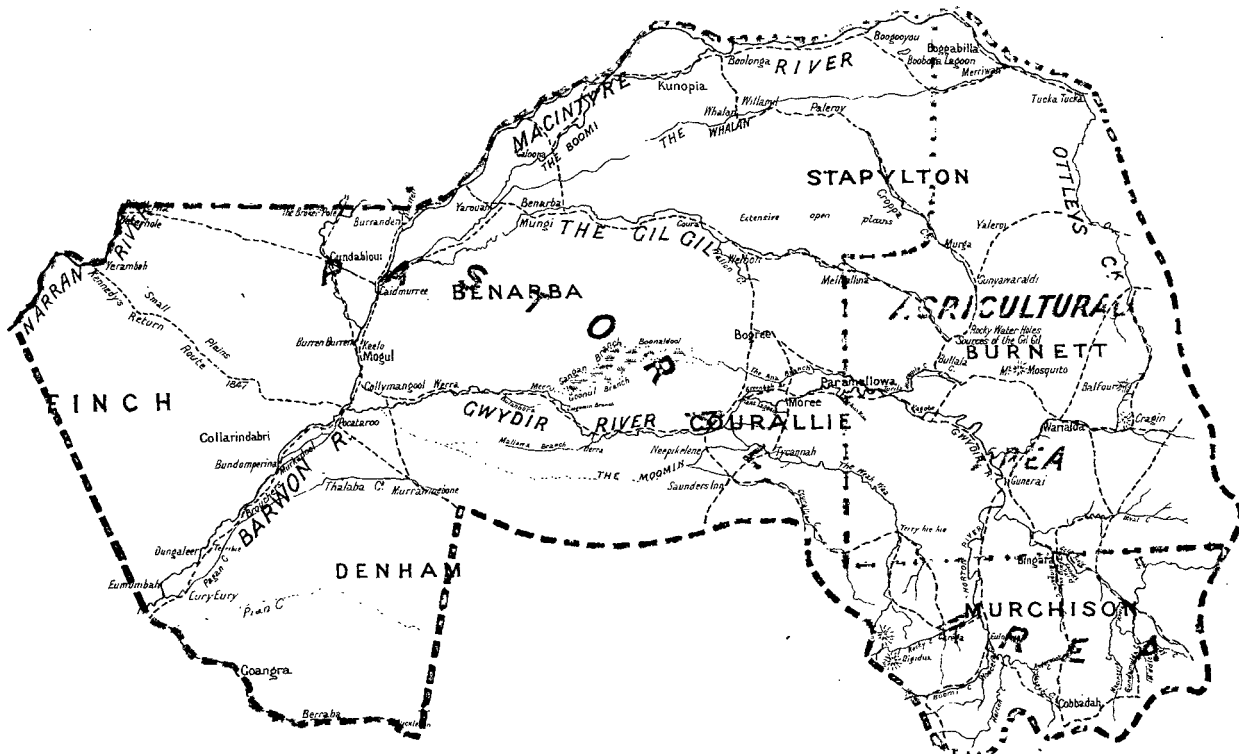
Showing the areas suitable for Agricultural and Pastoral occupation referred to in the report on the Gwydir District.

Scale of Miles



Lithed at the Surveyors General's Office Sydney N.S.W. July 1863.

Roads shown thus



to them might be superior to those accompanying actual ownership. The advantage to the industrious selector of not having to part with so much of his capital as would be required to make a deposit on the conditional purchase of 2,560 acres was greatly insisted upon. This money could be far better spent in fencing-in the leasehold, an improvement essential to the profitable management of live stock and to the prevention of difficulties with neighbours, and in the conservation of water. It would, however, appear that, from extensive but irregular alienation, there are isolated pieces of land, too small by themselves for profitable occupation, which may require special treatment. It was stated that the measurement of blocks of 4 square miles each could be cheaply and rapidly carried out so that selection could with advantage follow survey.

The evidence from the Liverpool Plains District is unanimous in favour of local administration for the public lands, and many details were given of wearying delays, accompanied by great losses and dis-appointments to settlers arising out of the present centralized system of managing the public estate.

GWYDIR.

THE Gwydir District is bounded on the north by the Colony of Queensland, and extends westerly from Inverell to the Narran River. It includes the counties of Murchison, Burnett, Stapyhton, Courallie, Benarba, Denham, and part of Finch. The area is estimated to be about 10,000,000 acres.

About one-third of this district, on the eastern side, possesses the richest of volcanic soils; it is fairly watered, and the rainfall is about 20 inches yearly. This tract is in every way adapted for successful settlement, especially when based on the combination of arable farming with the keeping of sheep. As shown in the sketch appended, this area comprehends the whole of the county of Burnett and portions of the counties of Murchison, Courallie, and Stapyhton. This country unimproved is estimated as capable of carrying a sheep to two acres; when improved by fencing, ring-barking, and the equal diffusion of water supply, costing in large paddocks about 3s. per acre, it will carry one sheep to the acre. Gwydir No 1

The remaining two-thirds of the district, comprising, as shown in the sketch, portions of the counties of Stapyhton, Courallie, Murchison, and the counties of Benarba, Denham, and part of Finch, is chiefly dry pastoral country of the usual inland character, covered with herbage possessing the highest fattening qualities, when made available by the saving of water. In ordinary seasons, with water supply on the common scale, three acres of this country are required to keep a sheep, but with dams distributed and paddocks subdivided a sheep can be kept on two acres. The rainfall decreases to the westward, and the variation is great. From 20 inches on the eastern side, it will range as low as 12 inches on the western, but the whole of this area throughout may be taken to average 16 or 17 inches annually.

The Gwydir District contains eighty-eight station properties, varying in extent from 40,000 acres to 400,000. A common size is 150,000 acres. These holdings have been largely improved by the lessees through fencing and the conservation of water, especially in the western counties, where there is little water except in the main rivers. Cattle were at first kept here generally, but now sheep form the principal stock. In the eastern division, the stations have been contracted in size owing to the advance of settlement, and are now almost merged into freehold estates. In the western division, the lessees having made their stations available and subsequently valuable by means of expensive improvements, felt that they were unsafe with their dams and paddocks secure only from week to week; so they applied themselves assiduously to destroy the country for settlement, by buying up the frontages and other commanding positions, and acquiring a pre-lease tenure over their runs. Moreover, large areas in the district have, at their instance, been surveyed for auction.

As respects the settlement of the Gwydir under conditional purchase, in the eastern portion, good results have ensued. Generally it is only around the centres of population that the tillage of the soil is regularly carried on, and in such localities the selectors evince considerable tenacity in preserving their holdings. But of the selections scattered over the stations, not more than 20 per cent. remain—four-fifths of the selectors sell out to the lessee. This does not arise from any necessity, for they often thrive for years before they are tempted to take a price and quit. The holdings run from 640 acres to 2,500, or 3,000 acres, being made up of selections clubbed together. The owners usually combine grazing with the use of the plough, and most of these who follow the method are in a prosperous condition. A small patch of land is kept under crop, and the remainder, when forest, is ring-barked. Wheat and maize are grown; a little orchard is often planted; they improve their farms and make good settlers. In a few cases a beginning has been made in growing fodder for stock, with good results. And yet in spite of this effort and successful exertion, as elsewhere through the Colony, these selectors are constantly selling out to larger proprietors, and they throw away their valuable little estates for a paltry ready-money profit of 10s. or 12s. per acre.

In the western division, conditional purchase is going on rapidly, and a great deal of it appears to be *bona fide* in character. In this part they have had an advantage till lately, that has long disappeared on the eastern side. They have been able to take up pre-leases, and the lessees have not opposed them much. Some of them have made good dams and fences, but they have not grown much crop. They thrive with their live stock, having plenty of scope. And yet a large proportion of them, as elsewhere, sell out to the lessee in a year or two. An official says, "Though these selectors appear to take up the land in perfect good faith, yet they sell as soon as they can get a price. What they generally do, comes to this,—it is really more dealing in land than settling upon it. But they do not sell merely unimproved ground. I have known many cases where they have sold very nice homes with orchards, and so on. I know a case in which a man formed two such homesteads by selection, sold one after the other, and is now keeping a public-house in a town." It is plain that such selectors as these aid materially in forming the great estates which are at present so much commented on.

Of 1,132 conditional purchases taken up since the Act of 1861 came into force, in the [counties of Benarba, Stapyhton, Courallie, Murchison, and Burnett, only about 430 are represented by homesteads.

In this district, the contests of squatters and selectors for the land have not been in any aggravated form. Cases of dummying and also cases of black-mailing have occurred. Improved runs have been destroyed by large selections taken up for the purpose of extortion, and lessees have retaliated

when attacked ; but the fact of many of the western selectors retaining their pre-leases, affords proof that the relations between the two classes are not severely strained. Still there is ample proof that the present system is unwholesome, in the insecurity that always menaces both classes of settlers, and the monopoly that threatens to absorb so much of the country.

The general effect of the law, as it affects the community and the public estate, may be summed up as follows :—In the eastern division, though many settlers sell out, still the general tendency has been conducive to settlement. In the western portion of the district, the action of selection is tending mainly to the accumulation of large estates. As has been already pointed out, the defensive policy which the law thrusts upon the lessees has driven them to defend their tenures by every possible device. The plans of stations in this district herewith illustrate the mode in which this defence is conducted, and they make clear how seriously the public estate has been prejudiced by the competition of the two classes of occupants legally in possession.

In the eastern division, though the allotment of the lands has tended much more to the settlement of population, still, from the mode in which the choice portions have been picked out both by selectors and lessees, the portions remaining unsold are comparatively valueless. A well-regulated system of survey in advance of occupation would have been as beneficial to all concerned as the scramble which has taken place, while a great saving of the territory would have ensued.

Any future policy of sale or lease that would leave it in the power of the selector to sell or transfer readily, would lead to the perversion of settlement into land-jobbing, as is largely the case now. Two-thirds of the new occupants would simply make a trade of selling to the leaseholder or larger landowners.

If a leasehold tenure of a sufficient area for a family were adopted under easy terms, but without power of transfer, such holdings would attract only those who intended to be real settlers. Four sections or 2,560 acres in this district, of either dry plain or forest country, would be a fair extent of country to form the unit of settlement.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE climate and soil of New England are adapted to the growth of cereals, and the present land law has been very beneficial in locating a mixed farming and grazing population. Sheep thrive over almost the whole district, while cattle-farming has been attended with indifferent success.

There are 173 stations in the district, comprised within the counties of Sandon, Gough, Arrawatta, Vernon, Hardinge, Clarke, Clive, and parts of Inglis and Gresham. Alienations have been most in the order in which the counties are named. The lands of Gough and Arrawatta consist chiefly of a reddish loamy soil, of trap formation, exceedingly rich, and some poor ridges of granite and slate ; Clarke, Sandon, and Vernon, of rich trap soils, with granite and slate on the easternmost slopes, and very tortuous scrubby ridges ; Hardinge, of granite and slate ; and Clive, Inglis, and Gresham, of a good deal of granite and slate country, very heavily wooded.

All over New England sheep-farming combined with agriculture has been carried on by conditional purchasers with marked success, the products of the land being wheat, maize, hay, and potatoes. Squatters have defended their runs from selectors by auction purchases, and by vicarious selections by agents, and otherwise dummying to force choice areas to auction sale. The instances of large estates being acquired are not numerous. Selectors have quarrelled more amongst themselves than with the lessees, and prior to the Amending Act of 1875 had selected largely in the names of their children—many of them mere infants.

On an average New England will carry two sheep to 5 acres, and a grazing selection of 2,000 acres will maintain a family very comfortably. Where agriculture can be combined, 1,280 acres would be a sufficient holding. A pre-lease should not be permitted, as it only leads a selector into ruin. The total area of the New England District is 9,898,600 acres, of which about 1,500,000 have been alienated. Of the 8,400,000 unsold lands, 2,057,000 are arable, 5,378,000 are purely pastoral, and 980,000 are scrubby and rocky.

The value of the unalienated lands as compared with the alienated is in favour of the latter.

The “eyes” have been pretty well picked out of the country, and none has had a larger share in it than the selector ; but a fair proportion of inferior land has gone along with the good, and New England being a “sheep country” most of what is left is available, which would not be so in a cattle district.

NEW ENGLAND (*Additional.*)

Climate.—The district is a table-land from about 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the sea, through which the Great Dividing Range runs in a north and south direction. Owing to the altitude the climate is very cold in winter, but genial and mild in the summer. The climate is very healthy, and there is a good average rainfall.

Industries.—The chief industry is breeding stock and wool-growing. The wool produced is of an excellent character, and has had a reputation in the English market for being fine healthy merino. The quantity produced is also large.

For stock (sheep and cattle) the district is more suited for breeding than fattening, and the increase is sold and sent to the Plains Districts to fatten for market.

In agriculture the following is the principal produce :—Wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, vines, and English fruits. These industries are capable of an immense development, which will gradually take place as the population increases and railway communication gives cheaper access to other markets.

That of English fruits on the table-land, and vines on the western slopes from the table-land towards Inverell especially becoming important ; but it may be noted that most of the land suitable for agriculture has been alienated, and, proportionately, little is left belonging to the Crown. The

The mining industry is also large and the prospect is great for the future. During the past ten years an extensive industry in tin-mining has been developed at Emmaville and Tingha. Nearly all the mineral lands and localities which have been worked are upon lands quite unfit for agriculture, and, in an administrative point of view, these industries would not clash with each other.

The extension of the railways will also be a great benefit to mining.

Water Supply.—New England is particularly well watered by rivers, creeks, and streams, which head in the Great Dividing Range, and which are interspersed so near each other that little is required in the way of water conservation, and where no stream is near there are numerous sites adapted for the construction of dams and tanks where water could be conserved in sufficient quantities for watering stock, &c.

Reserves.—These form a large area and embrace all qualities of land. Reserves from sale are made for the following purposes:—

Gold-fields	Travelling Stock	Camping
Mining	Villages	Water (access to).
Timber preservation	Commons	

The reserves for gold-fields not open to conditional purchase, the mining reserves, and the timber reserves are almost exclusively on land unfit for agriculture.

Travelling stock reserves, villages, commons, and camping, though they contain a fair quantity of land suitable for agriculture, are necessary in the interests of the community. Water reserves have been made to secure to the lessees of the runs access to water from the back lands to the rivers and creeks. Two benefits are at the same time conferred on the Government. One is to prevent lessees from securing all the water frontages and thereby obtaining the back lands at very small rentals, as such back lands would be of less advantage to anyone but the owners of the frontages owing to the cost of water conservation. The other is, that it is not considered advisable for the Crown to completely alienate all their land in each county, and these water reserves, combined with camping and travelling stock reserves, which often embrace good sites, form the fair proportion (about $\frac{1}{5}$) which the Crown should keep for its own future requirements. Whilst there is so much Crown land left, there has not nor will not be much complaint against these reserves, but when the remaining good lands have been sold there is sure to be agitation to purchase these reserves irrespective of the injury it will do to the back lands, and irrespective of the advantage to the Government in possessing sites here and there, many of which are sure to prove of material advantage to the people in years to come as railways are opened up, water supplies for towns made, irrigation works, agricultural model farms started, and the many unforeseen items consequent on the progress of the country.

Reserves are suggested by anyone, but all applications or suggestions are referred to the district surveyors and other officers of the Surveyor-General for report on the site and public requirements. The facts are then considered, and the reserve made at the discretion of the Minister for Lands.

All the reserves are shown on the maps, but few marked on the ground. The difficulty of determining their boundaries, excepting in proportionately few cases, can easily be overcome by an intelligent person if he first provides himself with a sketch from the map; but there are so many selectors who are unable to read, and to whom a map is incomprehensible, that there are many who have great difficulty in ascertaining where the boundaries lie when these boundaries are not marked on the ground.

Operation of Land Laws.—New England has been settled by *bona fide* selectors perhaps more than any other district in the Colony, and this has been in some measure due to the fact that the lessees have not been such large capitalists, and also to the fact that, New England being a breeding country, it has not, till the past few years, been thought worth while to purchase land at a pound per acre for grazing purposes. Many however of the lessees with capital who rented good lands bought the principal part of their runs, and many during the past few years have done much towards it, whilst many in the outlying parts have made comparatively few purchases. The selectors have therefore had favourable chances.

Some of the agricultural land near Armidale was taken up prior to 1861, but the principal agricultural lands in the district have been taken up under the Lands Act since 1861.

The land laws from 1861 have been very harassing to all parties, and expensive to the Government on account of the large staff requisite to administer them.

The lessees, excepting the capitalists who had good runs and bought largely, have been kept in a continual state of worry, and their means, instead of being devoted entirely to carrying on scientifically the industry of breeding stock and improving the quality of the wool, has been directed towards buying patches of land to protect themselves against selection, to buying out blackmailers and other selectors, to curtailing the limits of other selections by purchasing land around them and cutting off their preleases by mining conditional purchases, and by dummifying here and there small areas to cut up large areas and protect them temporarily. These dummy selections are usually forfeited, but they have answered the purpose temporarily till other means, such as Volunteer land orders and auction purchases, are obtained.

These processes cost on an average about £2 per acre. The Government gets £1, minus the cost of survey and administration, whilst the other £1 is a pure waste viewed in the light of the conservation of wealth.

Improvement purchases are mostly *bona fide* in this district, but much patient thought is devoted to placing them in such positions as shall be both beneficial to the working of the run and to protecting likely spots from selection.

These means, though they may appear wrong, would be quite justified by the public if they thoroughly understood the position in which lessees are placed.

The runs were taken up before 1861, under a different law, and capital and experience embarked in the industry, besides a considerable amount of roughing it in earlier years. The Acts, from 1861, have rendered it possible for a few selectors, or even a man and his children, and other people's children or dummies, to completely ruin the industry of the lessee, or depreciate it according to the extent of the selection.

The intention of the Act of 1861 was to offer facilities to agriculturists. If only these had come upon the runs there would have been no conflict, as fenced-in cultivated areas would have inflicted no injury to the lessee beyond the reduced area; but the system of prelease enabled graziers, by the aid of selection and preleasing three times the area, to obtain the land leased to squatters, and use it for the same purposes as the squatters themselves. Many of these very selectors had in their turn to resort

to

to dummying, &c., to protect their preleases and extend their area, as grazing on a small scale is unprofitable.

As a consequence of unfenced land, trespass was bound to take place on both sides, to say nothing of the minor injuries, such as selectors' dogs being often allowed to run wild and kill sheep in a wholesale manner.

It may therefore be seen that with the lessee it is only open to him to secure his run or abandon his industry. As an instance of ruining a run, a small squatter in New England has lately departed from the unwritten and revered traditions of his class and taken up eight selections with preleases on a squatter's run in the Gwydir District, situated in such a manner as to render the rest completely valueless as a run. He acknowledges that the lessee must sell out to him. The moral of this shows that the lessee might just as well have got seven dummies and done this himself.

Concerning dummying, though strictly forbidden by the law, it is simply arranged in accordance with law. The most approved method is by mortgage. The person wanting the land lends the money to a poor man to select; he further lends him all amounts necessary for erection of improvements, payment of balances, &c. When residence is completed, the selector cannot pay, and the mortgage is foreclosed. Of course there is a risk of the selector borrowing the money elsewhere and paying off the mortgage, but it is a remote one; there is also the risk of the selector not completing the residence condition, but this is practically a small risk.

It is to the material interest of the lessee, having leased a run and embarked on the pastoral pursuits, to give important consideration to the subject of securing the land from aggression by graziers, and according to his capital and probable time at his disposal he makes use of auction purchases, Volunteer land orders, and dummy selections for the purpose; if late in doing it, he has to contend against the annoyance and conflict with selectors.

The selectors may be divided into the following classes:—

1. Selections taken up by lessees, through the agency of his children and dummies, for the purpose of securing the run and blocking others, especially class No. 2. About 6–20 of the whole.
2. Selections made by men who with themselves, children, and dummies secure a large area of land together by selection and pre-lease for the purpose of grazing. This is a new kind of lessee established by the Act; and as the new and the old lessee cannot both occupy the land for grazing one has to give way. About 4–20.
3. A comparatively few men of capital, knowledge, and experience, to whom the purchase of land conditionally and cheaply was of trivial advantage, inasmuch as if from £10 to £50 per acre is spent on improving, fencing, getting the ground ready for cultivation or planting fruit-trees or vines, it matters little, as regards the success of the industry, whether the land is obtained for £1 or £2 per acre. These few have done more towards the development of agriculture in this district than all the rest put together. About 1–20.
4. Those who by energy and labour, and availing themselves of the conditional purchase system, have acquired land for farming, and acquired in a few years the necessary knowledge, experience, and capital to be fairly successful farmers and a moderate benefit to the community. About 3–20.
5. The poor man—poor in money, education, and intelligence. This poverty debars him from competing successfully in the ordinary occupations of life; and being accustomed to the country, he takes up a small selection, and works sufficiently to eke out a miserable existence, and brings up his family in the same way. If he fails, he graduates into the ranks of the dummies. This class is too numerous, and promises to be an eventual drag on the community. They can easily be bought out, and consequently afford great assistance to the capitalist in purchasing up an estate. They have also votes, and are easily led to agitate for fresh advantages, remission of interest, &c. About 5–20.
6. The man who selects with the object of being bought out at a profit, known as the "black-mailer." About 1–40.
7. Miscellaneous. Amongst these there are selectors who find it cheaper to take up land for timber, by paying the 5s. per acre deposit, cutting down the timber, and then forfeiting, than to pay the fees for timber licenses. About 1–40.

The selectors are often harassed by a want of knowledge of the complicated regulations, comprising the form in which the land applied for may be surveyed, especially on frontages to creeks and roads, the mile limit—sometimes by existing improvements belonging to the lessee, the value and extent of which cannot be definitely known by the selector till survey, unless he has a knowledge of what exactly constitutes improvements recognized by the Act, and a knowledge of the exact position the survey boundaries would run, and what improvements they will include. Delay in survey is often harassing, as it delays fencing.

The main fallacy which encourages small farming appears to be the idea that anybody can be a farmer.

Agriculture is not looked upon as a science, as it is in America, and to practical men of fair capital and a desire to enter into the industry there is little means of attaining the technical education on the subject applicable to New South Wales; nor has the land law offered him any help, as the condition of residence ties him too rigidly, and the harassing conflict between squatter and selector renders it preferable to purchase private property if possible; thus it is that all parties wanting land must obtain it through the agency of the selectors.

Comparing the immense farms of America (conducted on scientific principles and the best machinery used) with the petty farms of Australia, the difference in the accumulation of wealth may be recognized.

In a social point of view the effect of the land laws has not been so beneficial as it could under a different system, inasmuch as it has brought into the country too many of the poor and unthrifty, who have been bolstered up temporarily by the laws, but must eventually be a burden to the community. Had larger areas been available for selection or definite lease for a term it would have tempted a more industrious class, giving them an opportunity of becoming well-to-do, and bringing up their children, not only with the ordinary education, but with technical education, to follow the many promising industries of the Colony.

Lands sold.—Concerning the lands sold it is undoubtedly all the best, there being very little good land left in the more settled counties; most of the remainder is inferior, mountainous, bare, and rugged, with here and there a few patches of good land.

It is almost unnecessary to state that the inferior has not been taken up in fair proportion to the better lands. The best patches have been taken, and where there are large tracts of good land they have all been taken when within 20 to 30 miles of a town; but there still remain a few good tracts in the remote localities. Speaking generally the public interests have not been much prejudiced, as most of the remaining inferior lands are only fit for grazing; and the great water supply of New England would enable these lands to be leased, even if the present lessees, who hold the best patches and most of the water frontages, were to decline to rent them.

Land measured and unsold.—There are some few thousands of acres measured lately, plans of which cannot yet have been accepted at Head Office, and consequently do not appear in the pamphlet of measured lands open to conditional purchase.

Nature of remaining lands.—The following is a rough estimate of the nature and quality of the unalienated Crown lands unmeasured, exclusive of mining and other reserves, in the New England District:—

County.	Agricultural lands— Square miles.	Pastoral— Square miles.
Buller	300	1,100
Clive	350	1,000
Arrawatta	285	1,050
Gough... ..	100	600
Hardinge	100	500
Clarke... ..	200	800
Sandon	25	200
Vernon	100	700
Part of Inglis... ..	20	200
Part of Gresham	20	350
Total	1,500	6,500

Future disposal of remaining Crown lands.—The idea of dividing runs into halves, leasing one-half to the present lessee for a definite term, and allowing the other half to be open to selection, would be absurd in this district. Much of either half would be only suitable for grazing, consequently the half allotted to them would not suit the agriculturists, and as the average remaining Crown lands would carry only about a sheep to 8 acres, and the present runs are already small, the immense curtailment would greatly injure the pastoral industry. To all persons entering upon industries with the Government as their landlord the numerous changes in the land laws have a depressing effect, keeping continually in their minds that their industry may be permanent or temporary, consequently capital is held back from enterprising works and development of the industry where the recompense is not immediately obtained. This has caused the immense purchases of land to some extent, and has often caused the advocacy of the classification of the poor land remaining to the Crown, with the view to sale at a reduced value and in large quantities. One objection to the latter in New England is the probability of mining; and if rough bare land was sold for its value in a grazing point of view, for (say) 5s. per acre, and afterwards valuable mines were found thereon, the purchaser would have an undue advantage of the public, and especially of the mining class.

In the future disposal of the remaining Crown lands in New England, the provision for and development of the mining industry should be carefully borne in mind. From the fact that large mining fields have been found, developed, and successfully worked during the past ten years, it may reasonably be supposed that there are still many parts undiscovered where successful mining may be carried out; consequently before any wholesale system is adopted the geological nature of the district should be carefully examined by a geologist, and all lands of a probable mineral character reserved from sale.

Mining pursuits do not interfere seriously with pastoral, provided the mining field is not extensive; and the land where minerals are found and worked in this district is almost wholly of a character fit only for grazing, consequently there is no objection to large reservations from sale for mining as regards conflicting with agriculture. New England therefore admits of a fair classification into agricultural and pastoral areas on account of the large proportion of Crown Land of a rough and hilly nature quite unfit for agriculture, and adapted for grazing, and in parts accompanied by mining. This classification could not be done at once, as the agricultural areas are scattered about in size from 1 to 30 square miles here and there, consequently the whole district would require careful inspection in detail. The inspection, and, if no objection existed on account of mining, the proclamation of agricultural areas could proceed gradually, and be completed in two or three years, according to the staff engaged. The balance of the land could be leased for a term of years and be open to mining.

This method of classification would enable the system of survey before selection to be carried out, as on the approval of an agricultural area it could be surveyed and subdivided. Survey before selection would greatly lessen the cost of survey and administration of the department, and would avoid complications to purchasers.

The policy of giving advantages and selling land cheaply to one class of people in order to settle them upon the land has been a failure. The advantages have been availed of by those for whom they were not intended, and this cannot be stopped.

Bona fide agriculturists are as willing and able to compete in the open market as any other industrious class, and considering the pounds per acre which have to be spent upon clearing, fencing, ploughing, improvements, plant, &c., if the land is worth farming at all it is worth at least £2 or £3 per acre in its natural state. The only method of securing the proclaimed areas to agriculturists is to fix the price so high that it will not pay pastoralists to buy it for grazing. If the Government do not get offers at a high price at once, they can afford to wait. They will get it in a few years, even in the remote localities, especially as railway communication is being extended through the district.

Lately an experienced farmer from South Australia visited Glen Innes and Inverell as a representative of a number of persons in that Colony. He was favourably impressed with the rich lands for farming

farming lying between Glen Innes and Inverell, but commented strongly on the primitive style of farming adopted. His visit was with the view to purchases (the land is all alienated from the Crown), and farming on a large and scientific scale.

These are the men the Government should endeavour to secure to this Colony, and the best means of doing so seems to be to offer the land at auction, allowing purchase at upset price after auction, at high prices and mostly in large areas. If the areas are small, or rather if tracts are divided into small areas, the pastoralist will purchase a few blocks here and there, and spoil the whole for any large industry, practically securing the whole to himself.

As previously stated, these large and experienced farmers have hitherto been completely set on one side by the Acts, in favour of the very poor man and the very rich one, and have had to buy lands already alienated.

There has been more agricultural and well-situated land sold than will be farmed for many years; therefore the industrious progress of the country will not be prejudiced by the withholding of the remainder for a few years, and the stoppage of selection and alienation of country lands for the same term; if however the complete stoppage is too sudden the measured and unsold lands are available in the meanwhile.

CLARENCE AND MACLEAY DISTRICTS.

THE country along the banks and larger tributaries of the Clarence River consists of arable flats and bold headlands alternating with the streams. The flats, though not extensive, are rich, and afford the best pasture. A quarter of a mile back, the ridges become very rugged, are heavily timbered and scrubby in places. The pasture is poor, and by judiciously purchasing the frontages, the back country is held to be made secure against selection, for without access to the flats and lower levels, stock will not thrive.

The runs comprise open and scrubby, undulating, and tortuous ranges, chiefly of slate and ferruginous formation, with outcrops of granite in the upper portion of the river; are fairly watered, and covered more or less with long rank grass (blady grass). Stock browse over the country, selecting the best feeding-ground, and return to the flats where their main camps are situated. The climate is warm in summer and temperate in winter. Dry seasons at times prevail, and bush fires are very common, sometimes traversing the greater portion of the district, and almost depriving run-holders of every bit of grass. The district will not carry sheep, so that cattle and horses are the only stock depastured. The country cannot be called fattening, but in places where the timber has been ringed the pasture has been improved, and stock fatten very fairly. The flats unimproved will, on an average, carry a beast to 6 acres, and when improved by ringing will carry double that number. The back country will, on an average, carry a beast to 12 acres, and being improved carry two to that area.

Selections have not been numerous on squatting runs in the upper portion of the Clarence River, and the reason is obvious. The distance of carriage is a bar to the profitable tillage of the arable flats, and the area which is required for stock-breeding is too large to buy with advantage; and although a selector may possess the maximum area the law allows him, one-third of it will be very inferior, and his grazing area perhaps so mountainous as to be nearly useless.

The Clarence for pastoral purposes is purely a cattle-breeding district, and the runs are managed on horseback, a man on foot being rarely seen. A selector on a creek or favourite spot is ruinous to that part of the run, and claiming an undefined grazing right occupies a much larger slice of the run than he is entitled to; in fact his stock stray and are constantly being found on almost every camp on the run, and he is continually mustering them.

Selections are sometimes made so as to command whole creeks or valleys and in this way a selector can deprive a leaseholder of a large scope of country. The lessee's stock are driven and dogged off, and never approach within a mile of the offender, and in time abandon the creek.

That the law has been abused by both squatter and selector cannot be denied. Volunteer land orders and the 19th clause of the Land Act have both been used to surround and harass selectors, and to protect himself the squatter has made purchases of the "eyes" of his run; but has taken in the measurement a fair proportion of bad land with the good, excepting in some eccentric bends of the streams. He has had the pick of localities, subject of course to the selector's chance to get in first. This last danger the squatter has anticipated with considerable alacrity by "peacocking" and dummying, and has thus been enabled in a measure to secure himself.

The troubles that have arisen in the Clarence District between squatter and selector have been over the latter's grazing area, no objection being taken to a *bona fide* selection itself. Grazing rights give a roving commission, and selectors cannot keep horses or cattle upon them.

The lands in the Clarence District should be classified, as they vary so much in quality. The arable and frontage are valuable; the back lands are indifferent. 10 miles from the outer limits of the town of Grafton all frontage measurements should be not less than 80 chains deep and no more than 80 chains frontage should be allowed, and areas should be increased to 1,280 acres for grazing purposes. Pre-leases should be abolished. I believe 1,280 acres of grazing land properly managed will maintain a family very comfortably. There is plenty of good land left in the Clarence District; and although the most accessible has been taken, only a few large estates have as yet been acquired. Many runs have but few alienations upon them, some none. It is only those on the main river where the land is specially good that have attracted early settlement.

The Lower Clarence is largely settled upon by a farming population, and the Act of 1861 has, without competition, placed selectors upon some of the very best maize and sugar lands in the Colony, now worth from £10 to £40 per acre, which, previous to the passing of that Act, were freely competed for when brought to sale. It is recommended that the sugar lands of the Clarence and Richmond should be leased in areas not exceeding 100 acres, with conditions to cultivate, and the right of purchase at an appraised value. These lands would then be turned to account instead of being monopolized for speculative purposes as at present.

There are now advertised for sale at Grafton twelve distinct lots of the best sugar lands, on which the bare conditions of purchase have been fulfilled, but no crops have been grown.

Reserves

Reserves for the beneficial occupation of runs, for the passage of stock through the district, for camping on main roads, for future towns and villages, and other public requirements have been set apart. A few are perhaps excessive in area. All are shown upon the maps, some have been defined on the ground, and generally there is no difficulty with selectors as to their boundaries. These reserves have been either reported upon or recommended by surveyors, and their creation, it is said, has not been a means of defending stations against selectors. In addition to the above reserves large areas of valuable timber have been set apart, and much more needs to be done in this direction. Some one possessing a topical knowledge of the district should conserve as much as possible the localities of the *red cedar*, which is fast disappearing from the Clarence, Richmond, and the Tweed, the only rivers in the Colony where any cedar remains.

That portion of the Clarence District known as the Richmond River comprises about 2,113,096 acres, and embraces the counties of Richmond and Rous. It is particularly rich in agricultural areas, and its pastoral lands are perhaps superior to the Clarence. In the county of Richmond about one-twelfth of the land sold has been purchased by Crown lessees, and in the adjacent county of Rous about one-fifteenth.

The Richmond River has long been noted for its cedar and general fertility. Its extensive brushes and sugar-producing areas have been largely conditionally purchased by growers of maize and sugar, and squatters have also availed themselves of purchasing on their runs, to ward off selectors.

The accompanying sketch maps illustrate the alienation of lands in cattle runs in the District.

The sugar lands deserve some special attention and some enactment to check the wanton manner in which these lands are taken up for speculative purposes only. They comprise the rich lands on the banks of streams and mountain brushes. There seems little reason in allowing mere speculators to buy land at £1 an acre, and then after nominally improving it by 10s. an acre to sell it at prices varying from £10 to £40 an acre.

See Maps
Clarence Nos. 1,
2, 3.

The sugar-growing country extends from the Nambucca River north to the Queensland boundary. The limits of this tract should be defined, and the lands specially dealt with.

The pastoral district of Macleay comprises the counties of Dudley and Raleigh, within which there are twenty-four runs, the area being estimated at 1,969,280 acres.

The principal streams are the Macleay, Bellinger, and Nambucca. The Bellinger and Nambucca Rivers were little known, and did not come prominently into notice until after the passing of the Act of 1861, when some selectors from the Clarence took up farms in the cedar brushes. These rivers are now largely settled upon by a farming population—the products being maize, sugar, and bananas. The back lands are very heavily timbered, mountainous, and scrubby, of slate formation, and almost devoid of grass.

The Macleay has a large watershed, and a fair amount of arable flats and good pasture on its many streams and tributary rivers. No great amount of speculation has taken place by run-holders in land, and the conditional purchaser may be said to be in possession of what has been sold on runs. The country so resembles the Clarence that any remarks on that river are applicable to the Macleay. The Lower Macleay was largely settled upon prior to 1861, and forms the boundary of the Old Settled Districts.

The littoral portion of the Clarence, Richmond, and Macleay is exceedingly rich, and the law of 1861 has been very beneficial in settling those districts with a farming population. Beyond the arable areas of the Macleay the country is heavily timbered with trees of commercial value, and extensive shipments are annually made of sawn stuff to the Sydney market.

In disposing of the lands, those classed farming would have less areas than the pastoral. In the districts just named the arrangement should be something as follows:—

Sugar lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	100 acres.
Agricultural areas ...	...	...	...	...	...	320 "
Intermediate...	...	...	...	...	...	320 to 1,280 acres.
Pastoral ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280 to 2,560 "

The limit of sufficiency being established, the Crown should pay for the survey of the first selection; but every additional selection should be paid for by the selector. Where 640 acres are surveyed into 40-acre lots, the cost to the country is £65; if subdivided into five lots, the cost is £27 5s.; while a single lot of 640 acres only costs £10. Blocks of 4 square miles can be surveyed for about £20.

There would be no disputes between selector and leaseholder if it were essential to possession that all selections should be fenced.

Synopsis of Evidence—Division III.

WARREGO.

THIS extensive district is bounded on the north by the Queensland territory. It is intersected by the Upper Darling with its tributaries, and extends east and west from the Narran to the Paroo. The area within its limits is estimated to contain 21,000,000 acres. It includes the counties of Thoulcanna, Ularara, Irrara, Barrona, Landsborough, Culgoa, Gunterbooka, Narran, Yanda, Robinson, Cowper, the south-western part of the county of Finch, and the north-western part of the county of Clyde, lying between the 29th and 32nd parallels of south latitude.

Within the district are the important towns of Bourke and Cobar, the town of Brewarrina, the villages of West Bourke, Bokhara, Gongolgon, and Eringonia, and the private settlements of Barrengun and Louth. The formation of villages at Angledool, at Ford's Bridge, and at a site down the river 18 miles below Bourke, is under consideration.

The pastoral capabilities of this country are magnificent, but the rainfall is uncertain. It may be divided into three classes.

The first comprises the greater part of the district, and embraces one-fifth of the county of Cowper, one-eighth of Yanda, the county of Narran, portions of Clyde and Finch, and the greater part of Culgoa, Gunterbooka, Irrara, Barrona, and Landsborough. It consists of black-soil and salt-bush country of the best grazing character. This land might be cultivated successfully with a sufficient rainfall, but experience shows too uncertain and meagre a supply at the seasons when moisture is most wanted.

The second comprises the county of Robinson, four-fifths of the county of Cowper, and three-fourths of the county of Yanda. The soil is a red loam, a second-rate pastoral country, but better fitted for agriculture than any other part within the district, capable of being profitably cultivated with a smaller rainfall than any other area in the district. The ground has been successfully tilled to a limited extent.

The third class may be distinguished as inferior grazing country. It includes the ranges in the county of Yanda, the whole of Thoulcanna and Ularara, and the sandy soil in Culgoa, Gunterbooka, Irrara, Barrona, and Landsborough. Though inferior to the other two classes, still this country is profitably stocked with sheep. There is spinifex in the county of Culgoa.

The whole of this country back from the main river is naturally waterless except in periods of heavy rain, and the country could not be occupied, even with a small stock, without dams, tanks, and wells. The rainfall is uncertain, but the average for the whole district is 13 to 17 inches. Though the atmosphere is dry, yet the facility with which vegetation responds to rain is remarkable. The grass, herbs, and edible shrubs are all of the best kind for the production of wool and the fattening of stock.

The heat in summer is great, the rest of the year temperate, the winter mild, and the climate healthy all the year round.

The extent to which agriculture would thrive in this country under the method proper to such a climate—namely, irrigation—is indicated by the success of gardening as carried on by the Chinese. Ten years ago it was believed to be impossible to grow good fruit in any quantity in this district. Now, in Bourke, oranges, peaches, figs, lemons, grapes, nectarines, and vegetables of good quality are produced in abundance, all through irrigation. The hot dry winds do *not* destroy everything, as was once prophesied. Water and intelligent labour can defy the hot winds. But the cultivation of the soil with marked success does not extend beyond the Chinese.

The occupation of the country is mainly by the pastoral tenants. The average size of the stations is fully 400 square miles, or about 250,000 acres. Most of these leaseholds are partly stocked, some are waiting the completion of works for water supply. There are few cattle; the universal stock consists of sheep, and the district is much understocked yet. The lessees have reclaimed large tracts by substantial works, especially dams and tanks. The runs as watered have been enclosed, subdivided by substantial fencing, and home stations constructed, all these improvements being directed to the remunerative occupation of the country. See Map Warrego.

As in the adjoining Albert District, water is the key to the successful occupation of this country, and the reclamation of this great and valuable tract by the Crown tenants on the basis of their leasehold tenure presents a problem that demands much consideration. The privilege held by the conditional purchaser of appropriating leasehold land though watered by the lessee's outlay and exertion, involves peril for public as well as private interests. If the lessee is driven in self-defence to buy up in any way he can all improved spots, then the country is spoiled for future settlement. If the selector is allowed to seize upon the fruit of other men's exertions, then injustice is done.

Official evidence states that "if in this district the Alienation Acts have affected water conservation, they have done so beneficially. The secure tenure of limited area given by water improvements, the reservation in connection with them, and the necessity for so distributing sources of water supply that a few selectors could not practically cut off a large extent of country from water, have encouraged lessees to put down even more tanks than seem absolutely necessary, although not more, in dry country, than can really be used beneficially. In some cases I think the lessees would rather have risked the drought and made fewer tanks but for the protection against selection afforded them."

It is clear that there are more aspects than one of this vital question. From other sources statements come in which tell of the general insecurity and insufficiency both of the law and its administration, as affecting this most important of all work connected with the settlement of the north-western country. The following is unquestionably true:— Warrego No. 1.

"About thirty years ago some country in the back blocks, with no frontage to water and no creeks flowing through it, was taken on lease because the soil was good. The only water was surface water, which frequently failed, and heavy losses were sustained. The lessee sank numerous wells, but in nearly every

every instance the water proved too brackish for use, and the alternative was to abandon the country or secure water. The lessee then decided to construct reservoirs to conserve the rain when it fell, believing such improvements would confer on him some right to the use of the water. To prevent the land being conditionally purchased while these works were in progress, he applied to the Lands Department to make reserves from sale for the purpose of conserving water for the use of the runs. These were granted. The improvements commenced in 1874, and many thousands of pounds were spent, in some cases successfully, in others unsuccessfully. The lessee had no desire to purchase land in virtue of improvements, but trusted to the equity of the Department that he would be permitted to enjoy the improvements he had made, and did not then apply to purchase. At the end of 1879 he received notice from the Department of Mines that his sheep were trespassing on Crown Lands, and on making inquiry he found that the water improvements he had made had been included in a *reserve from lease, taken out of the reserve from sale* for which he had himself applied, and he was threatened to be treated as a trespasser for using the water he had conserved.

A Crown lessee has no *rights*—his fate is entirely at the discretion (caprice?) of the Minister."

Many instances of the unjust and oppressive things which may be done under the land law have been given in evidence, but one will suffice. A lessee spent several hundreds of pounds in excavating a tank to collect water in a portion of his run destitute of it. The work had just been completed when he received notice from a conditional purchaser that he (the lessee) was trespassing upon his 40-acre selection. It turned out that the land on which the tank was made had been selected a few days after it had been commenced, and before £40 had been expended. The selector waited nearly three months, or until the last day allowed by law for occupation before he gave the lessee notice that he was trespassing. The land, including the tank, went into the possession of the selector; but it is possible if the Supreme Court is appealed to, it may decide that the lessee and the conditional purchaser shall have joint use of the tank.

In respect to the occupation of the country by conditional purchasers—in the strict sense of the term agricultural—there are not more than six farms in the district; but exclusive of the selections taken up for public-houses and stores, there are fully ninety which are used as dairies, for agistment, or owned by people who have occupations, such as carrying, or business in the towns.

The settlement at Cobar, which contains 3,000 people, was occupied under the 19th clause of the Alienation Act of 1861. Within 15 miles there are twenty selections occupied as farms in the wider sense. Within 15 miles of Bourke there are forty; within 10 miles of Brewarrina there are not less than ten. The private villages of Louth and Barrengun have been formed on lands conditionally purchased, and there is no doubt that this alienation is serving an important purpose in many respects, though the agricultural results are of the smallest.

On several farms near Cobar wheat and oats for hay have been annually grown. Sheep or milking cows are usually kept on selections. No selector lives wholly by his sheep. The land grazed over is the pre-lease and as much of the run as the lessee will allow. Of course this loose system cannot last after the country is fully fenced and stocked up; but the fact points to a natural tendency for which a legitimate field should be opened.

This district is so sparsely peopled and stocked as yet, that the abuses of the law and the collisions between squatters and selectors which have borne such evil fruits elsewhere have not had time to grow; but it is not doubted that, with the progress of the community and the spread of conditional purchase, these practices and the class discord following will develop. The great uniformity of character shown over wide tracts is one safeguard against any evil to be apprehended from "picking the eyes out"; but the insecurity of water-supply provides a wide opening for all forms of abuse, and it is believed that the commencement of the contest, with all its usual concomitants, is only a question of time.

The vast area of the country is still little used and in the hands of the Crown. All has an undoubted pastoral value, and affords an excellent field for settlement based on sound conditions. It is stated in evidence that "it is believed a much greater return per acre might be obtained on smaller holdings under a secure tenure. A larger income to the country, a greater return in produce from the land, and the employment of a larger population in the working of the runs would certainly follow.

"On the best grazing country, with fair water-supply, 3,000 acres will keep 1,000 sheep; in the second class, 4,000 acres will be required. In the third-rate country, nine sections would be a fair area for a sheep farm, and that area would certainly keep 1,000 sheep. A competent industrious family could make a decent living on nine sections at a moderate rental. A lease of fifteen years, with renewal at appraisalment, or compensation for necessary improvements, would provide a satisfactory tenure."

Dividing the stations—giving the lessee one-half under a valid lease—would solve the difficulty of water conservation. The lessee could well spare one-half of his holding to get in lieu an absolutely secure tenure, and the resumed halves of the stations would provide the necessary field to establish settlement in a form suited to the country and climate.

ALBERT DISTRICT.

THE Albert Pastoral District forms the north-western portion of the Colony, adjoining to the north the Queensland boundary, and to the west that of South Australia.

The area is about 34 millions of acres. It is intersected for about 200 miles by the river Darling, and it comprises the counties of Poole, Tongowoko, Delalah, Evelyn, Tara, Farnell, Mootwingee, Yungnulgra, Young, Tandora, Yancowinna, Menindie, Fitzgerald, Killara, Ranken, Booroondarra, Woore, Werunda, Livingstone.

The country consists of an almost uniform expanse of dry pastoral land, the only natural permanent water being in the bed of the Darling. Grass covers the banks of the river, but elsewhere the pasture consists largely of salsolaceous herbage, and shrubs belonging to the family of the acacias. All plants of both species are edible, and support the stock in excellent condition wherever water has been conserved. With the exception of a few barren stony ranges and some small belts of mallee scrub, the whole district is fit for grazing. When watered it becomes excellent sheep country.

The rainfall is partial in all seasons. It is probable also that some parts of the district are generally drier than others. In one locality, where the register has been kept for seven years, the average reported is 10½ inches. The mean result, one year with another, over the whole district, will probably be 1 to 2 inches less.

The

The rain upon the river is said to be greater than in the back country. The vicinity of Mount Poole was at a one time supposed to be the driest quarter, but there is a mountain tract in that direction close to the Queensland border, showing deeply defined creeks often containing water with the marks of floods high up the trees. There is a waterhole at Wampa (half in New South Wales and half in Queensland) of great depth, forming part of a water-course, which is believed to run in flood seasons in the direction of Cooper's Creek. Ranges of slate and quartz mark the site of the Mount Browne Gold-field. Most of the country southward, along the South Australian boundary, consists of a decomposed conglomerate, and in the Barrier Ranges there are strong indications of mineral wealth waiting for development; ores of silver and copper being abundant.

The soils of the district are various; though freely producing the pasture proper to the dry regions of Australia, they present few of the characteristics of richer districts to the eastward.

There is nothing to be met with like modern alluvium, and none of the black lava soil so common on the plains and flats of the earlier occupied regions. Volcanic soil is not reported to be met with, and only one small patch of limestone in this great stretch of country.

The surface of the whole district seems to have been deposited under still water. The appearance of cretaceous fossils in the wells sunk give proof that a shallow sea once covered all these level lands. A red clay produces some of the best pasture. There are also stony ridges and stony plains, covered with water-worn quartz, white as snow, giving a peculiar aspect to the country. This is good grazing country. In some cases these stones are embedded like mosaic work, and yet the grass shoots vigorously from the crevices. All over the district the growth after rain is rapid.

Judicious stocking undoubtedly increases the capability of this country for carrying sheep. The water supply improves with the trampling of the stock. A tank will empty itself in a few weeks on first being filled, but the sides and bottom soon get retentive with the puddling of hundreds of hoofs. The presence of the sheep provides the most effective means of making this country remunerative, but care must be exercised so that the edible herbs and shrubs are not destroyed by overstocking. Without these, the supply of grass would be very insufficient to support even a small stock.

The occupied stations range in area from 100,000 acres to 1,500,000. Many of the lessees have shown much energy and expended much capital during the last four years in saving water; but the results of these operations, from causes incidental to the land tenure of New South Wales, have been disproportionate to the efforts made. It is obvious that the important work of watering country, which is otherwise a desert, cannot be undertaken with success if the tenure of the lessee is liable to be obliterated either by legalized intrusion or by ministerial or parliamentary influence brought to bear in an adverse spirit. An instance occurred not many years ago in this district which shows in a strong light the necessity for a secure tenure under a wise law, and for consistent and intelligent administration. The lessees of a dry run expended some thousands of pounds in boring for water. In two spots they succeeded after several attempts, and the water rose in a volume 8 feet above the surface; the land adjoining these springs was, of course, open to selection if not reserved. If reserved from sale, the reservation might at any moment be cancelled; the discovery made by the lessees could benefit them only under the existing law if they were permitted to buy the land; consequently they applied for the purchase of the land made available by their discovery. Through certain influence brought to bear on the Government, their application was declined. A reserve for travelling stock was created at one spring, and the other was reserved from the lease, while the recognition of the lessee's right to the fruit of his enterprise was confined to granting him a special lease for a term of six years, of 80 acres.

Albert No. 1.

The result amounts to this, that the man who found the water has to scramble with owners of travelling stock and the general public, for the use of the springs which were brought to light through his intelligent exertion and outlay. This case can be readily verified, though a number of the papers relating to it were lost in the recent fire at the Garden Palace.

The key to the future of this district is water-conservation, and this instance serves to illustrate the main difficulty now standing in the way of reclaiming the wilderness. There will be little more boring by private enterprise until the law and the method of administration are changed.

Settlement under conditional purchase in this district has been attended with few satisfactory results.

This alienation has not been attended with the establishment of an industrious population on the lands. A man of European race, strange to say, has a farm a few miles above Wilcannia, on the river, in which he grows potatoes, fruit, and vegetables, by irrigation, and there is another settler in the same neighbourhood who keeps a public-house and breeds about 1,500 sheep. Some nine or ten selectors earn a living by supplying wood and charcoal for the town and the steamers, and a few have, through the law, secured sites for stores and public-houses; but a number of selections, more than equal to all the rest put together, are occupied by shanty-keepers. These birds of prey push their nefarious trade among the hands on stations, and hang about all works which employ a number of men. The station-owners find it necessary to let these men take water from their tanks, as the existing law places in their hands a power for injury which they would not hesitate to use if opposed. A full report on the results of selection in this district was among the papers recently consumed. Meantime it is certain that only two of the number turn the soil to use, one growing produce through irrigation and the other keeping sheep. Only one instance is recorded of a conditional purchaser converting the rainfall into permanent water, namely, the owner of the 1,500 sheep.

The policy pursued toward this district has produced in the resident community general dissatisfaction. They have little faith in or expectation of any consideration from the Government of New South Wales. The owners of stations are nearly all from Victoria, and business relations are largely with Melbourne, while political aspirations are directed to South Australia. Two-thirds of the inhabitants look upon the Darling as a neglected source of advantage, as bearing within its banks the possibilities of incalculable wealth and prosperity. The locking of the river, followed by the canalization of the back country, appears to them the problem of the future that will open up fields of enterprise and substantial benefits now undreamed of. They believe that the Government at Adelaide would readily do all this at any cost if they held the territory, so it is often said, "Let us get the boundary shifted and join South Australia; we will get a better land tenure, and we will get our river turned to use."

This

This tendency can be met and neutralized only by the adoption of a land policy that will combine absolute security of tenure with such an allotment of the country as will encourage the legitimate efforts of all classes of settlers. Such a policy, if combined with well-devised local institutions under self-government, might be expected shortly to link the residents on the Darling by the ties of sympathy and interest to the other districts of New South Wales.

The unsatisfactory state of the law as affecting the vital question of water conservation, already alluded to, acts prejudicially to the interests of the community quite as much as to the welfare of the pastoral tenant. The action of reserves, beneficial elsewhere in saving natural water supply from monopoly, in this district tends to check all operations for its discovery or collection. A reservation from sale, as has been shown, affords no protection to a tenant in boring or excavating a tank, because the ground reclaimed may be at any time thrown open for general use through the exercise of ministerial discretion. A reservation from lease would, on the other hand, be even a shorter method of confiscating any improvements made.

This insecurity, inherent in the law, and the ambiguity attending its administration, have the pernicious effect of driving the lessee "to pick the eyes out of his run," in effect to buy up all likely spots for water and choice portions, and thus, as it were, in his own defence, to spoil the country for future settlement.

Again, looking at the matter in the interest of the selector, it is manifest that in a dry pastoral country like this, a law which may amply provide for family settlement on the coast rivers, or on the volcanic soils of the table-land, is here altogether out of place.

There is every reason to believe that were the areas assigned made suitable for a purely grazing country, and the conditions framed with some consideration for the circumstances of intending settlers, settlement in the Albert District would be of a more beneficial and more reputable character.

The conclusions arrived at from careful consideration of the circumstances of the Albert District may be stated thus:—The pastoral tenants of this District have more than ample scope for the development of their industry. In exchange for a sound tenure, which is the thing they stand most in need of, they might well spare a large part of their nominal areas.

The owner of an average-sized Darling run, say of 600,000 acres, would be in a much better position if he had 300,000 acres under an absolute tenure for a term of twenty-one years. It might be proposed that all holdings above 100,000 acres should be thus divided.

The tenant under such a lease would possess ample guarantee for the full benefit of his water conservation, while he would be relieved from the encroachments now authorized by law, and the ministerial action which, as has been shown, at times renders his best efforts futile. A true tenure of one-half would be more than a handsome equivalent for the permissive occupancy of the whole on present terms from week to week,—an occupation which can be made good only in the teeth of the law, through large and unprofitable outlay in buying land.

This resumption by the Crown of one-half of each station would open a wide field for permanent settlement. A valid leasehold of nine sections or 5,760 acres would afford fair scope to a man entering upon sheep-farming, at a moderate rental, nominal for unwatered country, and at an advancing rate, subject to conditions of fencing and residence. The tenant who entered upon his holding under such a law would be in a much better position than a selector is now.

A farm of this size, when first watered, would carry about 1,000 sheep, and probably when subdivided by fencing and the water well distributed in deep narrow sheltered tanks, it would carry a good many more. The profit of 1,000 sheep would be about £200 a year. Agricultural selection, away from large markets, is not so good as this. Less than nine sections could not be expected to support a household, and it would not be advisable for the general good to offer grazing leaseholds to people unless adequate for a comfortable livelihood.

To supplement this suggestion, it would be advisable to survey village or agricultural areas every 30 or 40 miles, providing homestead sites, commonage, and allotments of all sizes from 10 acres up to 640, in order to meet general requirements and provide ground for the extension of new industries.

THE LOWER DARLING.

THIS district embraces that great level expanse extending over the extreme south-western portion of New South Wales. It includes the counties of Manara, Kilfera, Cairra, Taila, Perry, Windeyer, and Tara. It is bounded on the south by the Murray, and is intersected by the Darling River. The total area is estimated at about 12,000,000 acres.

The Murray is almost always navigable as far as the junction of the Darling; the Upper Murray and the Darling, with a part of the Murrumbidgee, are navigable for a portion of the year.

This district thus possesses the great advantage of extensive water frontage. Water is the one essential in this part of Australia, upon which all successful colonization depends, and the command of such an extent of river can hardly fail to tell in the future, both in the use of these streams as natural highways and in turning them to account for the reclamation of dry pastoral country, besides future purposes of industry and local requirement.

The character of this district, both for pastoral and agricultural purposes, would stand much higher but for the small and uncertain rainfall.

The country resembles the ordinary lands of the Albert District, used as sheep-runs, though there is a greater proportion of waste—belted and patched with mallee and spinifex. The inland portion is almost destitute of water, and the herbage being sparse though stimulating, the ground required to carry a sheep when first watered is from 5 to 6 acres.

The rainfall for some years past has been about 12 inches.

On the whole this district is inferior to any of those adjoining, for, though the rainfall is fully equal to that of the Albert, the area of worthless and inferior land is greater. At the same time, it is certain that there is plenty of soil, which, under a different climate, or subjected to an appropriate method of tillage, would be well fitted for the plough, and it is stated that fruits and other produce are readily grown under irrigation.

This

This country as yet is almost wholly occupied by the pastoral lessees. Of late years considerable energy has been displayed, and much capital has been expended by them in reclaiming the dry runs.

The utilization of the Ana Branch of the Darling, by a succession of dams, which save water sufficient to bring under profitable occupation a wide extent of country, is an effort of private enterprise deserving of recognition by the State; but, as in the adjoining districts to the north, all enterprises having for their end the conservation of water, under the present land tenure, are fraught with risk to those who undertake them.

See letter here with, Lower Darling.

Selectors are already on the Lower Darling. The opening provided for them by law is exactly of that nature that it gives them little chance of doing good for themselves by legitimate means, while it confers upon them unlimited power of injuring those who have faced and reclaimed a semi-desert.

It has always been easy to get a reserve, particularly a dam, cancelled by Ministerial authority, and then a small group of selectors have been able to seize upon the land watered by the lessee. Encroachment begets retaliation, and the experience gained in the older districts leaves little doubt of the collision of interests certain to arise. The expediency of adopting legislation that will equally protect lessee and conditional purchaser is certain. There is enough of space for both, and a wise policy would look to the future and prevent the strife of classes. Elsewhere, mutual injury and loss to both parties have followed the action of the law which allowed indiscriminate selection over pastoral leaseholds, while the greatest injury to the public interests has been experienced in the waste of the national estate.

To have a good tenure, so that he may conserve water and fence in safety, is the one thing that the squatter needs here as in the Albert District. The runs usually held are of more than ample area, and the policy of dividing all squattages over a maximum size would provide ample scope for every requirement. A portion of the reserved areas might, as in the Albert, be surveyed in pastoral leasehold farms of nine sections, or 5,760 acres. It has been questioned whether a single man could make a living on a sheep farm of the size in this district, but eventually these areas would be turned to use by families, or by some simple method of co-operation. To complete the scheme of settlement within these resumed portions, it would be necessary to establish village or agricultural areas along the main river frontages, on the small lakes scattered over this district, and at centres of traffic. These areas would provide homesteads for the general population, and they would afford scope for farming and for the commencement of new industries.

All experience from other districts tends to show that the settlement of the future will attain its greatest success by combining tillage with the keeping of sheep and cattle, more especially in supplementing the feed in sheep-paddocks with hay and straw.

It is especially desirable, looking to the future, to consider thoroughly the policy to be adopted in dealing with these rivers. The district possesses some 300 miles frontage on water, some portions always navigable, other portions occasionally. Whatever purposes of industry and settlement these lands may yet be turned to, the retention of the river banks by the State will preserve all future advantages in the common interest.

LOWER DARLING.

Report as to the works on the Ana-branch, constructed by Messrs. Cudmore.

Surveyor M'Donald to the Surveyor-General, with reference to an application made by Messrs. Cudmore for reserves in the counties of Wentworth and Windeyer.

Sir,

Muswellbrook, 27 January, 1881.

Adverting to your B.C. instructions dated 15th June, 1880, No. 158, directing me to report with reference to an application by Messrs. Cudmore for reserves to protect the frontages of Milkengay and Nearie Lakes, situated in the counties of Wentworth and Windeyer respectively, I do myself the honor to inform you that I visited the locality last October and investigated the circumstances under which the reservations are desired. I also inspected the various improvements and made a rough estimate of their value.

The reservations applied for are properly speaking extensions of reserve No. 339, notified 22nd March, 1878, and are required for the purpose of protecting Milkengay and Nearie Lakes, in the same manner as reserve 339 protects Nilchie Lake and Milkengay Creek. By the expenditure of a large amount of money and the exercise of considerable ingenuity and perseverance these lakes have been made permanent, or I may at least say it is beyond the bounds of probability that they will ever become perfectly dry. The lakes were originally subject to the rise and fall in the Ana-branch Creek, and no matter how high the flood was, the greater part of the water in the lakes ran back to the creek and then into the Murray River, and so millions of gallons of water were wasted. It was to prevent this waste that a system was adopted of damming or locking the Ana-branch Creek and the feeders to the lakes. I should mention here that, in order to prevent these lakes absorbing too much water to the detriment of the lower portions of the Ana-branch Creek, the management of the flood-water is by consent of the persons interested in the matter vested in one person (Mr. D. H. Cudmore, of the firm of Messrs. D. and D. H. Cudmore, the applicants for the reservations), to whose enterprise is due the conservation of the waters in the Ana-branch and adjacent lakes, and whose duty it is to see that the lower dams on the creek are filled first. When I was in the locality I was much impressed by the fine sheets of water that have been conserved, and every one who remembers the Ana-branch a few years ago admits that the present system is a great success. At a place locally known as "The Cutting," about 60 or 70 miles northerly of Milkengay Lake, a natural channel connecting the river Darling and Ana-branch Creek was at a considerable expense deepened and all bars were removed. The result of this work is that the waters of the Darling now run into the Ana-branch during an ordinary flood. From the entrance of the cutting to the Murray River dams and by-washes have been constructed on the creek at suitable intervals and at the mouths of the feeders to the lakes. In some instances the dams on the feeders are for the sole use of keeping the water *out* of basins which are unsuitable for conserving water. An instance of this is the Yeltore Lake (a few miles to the north of Nearie Lake), which covers a large area of very bad holding ground and has low undefined banks. It is impossible almost to estimate the value of a permanent supply of water in that country; it is only about three or four years ago when there was hardly a drop of water in the Ana-branch, and wells were sunk in the bed of the creek in order to obtain a small quantity of water;

water; but while acknowledging that the enterprise of Messrs. Cudmore has greatly benefited the public estate, it must at the same time be remembered that they are reaping a great advantage by being able to keep a larger number of stock, and I think it becomes a question of policy rather than of professional opinion whether the usual reservation of one-fifth of the frontage to the lakes would meet the case, or whether the large reservations asked for by Messrs. Cudmore should be granted.

The country surrounding the lakes is principally open salt-bush plains interspersed with belts of scrub, is purely a pastoral country, and even for such purpose small holdings would not prove remunerative, and therefore is not likely to be sought after by *bonâ fide* settlers; in nine cases out of ten any settlement would be for speculative purposes only.

I forward herewith a tracing showing the approximate positions of Milkengay and Nearie Lakes, and of three reserves which should be made for the purpose of access to water; also of the desired reservations and the improvements thereon and on reserve No. 399. I also append a statement giving the value, character, and date of construction of the improvements.

When I was on the ground a large portion of the fencing and several of the dams were under water; I therefore obtained much of the information with reference to the values and dates of erections of the improvements from the station registers, which I believe to be quite correct and reliable.

A portion of reserve No. 399 was revoked in order to allow the applicants to purchase their homestead in Milkingay. The measurement was made by Mr. L. S. M'Cormack, but I am unable to give the number and date of transmission of this plan. If surveys were made of the lakes and Milkengay Creek, it would add to the geographical knowledge of the country and enable definite descriptions of all necessary reservations to be prepared.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT M'DONALD,
Surveyor.

P.S.—Descriptions are forwarded herewith for the reserves which I consider absolutely necessary in the public interest.

Descriptions of proposed reserve for access to water.

No. 1. Titululta Run, county of Windeyer. Commencing on the eastern shore on Nearie Lake, at a point 40 chains north of a wire fence running easterly from that lake, and being about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the southern boundary of Titululta Run; thence east 5 miles; thence south 1 mile; thence west to Nearie Lake; and thence by the shore of the lake northerly to the commencing point.

No. 2. Pernolingay Run, county of Wentworth. Commencing on the eastern bank of Milkengay Lake, at a point about 140 chains northerly of an east and west line which would pass through the most southern point of the lake; thence east 5 miles; thence north 1 mile; thence west to Milkengay Lake; and thence by the shore of that lake southerly, to the point of commencement.

No. 3. Pernolingay Run, county of Wentworth. Commencing at the southern shore of Milkengay Lake, at a point where the fence boundary between Tooran Tooran and Pernolingay Runs touches that lake; thence south 5 miles; thence east 1 mile; thence north to Milkengay Lake; thence by the shores of that lake westerly to the point of commencement.

THE ALBERT DISTRICT.

EVIDENCE OF A SQUATTER WHOSE RUN IS SITUATED ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER DARLING

Albert No. 1. My run, which is situated on the west bank of the river Darling, occupies 30 miles of its frontage. From 30 miles of the frontage it extends back 46 miles, but out of this has to be taken a block of 46,080 acres on the river; and from 6 miles of the frontage it goes back 27 miles, the whole area of the run being about 940,800 acres. The country I occupy is a fair average of the Albert District, some portions of which are superior to mine, and some not so good. The land is generally very level, consisting of open plains and scrub. In high floods the waters of the river overflow the country for about 10 miles from the frontage, only the sandhills being uncovered. 14 miles back from the river, and parallel to it, there is a range 40 feet above the bank, beyond which the land is not so high. Except the river water there is none that is permanent anywhere above the surface. There are no dry creeks or other places suitable to hold water by damming. It is only from deep wells or tanks when filled that water can be obtained anywhere beyond the river. Without an artificial supply of water the grazing capabilities of the large tract of country I hold are small. I have expended more than £70,000 in fencing, sinking wells, and excavating tanks, and I am still employing about 100 men in making those improvements without which the resources of the run could not be developed. When the run is amply supplied with water for the live stock it will graze, I consider that 4 acres will feed a sheep, but eventually the country will improve and less area will be necessary. At present much of the soil is very loose, not yielding a great deal of grass, and injuring the fleeces by the red dust which rises from it. Stocking will consolidate the soil, and it will become every way better in a few years. I have at present 160,000 sheep on the run, and if I were allowed to carry out my improvements I would make it carry 235,000. The sheep do not in the Albert District yield nearly such heavy fleeces as those bred in Riverina and near the coast-line do, nor is the fleece worth much more than half. The climate and soil of the Albert District are not so favourable to the growth of wool as the lands nearer the coast, but the carcasses of the sheep are quite as large, and all live stock fattens well. Much of the country is covered with mulga and other shrubs, but the stock feed on most of the varieties, the hop shrub being almost the only exception. We have to cut long lanes through the scrub a chain and a half wide so that the shepherds may not lose themselves. It is seven years since I purchased the run with 40,000 sheep, and although I have now 160,000 the profits as yet have been extremely small. My annual rent, as appraised, is £810, or about one-fifth of a penny an acre.

I am aware that it has been proposed to divide the runs in the north-western portion of the Colony into equal portions, that is, the aggregated blocks of which a station is composed are to be looked upon as forming one run, and that it will be dealt with as described—one portion to remain with the lessee on a fixed lease for a term of years, the other to be open to selection. I have no objection to this arrangement if the law concerning conditional purchases of land is to remain as at present—that is, if the Land Act of 1861 is to stand substantially as it is. If, indeed, the Land Act remains unchanged I personally am indifferent to fixity of tenure. No one except a few carriers and such like will, for very many years to come, desire to purchase land in the Albert District. Even with 640 acres of purchased land, and three times that area in pre-leases, no man can live by feeding sheep, the only pursuit the country is fit for. Nature has given the squatters in such country a better tenure than any law can or is likely to give them. I do not object to increase the area that a selector may purchase sufficient land to make a sheep-farm on which it is possible he may keep sheep enough to live in comfort and prosperity; nor do I object to any one purchasing a block of 5,000 or 6,000 acres on my run, but I am sure a man can find hundreds of better investments than buying land conditionally or otherwise such as can be found beyond the river Darling, and I am equally sure no one will do anything so foolish. I am prepared to pay at the rate of one penny and a half an acre, or £2,940 for half the run on a lease for a fixed term of years if I am permitted the use of the unoccupied portions of the resumed half at ordinary rentals, such resumed half being open to conditional purchase or other sale only, and fencing being a condition of occupation. I object altogether to any attempt to take half my run from me with a view to invite another kind of squatter to settle on it. When the land is required for sale I will turn out without demur; but if fifty small squatters are to replace me on half my run or on any portion of it, I must protest against such a transaction as a gross injustice, and contrary in every way to the spirit of the Land Act of 1861, which induced persons like myself to invest all their capital in developing country utterly worthless and unproductive before they took it up. If selectors are to be offered what are called "sufficient areas" on lease I shall look upon such action as no better than confiscation. It is nothing to me whether fifty little squatters prosper or not, though I don't believe they will, so long as the State breaks its implied contract with me. It is useless to say that a squatter's lease is only for five years and subject to sale of land at any time. No Government in the world could expect anyone, capitalist or other, to lease such lands as those in the Albert District on any other understanding than that he was to hold them continuously until they were required for sale. For five years and more there can be nothing but outlay, and even with the finest seasons there can be no profits. If from the nature of things a squatter could not feel assured that he would hold his run in undisturbed possession for twenty years at least, and be able to secure his improvements, he would not be such a fool as to take up a run in the Albert District. I have spent more than £70,000 in improvements during the last five years, and if I thought for a moment that when my nominal lease of five years expires that all this is to revert to the State I would not have spent one penny. Over and over again the author of the Land Act assured the squatters from his place in Parliament that they should not be disturbed until their holdings were required for sale to conditional or freehold purchasers. If ever a national contract was made with men to induce them to occupy the desert lands until they were required for sale one was made with the squatters. Holding these opinions, I have no patience to discuss a proposition which includes the possibility of allowing half my run to be wrested from me by another class of squatters. I would rather surrender the whole of my run to the State with all the stock on it at cost price than continue a Crown tenant. I would even accept the value of the improvements I have made on my run, and remove my flocks to Queensland.

If I am driven into a corner and compelled to acquiesce in anything Parliament may determine to do, then I must speak, though under compulsion. If the State takes half my run away, then I ought to receive the other half on an indefeasible lease for twenty-one years at least. If at the end of that term my lease is not extended, then I shall expect to be paid for all those improvements which give substantial value to the public estate. But I should like to know how my run is to be divided so that any kind of justice can be done to me. My head station, with a large and costly wool-shed, has been erected on the river at the top of the run, or in the north-eastern corner. At the south-western corner I have sunk a well which has cost me more than £3,500. This well is 678 feet deep, and before the fresh water could be reached the salt water, which is above it, had to be puddled back; the clay to make the puddle had to be drawn 60 miles; and three years and a-half elapsed before the well was completed and the water could be used. All over the run I have sunk other deep wells and excavated tanks, some of which are very large. There is no way by which the run can be divided without leaving extensive and costly improvements in both halves. If my improvements were taken out in separate blocks to secure them to me my run would be so severed that the cost of working it would be increased immensely, and the proper superintendence of the stock would be impossible. There must be an arbitrary division, if any at all, and some one must pay me for my improvements. If the State does not pay, I fear its newly-manufactured squatters never can. How can a man with no more land than a sufficient area pay for a well which has cost £3,000 to £4,000, or how can he pay for a tank from which 30,000 cubic yards of clay have been excavated? And even if this little squatter can buy my well or tank, am I to be content with merely what either actually cost, and not be allowed their value as estimated by the areas of country they have made productive—areas on which formerly not even a bandicoot could live? To me the proposition, whichever way it is put, seems absurd, and if the policy of trying to substitute squatters without capital for the men who have been the back-bone of all the Australian Colonies is adopted, this Colony will commit suicide. Leave me under the law as it now exists, and you may tax away—something will be left, and I shall have the satisfaction of spending a hundred thousand pounds in securing permanent water supply for the country I occupy, feeling assured that I shall get it all back with interest before the lands can possibly be required for sale. If there is any attempt to foster a new class of squatters at the expense of those who have borne all the heat and burden of the day, be assured that those whose property will be thus recklessly confiscated will resist by every constitutional means in their power the passing of any law to accomplish this. Maintain the contract of 1861, and when the time comes to replace us with a class of more permanent and valuable settlers—that is by independent freeholders—we will pass away without a complaint.

WARREGO DISTRICT.

THE EVIDENCE OF A SQUATTER WHOSE RUNS ARE EAST OF THE DARLING RIVER.

Warrego No. 1. I AM a selector and squatter. Twenty-three years ago I went to the Darling River as a working blacksmith, in the employment of the Bogan River Company. I selected 40 acres of land at Louth, on the Darling, which by additional purchases first increased to 320 acres, and after 1875 to 640 acres. My six sons and my son-in-law selected seven lots of 640 acres each, one of which is on a leased run of mine, and includes my head station, so that amongst my family we hold 5,120 acres of conditionally purchased land. On my first selection the township of Louth is situated, and it is a very flourishing place, and a centre of much business. I have given allotments to the Church of England and Church of Rome, to the Government for Post and Telegraph Offices, for Court-house, and Public School. I have also given 4 acres for a public Cemetery. The township is on my private land, but I give every facility to those who wish to build there. I have purchased a plant for a brewery which I am about to establish at Louth, and also a pug-mill for making bricks. I own two newspapers in the Darling District. I am the owner of five blocks of Crown Lands, viz. :—

Booroondara	64,000 acres.
Back of back of Dunlop Range	64,100 "
Marwarre	37,000 "
Kerangundi	37,000 "
Booroondara South	37,000 "

making in all 239,000 acres, for which I pay an annual rental of £120. My head station is 45 miles back from the river, and all the blocks are contiguous and form one run. The country is hilly, with undulating plains; the pasturage consists of grass, mulga, and salt plants, and when fully improved by the conservation of water and divided into small fenced paddocks, I think that 3 acres will feed a sheep. The land will not carry so many sheep at present, but the pasturage improves by stocking and keeping down bush fires.

There was no permanent surface water on any part of my run, but on account of the small ranges there are many places where the rain-water can be collected by damming up blind creeks and hollows. I have gone to great expense in conserving water. At my head station I have erected, at a cost of £3,500, a stone dam, 133 yards long, to which are attached two by-washes paved with stone. This reservoir is 230 yards long, with an average width of over 100 yards, and has a depth in the middle of 40 feet. The water which fills this large reservoir is collected after rain in a gorge of a range of hills, and tumbles over a precipice like a waterwall into the basin I have formed. Also close to the head station, and on my selected lot of 640 acres, I have put up earth dams of 4,000, 5,000, and 6,000 cubic yards respectively, and three smaller dams of 3,000 cubic yards each. On other parts of the run I have eighteen dams, each containing from 3,000 to 7,000 cubic yards of earth; also thirteen tanks, from which have been excavated about 100,000 cubic yards of earth. I sunk a well 145 feet deep, but the water is brackish. My run is all fenced, and is subdivided into many paddocks, and the tanks are also fenced. I have expended £13,000 at my head station on my purchased land, and £47,000 in various improvements all over the run, and my house cost £3,500, and has a verandah round it 420 feet long, flagged with freestone. I now depasture, on a country which in a state of nature could not have supported for want of water one beast the whole year round, 40,000 sheep and 7,000 cattle, equal in grazing requirements to fully 64,000 sheep, only the cattle feed on shrubs which the sheep cannot reach. I have not failed to observe that it has been proposed to take half the runs from the squatters in the north-western portion of the Colony, and that such halves are to be open to selectors, while the remaining halves are to be left to the present lessees, on a fixed tenure with greatly increased rents. If I am to speak solely from the squatting point of view, and to regard the question only in my own interest, I say decidedly that I prefer to be left alone under the Act of 1861, the policy of which is to permit the present lessees to retain their leased lands always until they are required for sale. I quite understand that every portion of my run is subject, week by week, to be invaded by conditional purchasers, and that the Government may sell a part or the whole by auction; I conceal nothing of this from myself, yet I have gone on making one valuable improvement after the other, because I am better protected by the character of the country and climate, and by the want of natural permanent water, than I can be by any tenure. On all this I have calculated, and I believed that substantially the policy of the present land laws and the promises of Sir John Robertson would never be broken. If I could forget that not so long ago I was a hard-working man on small wages—if I could forget that I saw no prospect of ever possessing land, or cattle, or sheep, or an extensive run, or a flourishing town—if I could forget that all this wealth and prosperity have been derived from the almost free use of the natural pasturage—if I could be such a pitiful scoundrel as to think of no one but myself, I should resist by every means in my power any change whatever in the Land Laws. Fortunately I have had nothing to do with dummies, and have therefore some conscience left to me. I say then, if the country such as I occupy is to remain in the possession of the squatters until it is required for sale, neither I nor my children will be disturbed in our life-times. A few carriers and others of that class may settle down on my run, and they are welcome, but no man can make a living off 640 acres and the pre-leases. He can grow nothing, for the fall of rain is not more than 12 inches during the year, and it does not come during the months in which cereals grow—he must depend wholly on the natural grasses. To live he must make a tank or dam or sink a deep well, and he cannot graze stock profitably unless he fences his selection and its pre-leases. The deposit on his selection will cost him £160, his fencing, £480, conservation of water, £200, and other improvements, £100, or £940 in all—say £1,000 without the cost of the live stock from the produce of which he can alone live and pay his rent to the Government. I have over-stated nothing, and the squatter in my part of the Colony does not fear the selector one hundredth part as much as he fears the drought, or the thousand pests such as rabbits, locusts, marsupials, &c., to which he is subject; but I will tell you frankly that there is a way by which these purely pastoral lands with their sparse pasturage can be settled. Let the halves of the runs which are proposed to be resumed be open after survey to selectors on lease. A man can live fairly well on 9 square miles, or 5,760 acres of the purely pastoral country, if he has capital with which to fence them in and to conserve plenty of water. To enclose 9 square miles will take 12 miles of fencing, and will cost £60 a mile, or £720, and the conservation of water and other improvements will bring up the capital necessary for settlement to £1,000, but this of course is

exclusive

exclusive of the money for buying stock. To such a man the squatter will readily sell all the live stock he requires to start with on long credit. The small leaseholder on his 5,760 acres, divided into small paddocks well supplied with water will be able to carry 1,200 sheep and their increase; the sale of the surplus stock will more than cover all the expenses of a man who with his family does most of his own work, and all the wool should be profit. An industrious and capable man—and none other will ever succeed with live stock—ought when he is firmly established in his holding to save £300 every year, and by breeding nothing but the best sheep, that is breeding from none but those best suited to the pastures and climate, he will do much better. To induce so valuable a class of colonists as I contemplate to accept leaseholds, they should receive indefeasible leases with absolute right to the whole of their improvements, that is to say, should their leases not be renewed to them, the incoming tenants must pay for the improvements. The rental in these distant and sparsely grassed lands should not exceed for the first four years of the tenure more than one 1½d. per acre, which is at the rate of 5 per cent. on the real value of the land, namely, 2s. 6d. an acre. Afterwards the rental could be increased. The rental for the first term of the lease would be £36 a year, or £4 for each square mile. Men with grown-up sons or daughters could take the leaseholds together, and work cheaper than one man alone can. But I must guard you against one serious danger, and that is one springing out of the proximity of the squatter to the small leaseholders. Unless ample provisions are made he will very quickly get back the half of his run which has been resumed, and a law must be a very stiff affair indeed that he cannot ride through. If the new Land Law can provide against all abuses, and if leasing instead of sale of the public lands becomes the policy of the country, then there will be established a sturdy and prosperous population from one end of the Colony to the other; and I am sure that only by a well-considered principle of leasing the public lands can this ever be accomplished. All this is against my own interest, but that I am willing to forego, that a poor man may have a chance.

I now desire to say something on that part of the proposal which affects the half of the run I am to retain. First, there will be serious difficulties in making the division of my present run, and such work should be in the hands of men of the highest character, capacity, and experience. As I have described, I have made most valuable improvements on all parts of my run, improvements on land which no one according to law can purchase except myself, and I would here remark that the £13,000 worth of substantial improvements on my purchased 640 acres will be valueless if I am not allowed to retain an area of grazing land commensurate with such improvements. It will be impossible to divide my run, or those of many others, without leaving on the resumed portion many most valuable improvements. I think no one will dispute that for these improvements, which include the conservation of water, I ought to be paid fully by the incoming tenants, and the land should so be measured that the dams and tanks may be of full use to such tenants. If the water supply within the dams or tanks is greater than one selector will require, then the land should be measured so that two or more may join in its purchase, but under any circumstances I ought to be paid. My huts, fences, &c., unless of use to the new tenants, I ought to be permitted to remove, and that surely is no great demand. Supposing all this settled satisfactory, then I should receive an indefeasible lease for twenty-one years over the half of the run left to me, being allowed to graze my stock on the resumed half at present rental until occupied by the selectors. The rent I am to pay should be determined by law and not left to appraisers, who often are ignorant or corrupt. Unless at the end of the lease I am to receive a renewal, or unless my rental is to be proportionately low, I shall expect to be paid for my improvements when my run is wholly resumed for settlement. I do not wish to make a hard bargain, but those who have gone out into what was in truth a desert, and spent thousands on thousands of pounds in rendering it productive, ought to be treated with great liberality; and the great investments of capital in pastoral pursuits, which before any other industry have made Australia prosperous, ought not recklessly to be destroyed. All squatters like myself recognize the fact that the great north-western interest can only be settled by a numerous and permanent population, by a system of leaseholds; but we who have borne all the risks and hardships ought not to be cast aside without consideration, and in forgetfulness of the pioneers' work we have done for the sake of another class of lessees, for whom we have prepared the way. There are some squatters who have toiled hard and long, who have spent vast capital, and as yet reaped no returns, who are very bitter when the idea of small leaseholds is mentioned, but the great majority are liberal enough to admit their fairness and suitability to the character of the country to which they may be applied. I should not like to close my evidence without bearing emphatic testimony to the salubrity of the climate of the north-western interior. The children born there are the healthiest in the world, and if we have some very hot and scorching days, we have many more cool and pleasant ones.

PASTORAL CONDITION OF THE BEST PORTION OF THE DENILQUIN DISTRICT WHEN FIRST SETTLED.

THE following statement has been extracted from the journal of a gentleman of great experience and of very high character. As will be seen, it has not been got up for the occasion, but consists of observations made from month to month and from year to year extending over a period of eighteen years. The extracts from the journal describe the condition of the counties of Cadell and Townsend, in which last the town of Deniliquin is situated, when they were first taken up by the squatters. It will be observed that country, which was looked upon as a part of the Australian Desert, had become covered with magnificent pasturage during the eighteen years of settlement described in the journal, and it is well known that the grasses have very greatly improved since then. Estates like those of Warbreccan and Deniliquin which, as described, were formerly so barren are now perhaps unexcelled for pasturage by any others in the Colony. From this it will be understood that what was once called the desert has by stocking been converted into fine pastures, and that the desert has been moved farther west, to be by the same process pushed beyond the South Australian boundary. Land formerly not worth 5s. an acre now sells at prices from £2 10s. to £3 an acre, so that in a few years other portions of the public estate, such as the dry lands of the Albert and the Warrego, now so lightly estimated may be expected to realize high prices or high rentals, especially when they shall be traversed by railways.

The extracts from the journal relating to the troubles with the native blacks are left as written, although they do not relate to the pastoral character of the district, because they keep up the connection of the narrative of settlement, and show its *bonam fidem*.

The subjoined account of my experiences of the Riverine District of New South Wales, especially of that portion at or near the Moira Station, during my residence there, from August, 1842, to January, 1861, is taken from a journal kept by me during that time.

1842.

1842.—Having in April, 1842, collected such of the LT herd as had survived the terrible three years of drought preceding the early part of 1841, and obtained a small flock of merino sheep, I commenced my journey for the Murray with two bullock-drays, cattle and sheep, with four white men and two native black boys, which last decamped very soon after we started. Travelling was almost impossible through the boggy state of the roads, the drays getting continually stuck fast in the mud, until we reached Bredalbane Plains.

The grass improving every day until we crossed the Murrumbidgee at Gundagai, where there was the most luxuriant crop of grass I had ever seen—about a yard high, and in thickness a dense mass. (Nine months afterwards those grassy flats were bare as a ploughed field.)

In travelling down the Murray, heavy rain came on at Hillas Station; and when with much difficulty we reached Huon's station the ground was so swampy that we had to leave the loading of one dray there; even the saddle-horses could not carry their riders.

July 28.—The natives killed a young cow in the night. The lagoons on the upper side of Mr. Howe's station, beginning to fill from the overflow of the Murray. The country wet and the grass growing rapidly in the flats. Found the Edward River rising fast from the overflow of the Murray, causing great delay in crossing. Travelled on over a very low tract about 3 miles. The watercourses beginning to fill as we passed them; and came to the Gulpa Creek, which was rising from the overflow of the Murray, and greatly obstructed our progress.

August 8 to 15.—Before we could extricate ourselves and the stock from this low tract the blacks had killed two lots of sheep and a cow. At last we got everything across the Gulpa Creek, and on to the future Moira Station, glad to escape from the fast-flooding country, where we were being hemmed in by the water and by the natives, even to an utterly barren though more elevated position, where there was absolutely nothing whatever to indicate that there had been even a passing shower of rain for years! As the sheep were just beginning to lamb we were compelled to halt here.

Appearance of Moira.

August 16.—The low tract between the plains and the river Murray, now being flooded, was mostly clear swamp, where afterwards it became covered by impenetrable reed beds. The small strips of plain near the swamp were covered with *mesembryanthemum* and salt-bush. The higher plains were entirely bare of any vegetation whatever but occasional salt-bushes. The box forests skirting the plains had here and there a few tufts of dry grass, which might have been in the same state for years. As from the first, the blacks frequently speared the cattle and scattered the herd in all directions, I had an early opportunity when collecting them together, usually twice a week, to see a very large extent of the surrounding country. The same appearance of intense drought and sterility pervaded the whole; or, where any variation could be perceived, it was only where one portion appeared to be more hopelessly barren than another. In every direction there were indubitable indications of years of drought. In the shallow parts of the Edward River, near where it leaves the river Murray, there were two parallel rows of gum saplings, some 5 or 6 feet apart, between the rows, and of a considerable height. In the Gulpa Creek the saplings were even more numerous and of larger growth. In the Waakool Creek, near its exit from the Murray, the duplicate rows of saplings extended for miles. But I regard the Horseshoe Lagoon, near the township of Moama, as having afforded the most reliable indication of the duration of the drought preceding the rising of the Murray in the months of August and September, 1842. The Horseshoe Lagoon, which now forms the site of the Customs Wharf at Moama, is a deep lagoon separated from the Murray by a low bank which an ordinary rise in the waters of the river would overflow. At the date I have mentioned the very bed of this lagoon contained a small forest of gum saplings, from the size of a walking-stick or smaller up to young trees of at least eight and, I fully believe, nine years' growth. From the fact that the first rise of the Murray—that of 1842, not by any means a high one—filled that lagoon, and killed all the smallest of the saplings which it contained, and that each succeeding flood, year by year, from 1842, killed more and more of them, until the largest and oldest of them was destroyed, I think there can be no doubt that there had been no rise in the river sufficient to put water into the lagoon all the while those saplings had been growing, nor until the bed of the lagoon had become dry enough to receive the seed.

September 14.—On the 14th September, 1842, I accompanied Mr. Amey Huon, who was searching for a new run, a long way down the Murray, coming back at a good distance from the river. We could see nothing but barren box forests and a few small wretched plains. Therefore we were glad to return though very late at night. Mr. Huon declared his belief that a three-bushel bag would have contained every blade of grass that we saw; and added that if the Crown would offer him the fee-simple of the whole country free of cost he would not accept it.

December 14.—On the 14th December, 1842, I went down the Edward River to where the town of Deniliquin now is. The grass on the south side was very scant and shrivelled, and looked as if it had been so for years. I swam over to the north side of the river to look at a large plain, but found it very barren. (The Deniliquin Estate.) My stock-keeper and I then went farther down the river on its south bank to a large plain which runs close to the river, and returned towards home, as it was a miserable-looking country. (The Warbreccan Estate.)

December 31.—Blacks continued spearing cattle. This month has been very hot and dry, with intolerable swarms of mosquitoes, forcing us to fill the huts with dense smoke all night.

1843.

February 4.—The first soaking rain we have had since we came here last August.

February 4.—The whole station became a mere quagmire through the heavy rain, so that the horses could not carry their riders, nor the cattle escape from the natives.

June 8.—Returned with supplies from Throsby Park, the whole route being in a deplorable condition through severe drought.

July 7 & 11.—Heavy rain; station a mere bog. Natives surrounded cattle. Threw spears at the stockman, who was on foot, and drove the cattle into a swamp, where they slaughtered eight of the finest of them.

August 31.—Natives attacked the shepherd and watchman, and plundered the tent, driving the whole of the sheep to the bank of the Murray to slaughter them there; in the midst of which, I came in sight and rescued the remainder of the sheep, which I left with the shepherd, and then returned to watch the blacks and to prevent them from carrying away the slaughtered sheep over the Murray during the night. This I succeeded in doing, at some risk, for one light jagged spear, thrown at me just as the moon rose, stuck firmly in the ground close to my foot. The natives, finding that the carbines they had stolen from the shepherds were useless to themselves, after they had fired them off and reloaded them with powdered charcoal and gravel—which of course proved a failure—brought them back over the river and left them leaning against a tree for me to take away.

September 21.—Mr. John Clarke's people driven out by the natives from his station down the Murray.

September 23.—A part of Messrs. Gwynne's herd came here from the Edward, driven out by the natives.

September 27.—Attack on Moira by natives forestalled.—A large number of natives came, some in canoes, who commenced parleying with me, while two other lots had landed at some distance and were endeavouring to make their way, unperceived, to the back of the huts. Others were making their way from tree to tree, with their long spears, through the swamp some 200 yards from the buildings. One powerful native, carrying a very long spear, was approaching very stealthily to get within reach of a young man who was quietly digging some ground for a garden near the edge of the swamp, and to whom I made a sign to come away. At this moment, when it was evident that the blacks were about to make a rush upon the station, a sergeant of the Border Police, who had been watching their movements from his place of concealment in the kitchen, came out and fired at the native above alluded to. The ball fell short, but near the black, who made his escape with all speed. A panic at once seized the whole of the natives. Those who were to have attacked the station from the back were seen tearing down the high bank to escape to their canoes in the swamp, which were loaded with spears, and in their haste raising dust like that of a mob of cattle. We endeavoured to capture some of the canoes, but found them too far away in the water for us to reach them. The canoe belonging to the native who had done the parleying we did not give him time to take away; in it we found portion of a freshly-killed sheep. We tried very hard to capture this black, who was, I have no doubt, the author and planner of this most formidable attack upon the Moira Station; but, what with diving and swimming, he managed to get clear away and into the deep water and reed-beds of the lake.

October

- October 8.—All Mr. E. B. Green's men came here, having been driven out of his station down the Murray by the natives.
 October 28.—Messrs. Gwynne's herd again came here, driven from their Weirai station by the natives.
 November 6.—Mr. Wills's people came here for aid. Two of the shepherds murdered by the blacks, who are driving all before them.
 1843.—The crop of wheat and barley this season entirely failed.
 1844.—A very poor crop of wheat this year—5 bushels per acre.
 1845.—Again a very poor crop of wheat, scarcely worth reaping.
 1846.—Very dry season. Had to keep removing the sheep (No. 2,509) all over the frontage of Moira, to prevent their dying from starvation.
 April 24.—Fine, warm, rain; grass green, but cut off by frosts. Sowing wheat.
 1847.
 May—August 4.—High flood across road on the way to Deniliquin, as high as in 1844.
 1848.
 July 30.—Season very dry, with severe frosts.
 September 30.—Flood high; grass green at last.
 December 6.—Flood up to near Moira well.
 December 24.—Flood subsiding. Plains very dry.
 1849.
 January 26–29.—Heat excessive; an ox fell dead in team; the chains and ox-bows could not be touched until cooled in the water. Ewes and lambs dying from weakness and excessive heat.
 March 12–23.—Plains extremely dry. Heavy dust-storms.
 April 20.—Rain all night.
 June 4–9.—Dry, and frosts at night—very dry. Cattle very poor. Not a drop of water on the plains.
 July 30.—Stock very poor; the grass short and washy.
 September 18.—Flood rising, and plains covered with pasturage.
 November 30.—Large sheets of water on the plains.
 1850.
 February 12.—Flood rising. Plains green. Grass very short.
 September 19.—Drying winds and clouds of dust. Plains very dry.
 October 6.—Murray very low. No flood as yet.
 December 7.—Weather excessively hot and parching.
 1851.
 February 6.—Black Thursday.—Mr. Brougham's shepherds set fire to the Moira Station. The heat terrible. Went with men to try to stay the fire, having a cart, with a hogshead of water with us for drinking. Stayed the fire late in the night. Birds dropped out of the trees—many quite dead.
 May 6–20.—A few fine showers. No water on plains, and cattle falling away rapidly.
 June 13–17.—Heavy cold rains, killing heaps of lambs and some ewes.
 September 13–26.—Great flood in the Murray over the south bank and over the box forest and road from Moama; flood as high at Moira as in 1847, but higher at Moama than then. Had to bank the flood out of the Moira well.
 1852.
 March.—Sowing wheat. Weather extremely hot and dry. Ploughing paddock for barley.
 June 8.—Weather mild; no frost yet. The wild shrubs in flower.
 June 10–13.—The mosquitoes troublesome, and the water-holes running over.
 June 22–30.—Tremendous storms of wind and rain; the whole run deluged with water.
 September 14–28.—Immense quantities of rain; the plains beautifully green; the most wonderfully fertile season I have ever known in the Colony; the grass on the plains high enough to reap; the wheat and barley crops very good, and the hay crop some 5 tons per acre.
 November 13.—Melville and his gang of bushrangers called at Moira.
 November 30.—Heavy rain.
 December 25.—Weather showery, cool, and pleasant.
 December 31.—Burning hot wind all day.
 1853.
 June 15.—Flood rising; weather very cold.
 July 3.—Flood nearly up to horse paddock.
 October 13.—Flood nearly up to the well; but little rain this season.
 1854.
 September 21.—Sheep in fine condition; country very dry; grass short.
 September 23.—“Lady Augusta” steamer arrived at Moira on her first trip.
 November 1.—No flood; the season very hot and dry; the stock in good order.
 1855.
 January 28.—Thermometer at Mathoura to-day in the house 110°, and in the sun 153°, with a fierce hot wind.
 October 25.—Frequent light showers throughout shearing, but no soaking rain; the Murray but slightly flooded.
 1856.
 May 27.—Plenty of grass on back plains; sheep in fine condition.
 July, August.—The roads to Melbourne scarce passable through floods and enormous traffic.
 1857.
 June 18.—Sowed paddock with barley.
 September 15.—Shearing. Weather very dry, and no water on the plains.
 1858.
 October 18.—Great drought; high drying winds; *scarcely any grass*.
 November 17.—Finished harvest; scarcely worth cutting.
 1859.
 May.—Ploughing paddock for barley; sown on 10 June.
 October 13.—Finished shearing a fine crop of wool; weather very dry, but sheep in good condition, though scarcely any grass.
 November 21–30.—Harvested barley, and carted it to head station.
 1860.
 May.—Sowed barley in large paddock, which had to be watched for a long time to keep the birds from devouring the seed.
 September 2.—The Moira head station sold, with cattle.
 November 26.—The Moira sheep run sold, with sheep.

Moira Plains.

1861.

January.—Left Moira, where I had resided ever since the 15th August, 1842; having seen what was then a barren desert, heart-breaking to look upon, transformed into well-grassed plains, the pasturage on them thickening from year to year as the grass seeds continued to be trodden into the ground by the cattle and sheep, and “bush fires” carefully guarded against.

Moira Box Forests.

The box forests, however, showed no improvement as to grass; but on several occasions, especially during 1858–9 the cattle partially subsisted on the edible shrubs and bushes growing in the forest land.

The box forest, between the Murray River and the Moira Plains, though on several occasions covered with flood, waters, continued to be entirely barren, as though the box-trees prevented any other kind of vegetation, which was made singularly manifest where they had been cut down to make way for the telegraph line—“Moama and Deniliquin”—when amongst their stumps and branches a line of grass at once grew up where not a blade had ever been seen before; and travelling stock were driven along the line for the purpose of browsing on the grass.

Cultivation

Cultivation at Moira.

Before I leave the subject I will relate some of my experiences, as given in my journal, with regard to the cultivation of the soil at Moira for cereal and other crops, premising that I had been thoroughly trained to Australian farming in both the hot and colder districts of the Colony, and that I spared no pains to grow supplies, which otherwise would have to be carted hundreds of miles.

Cultivation at the Moira Station, New South Wales.

- 1843.—Cultivated a low sheltered flat nearly surrounded with water—wheat and barley : a *total* failure.
 1844.—Cultivated a low sheltered flat at homestead—wheat and barley : crop 5 *bushels* per acre.
 1845.—Cultivated larger extent same flat—wheat and barley : crop *very light*.
 1846.—Sowed 6 acres of wheat on plain at Moira home station ; three ploughings, and soil worked like a garden.
 October 15.—Beautiful field of wheat this morning ; hot wind this afternoon, and the crop *totally destroyed*.
 1847.—Cultivated a sheltered paddock at home sheep station, very favourable position—wheat and barley : crop *very light*.
 1848.—Ditto ditto severe drought : *no crop*.
 1849.—Sowed barley ; severe drought : a *light crop* of barley.
 1850.—Sowed oats and barley : both *light crops*.
 1851.—Terrible drought.
 February 6.—*Black Thursday!* Country in a deplorable state ; sowed oats and barley : *fair crops* of each.
 1852.—Sowed wheat and barley, but the oat paddock too wet to plough ; the oats that had shed out from the preceding crop growing up rapidly.
 October.—A magnificent season : the self-sown oats on plain—*four to five tons* hay per acre.
 The wheat crop (part not manured and failed), four acres, returned 18 *bushels* per acre, the barley also yielding a *very good* crop.
 1853-4.—The crops yielded little or nothing.
 1855.
 November.—Sowed 5½ acres of wheat this season : a *light crop*.
 1856.
 November.—Cultivated oat and barley crops, yielding light returns.
 1857.—Cultivated paddock of barley for hay : a *fair* crop.
 1858.—Cultivated barley for seed and hay ; a very dry season, and consequently a *very light* crop.
 1859.—Cultivated barley for hay ; a small return. The wheat crop was a total failure ; the grain resembled snips of twine, and blew away with the chaff.
 1860.—Sowed a paddock of barley, which the purchasers of Moira Station took over before harvest.

NOTE.—The sale of Moira not having been completed, it was thrown on my hands, and I did not finally leave until nearly the end of 1862. I found the country in 1842 a *barren desert*. In 1862 I left the run covered with numerous live stock all thriving well, so marvellous had been the transformation during twenty years of depasturing. Twenty years! A term which under the general system of Australian farming is sufficient to reduce the most fertile virgin soil to sterility.

Miscellaneous Evidence, &c.

EVIDENCE OF A SQUATTER OF VARIED EXPERIENCE.

It appears to me most extraordinary that, after the experience of twenty-one years, the absolute folly of the Land Act of 1861 is not apparent to every one, including its author.

The free selectors are against the present laws—see their conferences in Sydney every year since 1877. The pastoral tenants of the Crown are against the present laws, and the people are against the present laws; because they do not provide for the payment of sufficient rent for the public estate.

The free selectors will and must be dissatisfied with their grazing rights not being reserved to them with certainty for five or seven years upon certain conditions. Instead of compelling them to spend in three years 20s. per acre on their 320 acres, they should have been secured their grazing rights for five or seven years, upon their paying to the State at the rate of £2 per section upon the following conditions:—First, to reside on their selections for five or seven years certain without the power of selling; and second, that they fence the selection and grazing rights within two years from the day of selection.

Had conditions of this kind been imposed in 1861, what a world of trouble and annoyance and false swearing would have been saved.

It was not until the beginning of 1864 that the squatters began to find out that the free selectors did not in reality carry out the conditions imposed upon them, as to actual residence, and expenditure on the selections of £1 per acre in improvements; and then it was that the squatters presented a Petition to Parliament with the following clauses:—“That in lieu of a pre-emptive lease of an area thrice that of the land conditionally bought, the conditional purchaser may be granted an indefeasible lease of fourteen years, with an absolute pre-emptive right over an area of twice that of the land conditionally bought; but that the land purchased by the conditional purchaser, and held by such pre-emptive lease, shall be securely fenced within two years from the date of such selection, and that until such fencing be made and completed, no power of impounding off such land by such purchaser shall exist or be allowed.” Conditions of this kind would have saved a large amount of false declarations.

I am told that the Land Agents in the different squatting districts brought the non-fulfilment of conditions on the part of the free selector under the notice of the Minister; but they were told that the Government only required declarations as to residence and improvements, and they were satisfied.

About 1869, a man came to me as a Justice of the Peace, to make a declaration as to residence and improvements on his selection of 160 acres, at a place called Tom's Lake, in the Lachlan District. He said the Land Agent at Hay gave him a form, and requested him to come to me as a Magistrate, fill up the form, and make the declaration to me that he had fully complied with the conditions of the Land Act of 1861. After reading the declaration, I remarked to him, “that the statements in the declaration to my knowledge were not true, and if he made the declaration he was liable to be prosecuted criminally, and I should be bound as a Magistrate to bring the circumstances under the notice of the Government.” Notwithstanding this he made the declaration. I knew personally that this man had not expended £160 on his selection, nor had he resided on it for the previous six months, but had actually sold his interest in the selection to another person. I wrote at once officially to the Land Agent, detailing particulars, and requesting him to bring the facts under the notice of the Minister for Lands in Sydney. I heard no more of it.

Nothing was done to amend matters until 1875, when the Lands Acts Amendment Act became law. Under the 25th section of that Act, power was given to the Governor in Council to appoint Commissioners to investigate and ascertain if the conditions of the 18th section of the Land Act of 1861 had been complied with.

When the Land Act of 1861 came into operation I was residing on my station called Wanganella, about 30 miles north of Deniliquin. I bought that station in a *state of nature*, from a Mr. Innes, in 1854, and held it up to 1861, when the Land Law of that year compelled me to sell out, for it would have been impossible for me to contend against the free selectors. I subsequently took up country further out in the Lachlan District. In 1858 I put in tenders for eight blocks of country: four blocks 40 miles north of Balranald, each containing 50 square miles of waterless country; the other four blocks about 40 miles north of Booligal, called the Sebastopol Blocks. I heard in Melbourne by mere accident that some of my tenders would be accepted. Between 1848 and 1861, nearly if not quite 4,000 tenders for new country had been received at the Crown Lands Office, and each tender had been forwarded to the Commissioners of each squatting district to report upon. During a period of thirteen years not *one* tender had been reported on by the Crown Lands Commissioners.

A gentleman went from Victoria about 1865 or 1866 to Sydney, and being then on intimate terms with the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, he had access to the list of tenders that had been sent in, with a description of each. With this information at his fingers' ends, he made a map upon which he marked off the tenders. By these means he found the vacant spots, and he and his friends sent in tenders for these vacant spots, and it was from him I heard that some of my tenders would be accepted. It appears strange to me that the Minister for Lands did not compel the Commissioners to report upon these tenders. A very large amount of money was lost to the State in consequence.

In 1861 a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the system of tendering for runs. Mr. F. T. Rusden was the Chairman of this Committee, and he brought up a Progress Report.

In the second section of this Report it is stated:—“They would beg to refer your Honorable House to the evidence before them, which has clearly and forcibly shown that some more expeditious system of answering tenders, and placing persons in possession of their runs should at once be adopted, as when persons are deterred from going on runs until a satisfactory answer is received to their applications, it paralyzes the investment of capital: and, on the other hand, if they are induced to enter on an unauthorized occupation, it often leads to vexatious disputes—in some instances to their being dispossessed, and may end in lawsuits.”

I took possession of my Sebastopol blocks in 1864, and commenced to develop them by making tanks and sinking wells. I spent on these blocks in 1864 and 1865 close upon £20,000 in improving and partially stocking them.

We

We had no rain from October, 1864, up to February, 1866. During that period I lost all the lambs from 16,000 ewes; and half the original stock died (the half of 23,000 sheep). I was left in 1866 with only about 11,000 sheep—ewes, wethers, and rams.

It took me more than twelve years to recover my losses. My run consisted of 128,000 acres, with no natural water on the run. I fenced the whole in; divided the country into thirteen paddocks; sank four wells, and made dams and tanks; and built a good house, outbuildings, woolshed, &c. In 1875 the free selectors began to approach me. I thought it prudent to clear out, rather than resort to all sorts of rascality, dummyism, false declarations, &c. Not an acre of this run was capable of cultivation in any shape whatever, and had we been under equitable and reasonable land laws, I might at this moment have been in possession of this run, paying a *good rent to the State*, without in any way interfering with the settlement of the country.

I would not object to free selection, provided the free selector was compelled to fence his selection within a certain period. At this moment the neighbouring Colonies—South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland—are introducing new land laws, and in each case the lands are classified; agricultural and pastoral lands are defined. Why the same should not be done here I cannot conjecture.

It is now a well-established fact that of the free selections taken up since 1861, more than one-half have fallen into the hands of the squatters and capitalists.

Another objection I have to the land laws, is:—All the squatters pay their annual rents on the 31st December of each year *in advance*. A free selector, according to the present law, can free select on any run in January, say 640 acres in the middle of a sheep paddock, besides claiming three times the area as a pre-lease, for which he pays the State £2 per section on the very land the squatter had paid rent for the year,—perhaps £3, £4, or even £5 per section. This system under the present law *compels* the squatter to purchase by auction as much of his run as possible, so as to claim a pre-lease of three times the area bought at £2 per section, for the very land that had been appraised at £3 or £5 per section.

The present system of the land laws is most injurious, not only to the free selectors, but to the squatter. Several cases to prove this have come under my notice of late. In the first case, a friend of mine was in the midst of shearing. Some of the shearers were shearing badly, and leaving a good deal of wool on the sheep. My friend remonstrated, and told the men if they did not shear better they would have to leave the shed. They took very little notice of this, and some three or four continued to shear badly, and he had to pay them off and discharge them. These three men went the next day and each selected 40 acres in the paddock next to the shearing shed, and gave notice to the overseer to keep his sheep off their grazing rights and their selections, or the sheep would be impounded. The result was that my friend had to build huts and yards, and shepherd his own sheep in his own paddock, and he had subsequently to abandon that paddock. I would ask is this *just, fair, or reasonable?*

The next case I shall refer to came under my own notice. A friend of mine had a run capable of grazing some 15,000 sheep. This run was fenced in and divided into several paddocks; a mountainous country, of which not one acre is fit for agriculture. In one of the paddocks were grazing about 4,000 sheep. Inside this paddock the owner had dug a large tank for watering the sheep. A free selector selected 640 acres in the middle of this paddock, and he at once gave notice to the overseer to keep his sheep off his selection as well as off his grazing rights. The overseer said it would be impossible to do this, and he would be glad to make any reasonable arrangements, even to allowing the selector to graze his sheep in the paddock, or even to turn them out with the paddock sheep, provided they were well branded with pitch. The selector refused to come to any terms; all he required was that the sheep be kept off his land. A kind of warfare went on between the owner of the run and the selector. Some time after this the drought compelled the selector to sell his sheep, and he requested the overseer to get his sheep in, so that he might take his sheep out of the overseer's sheep. This was ultimately agreed to, upon the condition that the free selector should also allow the overseer to examine his sheep.

The free selector got his sheep in, and the overseer found twelve of his sheep in the selector's flock. The ear-mark on one of these sheep had been altered, besides having the selector's pitch brand on the side of the sheep. The selector was asked if that sheep belonged to him; and he said yes, and that they had his ear-mark and his pitch brand. The overseer found two more with the ear-mark altered, as well as having the pitch brand on the side. The selector claimed all three sheep. The overseer then examined the other ear inside in each sheep, and there found the proprietor's private ear mark in Indian ink, to the astonishment of the selector.

The overseer then got in his sheep, and the selector claimed thirty sheep as belonging to him, each having the ear-mark altered, and the pitch brand on the side, with the private Indian ink mark in the other ear. The selector was brought before the Bench of Magistrates, and was committed to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions. The trial came on, the witnesses attended, and a clear case of sheep-stealing was made out, and the Judge told the Jury so; notwithstanding, one jurymen stuck out against the other eleven. At last the Judge had to discharge the Jury, but bound the prisoner over in his own recognisance of £75, and two sureties in £50 each, to appear again when called upon at some future day. The selector returned to his selection, and at once commenced a civil action for trespass, and laid his damages at £200. The trial came on before a Judge and four jurymen—*free selectors*—and they gave a verdict for £50. With these £50 he employed a lawyer to defend him in the criminal case, which came off last March; and after some delay by the Jury, the selector was convicted of sheep-stealing, and got twelve months' imprisonment.

I would ask you if a law that tolerates such a proceeding as this is not a bad one; and the sooner it is altered the better. Had the law compelled the selector to fence his selection in as well as his pre-lease, the proprietor would have been only too glad to pay half the expense of the fence. Under any circumstances, according to the present law, the selector is compelled to spend 10s. per acre in the improvements on his 640 acres.

I say why not give the selector his pre-lease for certain, for a period say of five or seven years, upon the condition that the whole lot be fenced in within two years. He is compelled to spend £320 on the selection. This amount would fence the four sections in, and the squatter would only be too glad to pay half the expense. I hope I have made myself clearly understood. I say—and I say it without fear of contradiction—that the free selectors have been badly used under the present law, as well as the squatters. Instead of harmonizing their two interests, the present law has set class against class.

A third case has lately come under my notice. A gentleman has lately purchased a large station in the Murrumbidgee district. Shortly after he took delivery one or two selected on his run, soon after they came

came to the owner, and said they had made a mistake, and would gladly sell out to him, and they would take 15s. per acre, and leave him to pay the Government the other 15s. as the money became due. This he declined to do, and said he intended to fence their boundary lines, and they could remain as they were. This is what is called "black-mailing" on the squatters.

A fourth case I will relate:—One George C—— selected 320 acres of land on our run in the G—— district. Shortly after he impounded over 700 head of our cattle, amongst them four bulls upon which he put £5 each, the cost to us in releasing the lot being £78 1s. 5d. We then placed a man to watch his selection; but in February following we had occasion to take the man off for part of a day, when he (C——) embraced the opportunity of again impounding 150 head more, including two bulls, which were of course subjected to the usual £5 each, costing in all £20. After this one man was constantly kept on watch for a period of five months, at a cost to us of about £2 per week, at the expiration of which time C—— deserted the selection and it became forfeited. He had neither stock nor improvements on his selection, but *lived in a calico tent only*.

I believe more selections have been taken up by free selectors in the Murrumbidgee district than in any other in the Colony; and so impressed was the Government that an agricultural yeomanry would be located between Deniliquin and Conargo, that they have actually gone to the expense of erecting a Public School, and outbuildings to some extent, under the impression that a large number of selectors' children would attend the school. A friend of mine writes to me as follows:—In reply to your question with regard to the Public School recently erected between here and Conargo, I have made inquiries and find there are about twenty children attending it at present, but it is still my opinion that in less than three years all the selectors surrounding it will be bought out. Numbers are being bought out in this district, and very few selections taking place at the Deniliquin Land Office.

Since the railway was opened to Hay, a great many selectors have taken up land near Booligal, and out north for 50 miles. Having resided out there for many years, I feel sure that all these selectors will be only too glad to sell to the pastoral occupants. All the flour consumed in the Lachlan, Darling, and Albert squatting districts is brought either from Melbourne or Adelaide. It is quite impossible to grow cereals in these dry arid pastoral districts. A gentleman writing to me under date the 2nd October last says, "You will be sorry to hear that the late rains did not reach Nundora in the Wentworth district, and so dry has the country become, that I am obliged to abandon it altogether for the present, and all our improvements, amounting to the cost of many thousands of pounds. There has been no rain there to do any good for eighteen months, and it is such a country and climate that Sir John Robertson considers suitable for free selection before survey."

A very close approximation to what is really required by this Colony as a settlement of the long- vexed question is exemplified in the Pastoral Leases Bill recently introduced in the South Australian Assembly by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. Catt, and read for a first time on the 3rd October, 1882. It will be seen from a *résumé* of its provisions that the measure in question is bold in conception and equitable in principle, and appears to be well adjusted in detail. Surely it ought not to be too great a demand on the sense of justice and legislative capacity of our own Parliament, to look to it for a somewhat similar measure of redress for the evils under which the Colony is now suffering. The South Australian measure "repeals nothing in existing Acts, but it allows lessees in certain portions of the country to surrender their agreements, and obtain new leases in conformity with the provisions of the Bill. The country brought under the operations of the Bill is divided into two classes, both extending across the province from east to west. The first portion, beginning outside the farthest limit of agricultural settlement, takes in some very wild waterless country to the east and north-east, and goes west by an irregular line to Streaky Bay, the north line being irregular, and varying from lat. 29° to lat. 30° 20'. Within these limits the lease is to be for twenty-one years, at a rental equivalent to fourpence per head on the average number of sheep, and two shillings per head on the average number of cattle depasturing on the land, provided however that the annual rent is not to be less than five shillings per square mile; and after the expiration of the first seven years such further sum as may be assessed upon valuation. At the end of the second seven years there is to be another valuation for rent. The second class of country is all that portion of the province north of the first, and extending up to the 26th parallel of latitude, forming the southern boundary of the northern territory. In this class the rent is to be threepence per head of sheep, and one shilling and sixpence per head of cattle; the minimum rent to be two shillings and sixpence per square mile, with fresh valuation at the end of each seven years. The term of the lease is to be twenty-eight years. These lands or portions of them, may be resumed for roads, railways, towns, or park lands, compensation being given for improvements, and will be of course open to the miner, but cannot be resumed for agricultural purposes except after three years' notice, and upon payment by the Government not only for all improvements, but for loss by resumption, or in other words the market value of the lease. The leases will contain improvement conditions, and cannot be assigned or sublet without the sanction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, unless the improvements contracted to be made have been made to his satisfaction. At the end of the lease all improvements will revert absolutely to the Crown. Lands included in forfeited or expired leases are to be put up to auction, the competition being confined to the applicants. The Government reserves power to search for water on lands included in pastoral leases under the Bill, and to take possession of any well or other place where water may be found by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any person authorized by him, and not more than a square mile contiguous thereto."

To sum up what I have said: To counteract the radical defect of the land law of 1861, "free selection before survey," we require three things in any measure now to be brought forward, not one of which is contained in the present Land law.

First. A classification of lands in areas, of—(1.) One containing lands suitable for agriculture.

(2.) One or more containing lands exclusively suitable for pastoral purposes.

Second. In the first class. (1.) All selections taken up with grazing rights secured to the selector for five or seven years, with right of purchase at £1 per acre at the end of that time, are to be securely fenced within two years, and until they are so fenced no right of impounding for trespass should be allowed. (2.) Residence by the selector to be required for five or seven years; no power of selling or transferring during that time, and the improvement clause rigidly enforced.

Third. In the second class. Longer leases to the tenant, varying according to the class of area; with appraisement of value every seven years, on the principle so soundly embodied in the South Australian Bill.

On

On the first head I need say nothing. It recommends itself to every one who has thought on the matter (except Sir John Robertson), injures no one, and is really only a simplification of this complex subject.

On the second head I have already said enough to establish the (1) first point. The 26th clause of the measure lately before the House is exceptional to the (2) second point and to the whole tenor of our Land laws. How it could have been sanctioned by Sir John Robertson, who has always so strenuously insisted upon residence as a *sine quâ non*, I know not; but however contrary to the general principles of our Legislation, I approve most heartily of it. As long as the land is improved I see no objection whatever to the owner placing his servant upon it in lieu of residing on it himself. But why should he pay a higher price for the land than others? Such inequalities in legislation giving advantages to one which are withheld from another are very objectionable.

Under the third head, it would be advisable to have more than one class of country. These classes should be arranged; (1) by their accessibility; (2) by the resources for obtaining water; (3) by the nature of the pasture.

- (1.) Accessibility. It is very clear that the value of a run must be decreased by (1) the difficulty and expense of obtaining supplies, and (2) by the difficulty and expense of bringing the stock to market.
- (2.) In the waterless districts of the interior, the expense of constructing dams and sinking wells largely varies. And when these are provided the value also of them is most uncertain. The value of dams of course depends upon the rainfall. With regard to wells, their value depends upon both the quality and the quantity of water obtained. The water may be good but deficient in quantity, or it may be so salt as to be altogether useless or of very inferior quality.
- (3.) The pasture may be fattening and good; but there is much country, notably in the lower Darling district, consisting of rolling sand ridges with dense mallee scrub, which can only be stocked, if stocked at all, in the sparsest manner.

EVIDENCE GIVEN BY A SUCCESSFUL CONDITIONAL PURCHASER, WHO REPRESENTS MANY OF HIS CLASS.

I AM in favour of some system of leasing the public lands in place of selling them; and, as far as I am able to ascertain, the general run of selectors are also in favour of such a plan. Personally I like to have the land a freehold even if the quantity I may hold is less, but that is, as I am aware, sentiment and not argument. At any gathering of selectors in my district the question of leasing always crops up, and meets with favour, but as it is a new way of dealing with the public estate, and there has been no agitation of any consequence as yet on the subject, I cannot form any decided opinion of how it would work. We know the principle is growing in Victoria, where there is so little land in comparison with that of this Colony, and I have no doubt it will be one of the election cries there. You have seen Mr. Barbour's pamphlet on the leasing system I suppose. My conclusion is that he has leasing on the brain, and that his ideas of buying up all the alienated lands is impracticable.

I am sorry to say that many selectors in my neighbourhood are selling out and leaving this district to go further north, but in most cases fault cannot be found with them, because the quantity of land they held was too small. As you know, the law in Victoria prevents men from selecting again if the maximum quantity of 320 acres has been taken up, and consequently those who part with their holdings come over to New South Wales and take up land. If they were prevented here in the same way, they would go to Queensland or Western Australia, and thus there would ensue a loss of population and capital to this Colony. If the term of probation was a good long one, and no sale of interest could be made to one having already a lease or holding, as the case might be, no harm could accrue to the State if the first selector or leaseholder, who had prepared the land for settlement, sold to some one else who was not inclined to go through the necessary hardships and troubles of a new place. Besides, if long residence is insisted upon few adults could in the course of an ordinary life select more than three times. Some are unfortunate and fail in their first attempts, but having gained experience they would most likely succeed at the second. If men are of a roving turn you cannot make them settle down by Act of Parliament and so become staid yeomen. Let them sell or lease away, and if others like to buy let them, so long as the quantity which one person can hold is fixed and aggregation prevented. I am not in favour of stopping the alienation of land until it has been surveyed, but if it is surveyed before selection there can be no objection to that; indeed many prefer to take up surveyed land, because they are more sure of being right as to position, and can go on with their improvements without risk. We did not like the system in Victoria, whether under Duffy's Act of 1862 or under Grant's of 1865. Men tried to obtain land week after week, and could not, unless second-hand. All this made many give it up in disgust. Under Grant's Act of 1865, in many places the land offices were mobbed on the days the areas were thrown open, and day after day men tried in vain to get a chance to select, and often their money was frittered away in travelling about to look at the blocks they wanted and could not get. To stop alienation or lease would be a step backwards, if it was intended to survey before allowing either at all. The argument in regard to "picking the eyes" out of a run has not, except in a few cases, much weight. To give it any force, we must suppose that the lands in a district differ very much in value. Such is not the case in the west and north-west, and men are so gregarious that they will prefer to take the inferior land in a populous district than to go further afield. Survey the land as fast as possible, but do not stop settlement until that is done, or a nest of hornets would soon be found about somebody's ears. In dealing with the class of lands now left, I am aware of the scanty and patchy nature of the rainfall; but after the Darling is crossed, and even in that neighbourhood, the diminution of the quantity is not so marked as some people think. The official register is not to be relied upon too much in semi-tropical countries, since a half-year's rainfall has often occurred in twenty-four hours in one spot, while a mile or two away the dust has not been laid. The porous nature of the soil has, in some places, more to do with the lack of surface water than the actual annual rainfall, but underneath there may be abundance for sinking for, the rivers or creeks being below, just as in other parts they are on the surface. This is not theory, but a problem which has been proved. It follows then that our knowledge of the quantity of rain falling in a year is very imperfect,
because

because the stations for taking the rain-gauge are so far apart. In my scheme for settlement, which involves residence, it would be well to bear in mind that although the lands are not intended for those who do not use them themselves, but have their business in Sydney and their residences in some delightful suburb, yet after a number of years of anathematizing the hot climate, and expostulating in not very mild terms with the flies and other pests incidental to inland life, it is not to be wondered at if sometimes the free-selecting portion of mankind yearns for some spots in the neighbourhood of Sydney or Melbourne. Conditions of residence therefore must not be so strict as to prevent a change of scene, so long as the selection or leasehold is the actual property of its professed owner. I think that water conservation, roads, and more especially the making of railways, ought to be under the control of the Lands Department, but not of course the management of railway traffic. It seems absurd to sell the land first and then make railways. I believe, under a well-devised system of settlement, that the rental from the public lands will pay for all the railways as fast as they need be made; and it is only by a suitable railway scheme that the great north-western interior can be profitably occupied with a large population. So, too, the great landlord, the State, ought to make trial borings for fresh water in the now waterless districts, sufficient to encourage its future lessees to cover the arid deserts with wells of fresh water. In a country like this, subject to droughts in one part and fine seasons in other parts during the same year, railways are necessary to enable live stock to be removed from wasted pastures to where they are abundant. I trust that the new Land Act will be plain to the simplest understanding, and that it will not be necessary to go to the Supreme Court for its interpretation. If a reserve is gazetted its object should be declared, whether for the public or for the lessee only. If the public has the right to water stock on the reserve it should be so stated, or if the lessee has the only right it should be known beyond dispute. Then the measurement of land, whether for conditional purchasers or for leaseholders, should be so defined that if the selection cannot be got in one shape, it may be taken irrespective of shape so long as the area is not exceeded. The public estate has, in so many instances, been so blocked in and severed that a holding of a sufficient quantity cannot be obtained in one rectangular lot. Leasing in fair-sized blocks will, I believe, be acceptable to the bulk of the people, and will make country available that would not be otherwise touched in an ordinary lifetime; such a system will draw settlers from the other Colonies and from Europe when it comes to be fully understood. It might have been better had no land in the Colony been alienated, but it is too late to mourn over that; all that we have to do is to look to what remains. I would not recommend minute divisions of the Colony; it would be better to divide it into two parts, although there might be disparity in odd cases, but that had better occur than make confusion. The only difference within the two divisions should be the size of the area to be selected or leased. The best will be first taken up, and when the best is all gone the inferior will increase in value, and in due course be occupied. I am not in favour of security of tenure being given to the present leaseholders whose runs are already dotted over with purchased land, but it should be applied to the runs in the north-western part of the Colony to the extent of one-half. If leasing should be considered more favourable to the settlement of population, I think about 1,280 acres should be allowed to each person, so that a family of eight (say) could possess 10,240 acres in the districts more favoured by nature, but double these areas should be permitted in the north-western corner of the Colony. The rental of a prelease is now £2 for every 640 acres, but with a lease for fifteen or twenty years it should not be less than £8 for the same area, or 3d. an acre. This would yield a good revenue to the state and pay the user well. Of course all sorts of objections will be made, but at all risks the land question should be settled definitely. Fencing must be insisted upon, and regulations in regard to gates must be made. If, for example, A. took up the land and fenced it in, B. who joins him should pay half of the mutual boundary; but as there must be plenty of roads, it will not be necessary in the present state of the country to compel them to be fenced off. It would be sufficient if the roads were closed by gates of a regulation pattern and style of hanging, and the closing of them made compulsory on the user. Many of such things might be left to the direction of the local Government when established. If, however, the land is to be conditionally purchased, then let each block be fenced off from the road. If any of the land leased in limited areas should be taken for railways or other public purpose, then the improvements should be paid for and the lessee allowed to make up his quantity from adjoining unoccupied lands. If exchange of land cannot be accomplished, then the price to be paid should be fixed from the first, so that any attempts to obtain fancy rates may be prevented. Nothing should be left to arbitration except the value of the improvements, and all such arrangements should be of a simple character and under local administration, to prevent delays. Personally I should prefer to own 640 acres as a freehold, to which the rest of the land to make up a sufficient quantity should be attached as a leasehold. On the freehold I could erect all my valuable improvements. But under any circumstances, if leaseholds are to be the order of the day they must be made better than freehold. The rent to be paid must be less than the interest now demanded, and the improvements must be the property of the lessee. If men are circumscribed as to the extent of the land they may hold and reside upon, and if this land is to revert periodically to the Crown, the country must be liberal. Whatever increment may ensue at the termination of each lease will go to the public, as it can insist upon higher rentals or can sell the land in its improved condition for double or treble what now could be obtained for it. I do not wish to be understood to say that the leases to be given to the squatters are to be continued after the new leases under fixity of tenure have expired. Where fixity of tenure can be given to them, due regard being had to the progress of a more useful settlement of moderate holdings, I trust they may be dealt with liberally; but when once what may be called the compensating leases have expired, the whole country should be open to those who are willing to accept leases requiring residence, and consisting of limited quantities of land. It is a pity that the question of leasing had not been before the country during the late elections, for had it been, the action of Mr. Stuart's Government would have been simplified. There is always an uneasy feeling in the minds of the selectors that the interest of the squatters is the chief consideration, but I am now willing to think otherwise. While the right to dig for gold should be reserved the occupation of the country should not be stopped, because there must be a population on the gold-fields to raise the necessary supplies of food for the diggers. If the opinions of relatives and friends who have had much experience in working on gold-fields is worthy of note, then the Albert District will some day be a great gold-producing region, and the sooner it is intersected by a railway the sooner will this opinion become a realized fact.

Not much anxiety need be felt about water frontages, for the greater part is either reserved or sold long ago. No need to survey the land so as to give equal advantages in that respect, but keep on square, and if one gets a crab-hole which holds water on his portion and the other not, so much the better for the

fortunate one. The idea of family leasing is generally popular, but some wince at it, and say a man without a family ought to be able to take up an area as large as one with a family, as long as he has money to pay for it; but if settling the greater number is intended, then their view is selfish and untenable. I desire to make a few further remarks in reference to the question of a man being allowed to select once only. First then, a man might not have a family when he started on his selection, and of course could only have his own chance, but by-and-by he finds the olive-branches creeping round his table. He then gets dissatisfied with his limited area, just as he now does under the selection clauses, and wishes to go where he can get more. He finds his neighbour in the same mind from similar causes, and there appears no good reason why the one should not be permitted to buy the other out and make up a sufficient quantity, and the other go and seek a farm elsewhere. Keep the quantity that a man can legally hold in his own name from being tampered with, and the rest is clear. All this means that the lands are to carry as many people as possible in comfort, and not to be held by absentees in immense tracts.

EVIDENCE OF A SELECTOR WHO IS PRESIDENT OF A LOCAL FREE-SELECTORS' ASSOCIATION.

THIS witness was introduced by Mr. R. B. Wilkinson, M.P., who will vouch for his character and the truthfulness of his testimony. The names of all connected with the transactions related were given, but for obvious reasons they are suppressed.

I reside near Wagga Wagga, and I have come to Sydney to lay before the gentlemen conducting the inquiry into the operations of the Land Laws a matter which they ought to know, as it will illustrate one of the abuses to which the Land Law is exposed.

An Association has been formed in Victoria, since the stoppage of sales by auction and after auction, to black-mail the run-holders. The first of the black-mailers reached the Wagga Wagga district a few days ago, and he determined to take up six selections of 640 acres each, which, with pre-leases, would give an area of 15,360 acres. He selected a run which, although well improved by fencing, has not been much protected by land purchases. Two of his agents not having arrived, he asked the father of a family well known to me to allow him to use the names of two of his daughters, which request was not assented to, and thus the intention of black-mailing the run got to the lessee. The lessee was seriously alarmed, for if the black-mailing was successfully carried out it would be ruin to him. He could not protect himself by purchasing by auction, as that mode of sale is stopped, and he must therefore become an easy prey to the blackmailer, unless he fought him with his own weapons. There was nothing for it but to collect his friends and get them to select on his behalf, and so the run-holder appeared at the Land Office determined to fight the Victorian. It soon got about that the blackmailer was not to have it all his own way, as he expected; and finding that if he tendered the names of his party he could not get all the land he wanted, he thought it better to come to terms with the squatter. Lots would have to be drawn under the circumstances, and the run-holder would certainly get some of the selections, and no compact area would be obtained. Impressed with this view, the blackmailer sought out the run-holder, and offered to withdraw his men for a bonus of £300. The squatter would not give so much, but eventually the matter was arranged for £100. A solicitor in Wagga drew out the agreement by which the blackmailer was to withdraw and not trouble the run-holder again. All the formalities were completed; the money was paid and a large area was selected on the run, doubtless in the interest of the owner.

I have no personal interest in this matter, but I do not wish to see this country a prey to black-mailers, which it surely will be unless for a short time all sales of land are stopped, that is until the Government can pass a new and better Land Law, which ought to be done within six months. I possess 9,000 acres of land, which have been made up by my own selection and those I have purchased. From my 9,000 acres I have large returns, and I am content. A few days ago I met a man who ten years before was in my employment, and he told me he had £3,000 in the bank, all got by blackmailing. He is one of those unscrupulous men who cannot fail to succeed in plundering the run-holders.

The greater portion of the selectors, who have sold their land in the Wagga Wagga district, took it up in good faith, but finding the areas too small to live on by keeping sheep, they sold, and have gone into other districts in hopes of getting land enough by means of pre-leases. If they can keep the pre-leases they may do well, but is too risky a matter.

Speaking for myself and many other selectors, I am sure it would be better to cut up the country into areas sufficient for a family to live by pastoral pursuits, and give indefeasible leases at a fair rental, with right to the value of the improvements should any one else, in years to come, out-bid the occupants.

Such a leasehold should be better to a man of small capital than a freehold, and it could be so surrounded by reasonable conditions that there would be no possibility of one man securing more than one such leasehold; nor would the squatter attempt to tamper with a system of leaseholds, if the land could not be given as security to his banker.

Whatever may be the principles of the new Land Law, I sincerely hope it may put a stop to black-mailing and taking up lands merely on speculation.

LAND SYSTEMS OF CAPE COLONY AND ORANGE FREE STATE.

EXTRACT FROM EVIDENCE GIVEN BY A FORMER CAPE COLONIST.

THE Cape Colony in its pastoral districts is not unlike New South Wales. Inland to the north it consists of very extensive plains covered with salsolaceous, alkaline, and aromatic plants—commonly called “karoo,” just as in this Colony similar shrubs are named “salt-bush.” The district where these shrubs grow is itself called

called the "Karoo," the soil being sandy or dry baked red. There is very little surface water, but the occupants construct dams, dig out tanks, or sink wells. The herbage bears drought well, and the stock fatten on it. One of the shrubs, which is aromatic and like English heather in appearance, is named "sheep-bush" (*Pentgia virgata*, Less.), and is a most valuable sheep fodder for dry climates. But all the shrubs are suitable sheep food, and their roots going great depths into the soil enable them to resist the severest droughts. These shrubs can be propagated by seeds or cuttings. These dry lands are dealt with under the Land Leasing Act of 1864, by which they are leased for twenty-one years, at the annual rate of somewhat more than a half-penny per acre for the first seven years, with increased rentals on each succeeding term of seven years. In the old Dutch days the lands were divided into blocks of about 6,000 acres, which still seems to be the average area. The "karoo" land is variously estimated in regard to its capabilities of feeding sheep. In some places it requires 2 acres to feed a sheep, in others 4 or 6 acres, but these are squatters' estimates. The lands belonging to the Orange Free State are administered in the old form. The system adopted by these Dutchmen seems to be perfect. The country, which is a high table-land, and well grassed, is divided into 6,000-acre farms, but they are not surveyed in one portion. Some person duly authorized will take his stand in what he considers the middle of a block of land. He sets up a post with two crossed sticks directed toward the four cardinal points. Mounting his horse, he rides off at foot pace in one direction for a given time, and at the place where his time elapses he sets up a pile of stones. That forms one corner of the block. He acts similarly with the three other points. If the land were uneven the intended occupant might get a little less than his share, and if it were very flat he might get a little more, but on the whole the survey is wonderfully correct. After a Dutchman thus takes up his block, the first thing he does is to look over his land and note the depressions in it, and in each one of these he will build up a wall of stone, earth, sand, &c., and make a dam there. On some of these farms there are as many as twenty dams, varying from 100 acres downwards in extent. There is not a farm in the Orange Free State or the Transvaal or Cape Colony that has not at least three or four dams. The next thing he does is to make a plantation. He lays out some 20 or 30 acres at least with syringa, weeping willow, &c. Blue gum is now extensively used; it is a favourite tree, and grows faster there than in Australia. One tree in Natal, which was said to be only seven or eight years old, required three spans of a man's outstretched arms to go round it. Every farm has this plantation, the object of which is said to be to check evaporation. Then the Dutchman makes an orchard of 10 or 20 acres. His favourite tree is the peach; but he also grows apricots, figs, apples, grapes, &c. The Dutchman does not wait on Providence to supply his wants. He grows all the grain he requires for his own consumption—maize, wheat, oats, and sometimes barley. Maize is much eaten, the native population living mostly on it.

It should be remembered that this excellent system belongs to a nation who are the most ignorant white people on the globe. Their whole range of literature is comprised in two books—the one is the Bible and the other is a hymn-book; and there is only one newspaper in the Orange Free State, and that is published once a week.

Most of the rivers in the State are not so large as Cook's River. In some places there are curious chains of small ponds. Each of these is no larger than an ordinary-sized room, but they are all very deep, and there is no bottom to them. Livingstone held the theory that there was underground communication between them and that they marked the course of a subterranean river. On the whole this country is quite as waterless as New South Wales. There are only three rivers of any importance.

Every farm is divided into three parts, and the grass on each of these is burned off at certain periods of the year. By this means the Dutchman has a supply of green grass throughout the year, although one-third of his farm is always useless to an extent. July, November, and March are the favourite months for burning off. The grass is very thick and narrow-bladed, and will carry about one sheep to the acre. In the eastern portion of the Orange Free State five sheep to the acre can be carried in summer, but in winter not more than two.

There are no large flocks as in this Colony. The largest flock is one of 45,000 sheep.

In the Orange Free State the land is entirely taken up. A body of about 5,000 Boers came there in their waggons and squatted. They held a council and divided out the land among themselves, a 6,000-acre block to each. As others came in they were supplied with land. They have a title on paper—a freehold. There used to be a quit-rent. The only tax they have is a slight land tax and license.

As population extends each farm becomes a little commune. When a son of the farmer marries, he builds a house near his father's, plants more trees, makes more dams, &c.

When required the Dutch farmer digs a ditch from the dam and leads it to the plantation; but as a rule there is sufficient rainfall—being about 18 inches in the year—to enable him to cultivate his crops. Sometimes the ditches are raised on piles Indian fashion.

There was no such thing as fencing in the Orange Free State—not a fence in the country. The farmers have native shepherds to watch the sheep, which are brought into a kraal every night. This practice is being abandoned in the Cape Colonies and fencing is becoming general.

Aggregation of large estates is unknown in the Cape Colonies and States; except in the Transvaal there are no large estates. A law was passed that any one coming into that Colony should have a right to a 6,000-acre farm. The consequence was that all sorts of speculators from Natal sent up people to the Transvaal to get these rights, and the Government found that they had issued rights for more land than they possessed. It is impossible to get two 6,000-acre farms together except by great scheming. All the different farms join each other, and there is no unalienated land in the Transvaal.

The produce of the Orange Free State is taken by bullock waggons to Durban and Algoa Bay. There was a project to run a railway from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay, but it is not thought it will ever come to anything.

The wool from the Cape Colonies and from the Free States was lately estimated at forty-six millions of pounds.

EVIDENCE AS TO INDIAN LAND SYSTEM OF LEASEHOLDS FROM THE STATE.

THE operation of the land system under the Waste Lands Regulations in India I can best exemplify from my own experience. Under these regulations I received a grant in the North-west Provinces, in a forest country with no inhabitants, of about 50,000 acres, good soil, water frontage of 5 miles, absolutely unsettled. In the first five years I am bound to clear one-eighth of the total area; in the second five years, one-fourth, and by the end of twenty years, one-half, at which period I am assessed on the half cleared at the average rate of the ten nearest surrounding rate-paying estates. The remaining uncleared half I am allowed to keep rent-free until required for purposes of settlement. To enable me to comply with the conditions of my grant my first object was to introduce cultivators. For this purpose, and to induce them to settle I had to make certain concessions. At my own expense I cleared sites for villages, dug wells, made roads, planted groves of palms and fruit-trees. This would have much the same effect as opening out communication in an uncleared country in Australia. I then got settlers to come in, giving them portions of land, to be cleared by themselves, and to be held rent-free for three years. This has been done in parts of New Zealand. The result was that my villages speedily became populous, and even before the end of three years there was a keen competition for land at good rates of rent. Along with the clearance caused by this settlement, my own labourers could now devote their attention to systematic clearing of tracts so as to comply with the conditions of my grant. This home cultivation or home-farming acted in the same way as an experimental farm would do in this country. It showed the villagers what were the best crops to grow, what were best suited to the soil, what most likely to be productive and remunerative, and it encouraged them to grow crops which, otherwise, might never have been attempted. In process of time, the villager who had continued in his holding, paying rent without a break for twelve years, acquires what is technically known as a "tenant-right," and from that holding, so long as he continues to pay the rent, by no ordinary process can he be ousted. He acquires a vendable, negotiable, actual property in the land; that is to say, always subject to the payment of rent, which, if he hold directly from the Crown, would be equivalent to a permanent land-tax. The principle is thereby established that a tenant who has been uninterruptedly in occupancy for twelve years shall not, in the absence of specific agreement, be liable to have his rent arbitrarily or summarily enhanced; and if the landlord shall demand an enhancement to which the tenant does not agree, such enhancement shall not be enforced without an order of a Court of Justice; in other words, a landlord cannot ordinarily enhance the rent of such a tenant without bringing a suit, and this naturally operates as a check upon the landlord and a protection to the tenant. This may serve as an illustration of how a tenant holds from a superior by tenant right. The question now arises, what is my relation to the State? It will be seen from the foregoing that in recognition of my pioneering work I am not called upon to pay rent for a term of years. It varies in different cases. In some cases, and commonly, rent is paid after the first measurement of the first five years' clearing. And here it should be mentioned that when the revenue assessors and agents come to measure up, if you have not complied with the conditions, that is to say, if your quarter is not cleared, the whole grant is liable to forfeiture. However, if all goes well, and you comply with the conditions, your rent-roll from your settled tenants, and a fair assessment of income from the estate, are settled by the Collector of the district, representing the Land Officer of the district, assisted by a local Board of Assessors, and then a fair and reasonable rent is exacted from you. The percentage of land revenue on the estimated gross value of the crops varies according to the Province from 3·8 in the Central Provinces to 7·8 in the North-western Provinces and Oudh, where the productiveness of the soil is certainly the best in India.

The land administration in India is conducted, primarily, by a Central Board of Revenue, which sits in Calcutta. It is constituted of some of the highest and most experienced officials, and their decision on any matter submitted to their jurisdiction has a finality of appeal within certain limits.

The trigonometrical and cadastral survey in the settled districts is the grand work upon which the assessment for revenue purposes is based. Under the Board of Revenue next come Commissioners of large divisions—such as the Patna division, the Chittagong-hill tracts, the Benares division, and so on. Under these Commissioners come Collectors, who have very extensive executive and administrative powers. They look after the raising of local revenue; to them are subject the police, the opium department, roads and bridges, irrigation, canals, embankments, and public works of various kinds. Under the Collector again are deputy collectors and sub-divisional officers, down to the lowest grade of all, the village accountant or putwarry as he is called, who sees to the making up of the village accounts, and whose village rent-roll forms the unit on which the vast system of the Indian land revenue is built up.

THE 31ST CLAUSE.

ON the 10th August, 1875, a Land Act was assented to by Sir Hercules Robinson on behalf of the Crown which contained a clause authorizing pastoral lessees to purchase lands upon which they proposed to make improvements. The authorization to purchase was subject to the following proviso:—"Provided also that no such application to purchase as aforesaid shall be made for more than one square mile within each block of five miles square out of each lease, or a proportionate quantity out of any holding of less area."

On the 29th September in the following year, the same Minister who introduced the Bill of 1875 stated that he entertained a doubt as to the proper interpretation of the clause in question, and the result of this Minister's reconsideration of the point gave a totally different version of its intent. When passed, the import clearly conveyed was that a lessee should be allowed to purchase for improvement one square mile within each block of five miles square, or a proportionate extent out of a smaller area. Clearly this proviso referred entirely to "area" and not in any way to "form," but the amended interpretation limited the concession to owners of blocks measured in rectangular form five miles each way, and all applications for portions which did not conform precisely to this description were rejected.

Thus,

Thus, after the clause had been administered in one way for fourteen months by the Minister under whose authority it had been framed, its whole intent was reversed, and the practical end for which it was created was ignored and stultified.

Out of 1,461 applications sent in under the clause, 711, according to the departmental returns, were rejected for the reason alleged, namely, because "the areas applied for were not within blocks of five miles square."

The closing portion of the clause, "or a proportionate quantity out of any holding of less area," it is manifest is wholly inconsistent with the idea that the figure of the block was essential, though quite in accordance with the original administration. In proof of what the real object of the 31st clause was, the Ministerial speech by which it was introduced on the 7th May, 1875, stated "that the clause would apply not only to the pastoral leaseholder but also to the pre-lease holder." Now, a pre-lease of "five miles square" it may safely be said never existed, and the right so conceded, if subject to the second construction applied to the clause, must have been a meaningless deception. The political motives that led to this tampering with an Act of the Legislature it is not necessary to discuss, and it is only to be observed that but for the careless drafting and the ambiguity in the terms employed, "twenty-five square miles," "five miles square," and "a block of five miles square," being all used indifferently to represent the same thing, there never would have been an opening for the quibbling and special pleading which, at great public and private cost, made too apparent the incapacity or recklessness which had produced legislation so mischievous and abortive.

The climax to the absurdity only arrived when an appeal case which arose from a rejected application was decided in favour of the appellants. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council disregarded the quibbling suggested by the faulty verbiage, and summarily dismissed the argument that the right to purchase under the clause applied only to land within portions of a certain geometrical form.

EVIDENCE OF A SOLICITOR ON THE TRANSFER AND REGISTRATION OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

At the time of the passing of the Land Act of 1861, little attention appears to have been given to the question of the mode of transfer of selections, the regulations made thereunder alone providing for the form of transfer. The form of notification of alienation made by the regulations being contrary to existing law, that real property can only be conveyed by a written document signed by the party thereto, the question as to whether a selection could be transferred by a simple notification of alienation came before the Supreme Court in the case of *Fallon v. Moore*, in 1872, when the Court decided that a deed of conveyance was also necessary to pass the estate of the alienor. This appears to be evident by the wording of the notification itself, which states "I hereby give you notice that *I have this day alienated,*" &c., it being simply a notice of a document in writing having been already executed. Little notice was taken of this decision until, in 1879, at the Quarter Sessions held at Bega, before Judge McFarland, in a case *Reg. v. Oliver*, in which the prisoner was charged with fraudulent insolvency by fraudulently alienating certain selections, this point was raised by me on the prisoner's behalf, and the Judge directed an acquittal. This decision coming under the notice of the late Mr. R. Driver, he introduced the Transfer Declaratory Act, which was passed in June, 1879 (42 Vic. No. 26). This does not, however, in my opinion provide a remedy for the evils of the existing law, and I propose to point out a few of the defects as at present existing, as reasons for a change in the mode of dealing with the question of transfers of selections.

1. Selections may now be transferred to two or more persons, who may hold either as joint tenants or tenants in common. In the first case the right of survivorship accrues, but in the latter case the interest of the deceased passes to his heir-at-law or legal representatives. These distinctions are not noticed by the Department, and hence litigation will probably arise hereafter. From my experience, I am of opinion that in most cases in which lands have been transferred to two or more persons by simple notification of alienation, the law would hold that they are joint tenancies; the Lands Department, however, treat them as tenancies in common, and deal with them accordingly.

2. *As to mortgaging selections.*—A selector wishes to mortgage a selection, and he has for the purpose of securing the mortgagee to transfer the selection absolutely by alienation to him; the mortgagee then, as between the mortgagor and the Lands Department, is the absolute owner of the land, and can deal with it as he thinks proper. A departmental regulation certainly provides that a statutory declaration should be made that the land is transferred by way of mortgage, but this is merely to satisfy the Commissioner for Stamps, and is not registered and forms no part of the transfer. The only document which is registered is the notification of alienation, by which the transferee or alienee is recognised as the absolute owner. No mortgage is required to be produced nor is any evidence of the existence of such a deed given, and in many cases selections are alienated by way of mortgage without any deed being prepared. By this means a great power is placed in the hands of a mortgagee. The selector then having mortgaged and transferred his land, wishes to obtain a further advance from a third party, but he cannot do so because he has already parted with his whole estate, and if a further mortgage is given by him it will not be recognized by the Department. An example of this and also of the powers of the mortgagee can be given thus:

A. is the owner of a selection worth £1,000; he mortgages and alienates the land to B. to secure repayment of £500. B. is then the recognized owner of the land, and can transfer to any person; a mortgage may be registered in the General Registry for Deeds, but of this the Department take no notice. B. may die before the mortgage is paid off, and by his will devise his real estate to trustees, to be held by them until a certain time; before that time, without a decree or order of the Supreme Court, the trustees cannot convey, although the mortgagor may be desirous of paying off the debt.

A. wishes to borrow a further sum from C. but he cannot give C. any good security, B. being recognized as the absolute owner; but suppose C. takes a mortgage and registers it, the land can be made freehold by B. by payment of the balance of purchase money, and the grant issues under the Lands

Titles

Titles Act without recognition of prior registered incumbrances. It will be seen that many other instances of the arbitrary powers of a mortgage of selections could be given, which however are unnecessary in this paper.

3. Great delay is at present caused by the Department not registering transfers forthwith, and in many instances months are allowed to elapse before the transferee receives notice of the registration of the transfer. A selector at the present time usually pays the purchase money on having a notification of alienation executed by the alienor; this is lodged with the local Land Agent, who conditionally registers it in his books, but its acceptance by the Department is not known until some time afterwards. Upon search being made in the local Land Office, the records may show that the usual declaration has been made and that interest has been paid, but long afterwards the transferor may receive notice that an inquiry is to be held as to the fulfilment of conditions—no notice being given to the transferee, the person interested either of the inquiry or of the non-acceptance and registration of the transfer. I have known instances where lands have passed to several persons, they all believing themselves to be the recognized holders, being registered as such in the local Lands Office, and subsequently notice of inquiry has been sent to the original selector, who at that time had no interest in the land. It will be stated, in answer to this, that no person should accept a transfer until a certificate of conformity is produced. This I will touch upon hereafter. Another objection is the great difficulty in dealing with the lands of deceased persons. To do this a certificate from the Crown Solicitor is required, for which the person applying must pay, but that would be of small importance if the Department would act in accordance with law, and in cases of difficulty refer to the Crown Law Officers; by so doing great delay and expense to the public would be saved. An instance of this can be given in a matter in which I was concerned. The case was the transfer of selections in this district from the devisees of Frederick Hand to J. M. Black. Under the testator's will certain lands partly freehold under the Real Property Act, and partly selected lands in which the devisees were equally interested, were sold by auction and purchased by Mr. Black. The alienations of the selections were lodged in the local Lands Office simultaneously with the lodging of the transfer in the Lands Titles Office. The certificate of title under the Real Property Act was however obtained months before the acceptance and registration of the alienations, which was only procured after much correspondence and my having to obtain two certificates from the Crown Solicitor. This is one instance only of many which could be quoted if required.

4. *Certificates of conformity.*—These as at present issued are of no practical use, the information contained therein being insufficient to identify the land. In the first place, the number given cannot be checked at the local Lands Office, being applicable only to the head office records, the land being registered in the local Land Office under a different number, and also in the event of more than two selections having been made on one day by the same person, as was frequently the case, a certificate would equally answer for all of these, it being possible to discover the selection for which the certificate issued in Sydney only by reference to the number. As for instance, if John Jones selects two portions of 40 acres each as additional selections on the same day at Bega, each of the certificates would simply give this information:—Conditional purchase No. 72; 100, sec. 21; district, Bega; original applicant, John Jones; present holder, John Jones; date, 1st May, 1872; area, 40 acres. The number being the only means of identifying the land for which the certificate issued. These certificates also appear to be issued without due care or supervision, errors both in the section under which the land was taken up and the dates frequently occurring, and sometimes these are issued to the wrong person. As an instance of this, and I can show others, I annex hereto a certificate of conformity issued to a person in this district who never was the owner of or laid any claim to the land of which he is the certified owner. In proof of this I have had the document indorsed by the local Land Agent. This form will also illustrate my statement as to the unsatisfactory description of the land referred to therein.

5. *Identity of selections.*—Great difficulty is at present experienced in consequence of the difficulty of identifying selections. The description contained in the local Lands Office books is that given by the selector at the time of making his conditional purchase. This is generally very meagre, and is very frequently altered by the surveyor at the time of survey. No amendment or alteration however is made in the land books, and considerable difficulty often arises in identifying the various blocks. A case of this kind recently occurred by which I can illustrate this statement. Certain lands in this district were selected at Eden, then the local Lands Office, by one John Spence, as follows:—

Area.	Date of selection.	No. in Lands Office books.
40 acres	9 October, 1862.....	225
40 "	6 November, "	255
40 "	6 " "	256
40 "	6 " "	257
40 "	13 " "	271
40 "	13 " "	272
40 "	27 " "	274
40 "	27 " "	275

There are no descriptions of these selections in the lands office books at Bega, which is now the local office, but they are numbered by the surveyor on the ground as Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, parish of Numbugga, and Nos. 40, 41, 42, and 43, parish of Brogo. These lands have passed through several owners, to whom they have been transferred as one block. Two persons, however, have now purchased them, and five selections have to be transferred to one and the remaining three to the other. The latter requires the three selections adjoining a reserve, but, although I can easily ascertain the surveyor's numbers of these blocks, I cannot identify them with those selected. The surveyor's numbers frequently do not follow in the order of selection, and the only way in which this information can be obtained is by application to the Surveyor-General's Department, which entails expense and also considerable delay.

Having touched upon a few of the defects in the existing law of the present system of transfer, many other defects can also be shown. I have now to point out a remedy, and this, in my opinion, is a very simple matter. We have at the present time the Lands Titles Acts under which all lands granted since 1863 are dealt with, and my proposal is that all transfers and other dealings with selections should be under these Acts, in this way:—Instead of issuing as at present the so-called certificates of conformity, which

I believe have never been recognized by the Supreme Court and are of little value to the holder, so soon as the conditions of residence and improvements have been fulfilled a Crown grant should issue to the selector ; upon this, a charge of the unpaid balance of purchase money, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. until paid, should be indorsed as a prior incumbrance to the Crown, and when this issues the lands would be brought under the provisions of the Real Property Act, and all dealings would be registered in that department. If it is considered inadvisable to issue a Crown grant, a certificate of title could be granted showing the grant of the conditional fee-simple of the land. By this means a very great expense would be saved in the Lands Department, and a new department would not be required to be brought into existence, as so soon as this Crown grant or certificate of title issues the lands are taken out of the Lands Department, and are not dealt with except under the Real Property Act (and by the Treasury in receiving interest and balance of purchase-money). The local Land Agents would not be required to register transfers or other dealings, and their duties would simply consist in collecting the interest and purchase-moneys as officers of the Treasury. By this course every selector would hold a documentary title, and every dealing would be endorsed thereon. Much litigation as to disputed boundaries would also be avoided, and under the existing law, when no selector can transfer until his term of residence has been completed, this system can be easily brought into operation. It may be stated that the expense of registration would be greater if the lands were brought under the Lands Titles Act ; but that is not correct ; the expense would be less than it is at present ; for instance, now if a selector wishes to mortgage his lands he has to bear the cost of a legal mortgage, which is registered, and also the cost of registration of each selection. If the owner of several original selections wishes to transfer, he has to pay a fee for the transfer of each selection, whereas under the Real Property Act one transfer only would be required. The selector's title would also be indisputable, and one which would be taken as evidence in any Court of Law.

CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY.

C.S. 80-21,161.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. Bernard H. McCabe.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division,
Sydney, 14 October, 1880.

Sir,

The Colonial Treasurer having forwarded to this Department the declaration made by Joshua Britten, at Bega, on the 27th July, 1872, with reference to the conditional purchase described at foot hereof, and having reported that interest on the balance of purchase money has been received at the Treasury, I am now directed by the Minister for Lands to notify to you that he is satisfied, after due inquiry, that the conditions as to residence and improvement prescribed by the 18th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 have been completed in respect of the said conditional purchase.

The deed of grant may be obtained at any time hereafter, by payment of the balance of the purchase money, with the interest (if any) then due ; but should such payment be deferred, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum must be paid between the 1st January and 31st March in each year until the balance, inclusive of interest as prescribed by law, shall have been duly paid, otherwise the selection will be forfeited.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,
(For Chief Commissioner).

Conditional purchase No. 69, 1,442 (sect. 22) ; District, Bega ; original applicant, Joshua Britten ; present holder, Bernard H. McCabe ; date, 29th April, 1869 ; area, 40 acres.

According to the records of this office, the land herein referred to was alienated to *John Britten* on the 29th October, 1879, and still stands in his name, having been transferred to him by the original holder, Joshua Britten.—J. ARMSTRONG, C.L.O.

Lands Office, Bega, 24th January, 1883.

THE EVIDENCE OF A BANKER.

By present methods a mortgagor, though nominally having his equity of redemption, practically (under the Land Acts) parts with his whole estate, and he may suffer—

- 1st. As by the death of the mortgagee the land is regarded as within the disposition by will of his real estate.
- 2nd. As by the insolvency of the mortgagee the land in its entire value may be made an asset.
- 3rd. As by fraud of the mortgagee, who can pay up the balance and become the registered proprietor under an indefeasible title.

Under present methods of administration, though no "Trust" is recognized, the trust implied by mortgage is, inasmuch as transfers are permitted without full consideration, viz., "by way of mortgage" and "by way of re-conveyance," and this practice is ratified by exempting the transaction from Stamp Duty.

Mortgage therefore is recognized, though the rights under an equity of redemption do not appear to be possessed by the mortgagor. For example, the right of selecting additional land should remain in the mortgagor, though the name of the transferee be used. Nominally it is said this is so, but practically it is not, as the regulation that only one block may be selected at a time is held to apply. Say a financial company holding many residence blocks in every land district, yet only one additional to *one* residence block can be taken on any *one* land day throughout the entire Colony. The company does not suffer, as it has its original security, but the mortgagor does.

Great

Great facilities could be given to dealings, and the rights of owners would be rendered more secure, by the issue of the grant so soon as the declaration of residence and improvement has been approved by the Minister. At this stage the land is really the property of the selector, subject only to payment of balance of purchase money. This could be done, it is suggested, by the Crown occupying the position of a mortgagee under the Real Property Act, the deed remaining (say) at the Treasury, having the mortgage recorded upon it, and each instalment could be written off as paid; the selector to hold receipt or memo. of deposit, to be surrendered with the final payment, when the deed becomes his own with the mortgage discharged. By this means also any dealings, now possible under the Real Property Act, would be equally possible with conditionally purchased land.

On the survey and approval thereof a tracing or copy of the survey, signed by authority, should be given to the selector. This to be regarded as establishing his claim to the land as against other applicants, all questions regarding same being presumably inquired into and settled. This would be the foundation of his title, and he could not be deprived of the land except by his own laches in carrying out the conditions of residence and improvement. It would also be evidence of boundaries and local identification, which at present few selectors have; and it would be a security against such a loss in the destruction of records as in the case of the Occupation Branch records at the Garden Palace fire.

STATISTICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS.

RETURN

STATEMENT showing the Area of Land alienated to 31st December,

County.		Area alienated by												
Name.	Area.	Land District.	Section 13.*			Section 14.†			Section 19.‡					
			No. of C.P's	Area.		No. of C.P's	Area.		No. of C.P's	Area.				
	acres.			a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.
Argyle.....	1,249,280	Goulburn	1239	85,190	0	0	23	1,600	0	0	8	430	0	0
Arrawatta	1,351,680	Inverell	479	92,362	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	5	240	0	0
		Warialda	19	4,639	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
		Tenterfield.....	2	829	0	0	1	140	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....
		Glen Innes .....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	40	0	0
			500	97,830	0	0	1	140	0	0	6	280	0	0
Ashburnham	1,505,280	Forbes	75	11,619	0	0	150	28,229	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....
		Parkes	117	20,640	0	0	115	22,856	0	0	1	40	0	0
		Molong	1118	134,576	0	0	47	12,261	0	0	1	40	0	0
			1310	166,835	0	0	312	63,346	0	0	2	80	0	0
Auckland.....	1,167,360	Eden	412	39,356	1	0	29	4,180	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....
		Bega	992	91,466	2	29	3	120	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....
			1404	130,822	3	29	32	4,300	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst	1,190,400	Cowra	357	54,557	0	0	32	5,144	2	0	2	80	0	0
		Carcoar	364	34,016	1	15	10	703	0	0	9	650	0	0
		Orange	467	30,837	0	0	3	350	0	0	6	300	0	0
		Bathurst	230	18,091	1	15	18	1,429	1	0	17	905	1	8
			1418	137,501	2	30	63	7,626	3	0	34	1,935	1	8
Baradine	1,341,440	Walgett.....	37	19,050	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	3	150	0	0
		Narrabri	39	15,323	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
		Coonabarabran	47	6,613	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
			123	40,986	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	3	150	0	0
Benarba	1,710,000	Moree	132	58,314	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	2	680	0	0
Breresford	901,120	Cooma	999	144,124	0	0	15	2,474	0	0	7	360	0	0
Bland	1,587,200	Cootamundra.....	239	39,740	2	0	47	16,168	2	0	...	.....	.....	.....
		Grenfell.....	162	56,100	0	0	22	10,334	2	0	...	.....	.....	.....
		Young	192	44,280	0	0	4	957	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....
		Forbes	1	92	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
			594	140,212	2	0	73	27,460	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....
Bligh	1,077,120	Mudgee	1	40	0	0	5	310	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....
		Wellington	56	3,630	0	0	66	4,406	2	0	10	660	0	0
		Cassilis	439	52,017	0	27	70	7,238	2	0	1	83	2	0
		Dubbo .....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	40	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....
			496	55,687	0	27	142	11,995	0	0	11	743	2	0
Bourke.....	1,218,560	Wagga Wagga	280	58,121	3	0	168	93,716	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....
Boyd	942,080	Hay	151	81,187	3	0	...	.....	.....	.....	39	4,131	0	0
		Narrandera	169	76,013	0	7	...	.....	.....	.....	3	180	0	0
			320	157,200	3	7	...	.....	.....	.....	42	4,311	0	0

Section 13 is the clause authorizing ordinary residence selections. † Section 14 relates to residence selection within Gold-fields.
‡ Section 19 refers to Mineral Conditional Purchases.

STATISTICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS.

No. 1.

1882, in each County of the Colony of New South Wales.

Conditional Purchase.						Area sold by auction or after auction purchase.	Area sold by virtue of improvements.	Area alienated by virtue of Volunteer land certificates.	Area alienated prior to 1862.	Area sold under pre-emptive right.	Total area alienated.				
Section 21. §			Section 22. ||										Totals.		
No. of C.P's	Area.		No. of C.P's	Area.									No. of C.P's	Area.	
	a.	r. p.		a.	r. p.		a.	r. p.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a.	r. p.
1467	83,188	0 0	400	21,350	0 0	3137	191,758	0 0	62,574	.....	650	312,300	.....	567,282	0 0
378	40,527	0 0	3	1,150	0 0	865	134,279	0 0							
17	1,079	0 0	...	.....	.....	36	5,718	0 0							
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3	969	0 0							
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	40	0 0							
395	41,606	0 0	3	1,150	0 0	905	141,006	0 0	83,483	12,434	1,750	6,700	3,517	248,890	0 0
233	27,608	0 0	14	1,581	0 0	472	69,037	0 0							
208	19,142	0 0	8	550	0 0	449	63,228	0 0							
1430	112,188	0 0	36	5,010	0 0	2632	264,075	0 0							
1871	158,938	0 0	58	7,141	0 0	3553	396,340	0 0	49,840	19,608	150	15,000	2,645	483,583	0 0
482	30,637	0 0	58	3,835	2 0	981	78,008	3 0							
1603	82,641	2 39	25	2,058	2 0	2623	176,286	3 28							
2085	113,278	2 39	83	5,894	0 0	3604	254,295	2 28	46,725	23,300	150	36,000	6,991	367,461	2 28
471	39,201	3 32	13	1,744	2 0	875	100,727	3 32							
478	33,495	0 31	157	10,605	0 25	1018	79,469	2 31							
435	15,129	0 0	84	4,072	0 0	995	50,688	0 0							
202	12,960	3 2	66	6,222	2 28	533	39,609	1 13							
1586	100,786	3 25	320	22,644	1 13	3421	270,494	3 36	39,217	.....	100	297,500	.....	607,311	3 36
8	720	0 0	...	.....	.....	48	19,920	0 0							
7	970	0 0	...	.....	.....	46	16,293	0 0							
19	750	0 0	4	160	0 0	70	7,523	0 0							
34	2,440	0 0	4	160	0 0	164	43,736	0 0	24,434	14,040	50	.....	1,956	84,216	0 0
26	4,774	0 0	6	3,080	0 0	166	66,848	0 0	75,151	8,580	1,450	5,000	1,918	158,947	0 0
1092	95,919	0 0	90	13,358	0 0	2203	256,235	0 0	95,200	22,152	1,250	18,000	6,604	399,441	0 0
436	33,295	0 0	2	198	1 0	724	89,402	1 0							
110	15,485	0 0	...	.....	.....	294	81,919	2 0							
214	25,653	0 0	...	.....	.....	410	70,890	0 0							
1	220	0 0	...	.....	.....	2	312	0 0							
761	74,653	0 0	2	198	1 0	1430	242,523	3 0	129,099	39,700	50	.....	960	412,332	3 0
4	160	0 0	...	.....	.....	10	510	0 0							
108	6,401	0 0	4	186	0 0	244	15,283	2 0							
587	41,730	1 27	56	6,018	3 0	1153	107,088	1 14							
...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	40	0 0							
699	48,291	1 27	60	6,204	3 0	1408	122,921	3 14	166,900	10,800	8,000	67,800	.....	376,421	3 14
198	33,262	0 0	20	4,965	0 0	666	190,064	3 0	82,990	52,646	50	18,000	847	344,597	0 0
20	3,471	1 0	2	675	0 0	212	89,465	0 0							
30	4,962	3 30	...	.....	.....	202	81,155	3 37							
50	8,434	0 39	2	675	0 0	414	170,620	3 37	489,850	70,984	4,000	.....	8,744	744,198	3 37

§ Section 21 authorizes additional selections to 13th and 14th clause purchases. adjoining freeholds.

|| Section 22 authorizes the selection of land

STATEMENT showing the Area of Land alienated to 31st December, 1882,

County.		Area alienated by									
Name.	Area.	Land District.	Section 13.*			Section 14.†			Section 19.‡		
			No. of C.P's	Area.		No. of C.P's	Area.		No. of C.P's	Area.	
	acres.			a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.	
Brisbane	1,500,320	Cassilis	266	43,583	2	21	...	.....	...	.....	.....
		Scone	482	45,915	1	0	...	.....	6	410	0 0
		Muswellbrook	349	20,573	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	.....
		Murrurundi	137	12,740	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	.....
				1234	122,811	3	21	6	410	0 0
Buccleuch	839,680	Gundagai	180	26,588	0	0	2	80 0 0	...	.....	.....
		Tumut	268	32,670	3	0	70	10,560 0 0	1	80	0 0
		Queanbeyan	9	1,770	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	.....
		Yass	11	3,000	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	.....
				468	64,028	3	0	72	10,640 0 0	1	80	0 0
Buckland	1,055,900	Gunnedah	142	37,253	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	.....
		Tamworth	504	63,018	0	0	...	.....	2	80	0 0
		Murrurundi	523	58,335	0	0	...	.....	14	560	0 0
				1,169	158,606	0	0	16	640	0 0
Buller	909,360	Tenterfield	92	10,967	0	0	3	402 0 0	25	2,031	0 0
		Richmond River (Casino)	5	661	0	0	2	120 0 0	...	.....	.....
				97	11,628	0	0	5	522 0 0	25	2,031	0 0
Burnett	1,288,000	Warialda	228	52,725	1	0	...	.....	3	180	0 0
		Inverell	44	13,099	0	0	...	.....	3	161	0 0
				272	65,824	1	0	6	341	0 0
Blaxland	2,567,680	Hay .....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
		Hillston	71	22,245	0	0	46	10,352 3 0	38	1,680	0 0
				71	22,245	0	0	46	10,352 3 0	38	1,680
Barrona	1,361,920	Bourke .....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Booroondarra	1,456,000	Cobar	4	160	0	0	2	80 0 0	...	.....
Cadell	563,200	Deniliquin	344	116,345	3	0	...	.....	...	.....
Caira	1,582,080	Balranald	103	35,035	3	30	...	.....	...	.....
		Hay	6	2,010	0	0	...	.....	...	.....
				109	37,045	3	30	...	.....	...	.....
Camden	1,480,320	Camden	161	11,026	2	0	...	.....	32	1,580	0 0
		Berrima	697	44,741	2	2	18	920 0 0	109	13,121	2 38
		Shoalhaven	297	18,329	2	0	...	.....	...	.....	.....
		Kiama	150	9,361	2	8	...	.....	11	4,410	0 0
		Wollongong	79	4,209	2	0	...	.....	3	501	0 0
				1,384	87,668	2	10	18	920 0 0	155	19,612	2 38
Clarence	829,440	Grafton	936	79,069	1	3	...	.....	...	.....
Clarendon	937,400	Wagga Wagga	569	71,663	3	0	98	23,277 3 0	2	80	0 0
		Cootamundra	138	26,550	1	0	15	3,425 2 0	...	.....	.....
		Gundagai	389	54,725	0	0	27	6,301 0 0	...	.....	.....
				1,096	152,939	0	0	140	33,004 1 0	2	80	0 0
Clarke	942,080	Armidale	180	30,877	0	0	...	.....	...	.....
		Macleay River	1	40	0	0	...	.....	...	.....
		Glen Innes	10	1,050	0	0	...	.....	1	40	0 0
				191	31,967	0	0	1	40	0 0

* † ‡ See notes at foot of page 90.

STATISTICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS.

in each County of the Colony of New South Wales—continued.

Conditional Purchase.										Area sold by auction or after auction purchase.	Area sold by virtue of improvements.	Area alienated by virtue of Volunteer land certificates.	Area alienated prior to 1862.	Area sold under pre-emptive right.	Total area alienated.				
Section 21. §			Section 22. ||			Totals.													
No. of C.P's	Area.			No. of C.P's	Area.			No. of C.P's	Area.										
	a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a.	r.	p.
324	24,308	3	1	6	394	0	0	596	68,286	1	22								
589	43,592	0	0	60	3,227	0	0	1137	93,144	1	0								
543	25,924	0	0	24	1,463	0	0	916	47,960	0	0								
224	14,199	0	0	31	1,702	0	0	392	28,641	0	0								
1680	108,023	3	1	121	6,786	0	0	3041	238,031	2	22	141,788	3,000	3,700	398,000	.....	784,519	2	22
334	28,900	0	0	38	3,815	0	0	554	59,383	0	0								
459	33,061	2	31	38	2,803	1	0	836	79,175	2	31								
4	220	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	13	1,990	0	0								
3	360	0	0	7	294	0	0	21	3,654	0	0								
800	62,541	2	31	83	6,912	1	0	1424	144,202	2	31	26,900	8,400	100	16,600	2,072	198,274	2	31
114	14,294	0	0	3	558	0	0	259	52,105	0	0								
413	33,747	0	0	14	1,745	0	0	933	98,590	0	0								
603	50,599	0	0	25	1,165	0	0	1165	110,659	0	0								
1130	98,640	0	0	42	3,468	0	0	2357	261,354	0	0	161,871	10,600	3,850	255,500	5,706	698,881	0	0
51	3,549	0	0	7	710	0	0	178	17,659	0	0								
16	1,134	1	0	...	.....	.....	.....	23	1,915	1	0								
67	4,683	1	0	7	710	0	0	201	19,574	1	0	4,500	.....	.....	.....	320	24,394	1	0
155	20,341	0	0	3	1,133	0	0	389	74,379	1	0								
24	2,529	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	71	15,789	0	0								
179	22,870	0	0	3	1,133	0	0	460	90,168	1	0	121,514	12,980	1,950	7,000	3,520	237,132	1	0
1	80	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	1	80	0	0								
35	3,684	0	0	4	680	0	0	194	38,641	3	0								
36	3,764	0	0	4	680	0	0	195	38,721	3	0	17,182	16,000	50	.....	.....	71,953	3	0
...
1	40	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	7	280	0	0	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,280	0	0
115	11,466	1	0	2	298	2	0	461	128,110	2	0	242,839	45,897	5,500	.....	5,911	428,257	2	0
41	7,083	1	0	1	40	0	0	145	42,159	0	30								
...	.....	.....	.....	1	480	0	0	7	2,490	0	0								
41	7,083	1	0	2	520	0	0	152	44,649	0	30	206,849	79,350	550	.....	3,208	334,606	0	30
70	3,536	2	0	35	1,688	0	0	298	17,831	0	0								
414	20,004	2	34	69	3,508	2	0	1307	82,296	1	34								
292	13,436	2	0	31	1,596	2	0	620	33,362	2	0								
105	5,921	0	4	10	633	3	0	276	20,326	1	12								
27	1,215	0	0	1	70	0	0	110	5,995	2	0								
908	44,113	2	38	146	7,496	3	0	2611	159,811	3	6	46,400	.....	800	562,400	.....	769,411	3	6
618	38,914	0	9	103	6,579	2	7	1657	124,562	3	19	46,811	16,600	50	17,000	1,618	206,641	3	19
786	69,674	3	0	14	3,375	1	0	1469	168,071	2	0								
243	23,246	3	0	2	343	2	0	398	53,566	0	0								
787	63,110	0	0	41	4,399	0	0	1244	128,535	0	0								
1816	156,031	2	0	57	8,117	3	0	3111	350,172	2	0	290,804	28,250	650	94,000	4,156	768,032	2	0
160	14,370	0	0	1	320	0	0	341	45,567	0	0								
...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	40	0	0								
8	770	0	0	1	403	0	0	20	2,263	0	0								
168	15,140	0	0	2	723	0	0	362	47,870	0	0	12,200	4,700	150	1,000	160	66,080	0	0

§ || See notes at foot of page 91.

LANDS INQUIRY.

STATEMENT showing the Area of Land alienated to 31st December, 1882.

County.		Area alienated by						
Name.	Area.	Land District.	Section 13.*		Section 14.†		Section 19.‡.	
			No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.
	acres.			a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.
Clive	993,280	Tenterfield	306	29,098 0 0	26	1,473 0 0	29	1,332 0 0
		Glen Innes	1	40 0 0	...	.....	14	730 0 0
Clyde	1,873,920	Brewarrina	307	29,138 0 0	26	1,473 0 0	43	2,062 0 0
			34	11,742 0 0	...	.....	9	390 0 0
		Walgett	7	4,240 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Cook	1,050,160	Hartley	41	15,982 0 0	...	.....	9	390 0 0
			133	8,444 2 0	1	40 0 0	225	23,287 1 27
		Windsor	47	2,488 1 2	...	.....	...	.....
		Penrith	42	3,013 3 38	...	.....	31	4,812 1 0
		Camden	11	458 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Rylstone	11	540 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Cooper	1,792,000	Narrandera	244	14,944 3 0	1	40 0 0	256	28,099 2 27
			158	53,867 0 0	16	9,072 0 0	...	.....
Courallie	1,267,500	Moree	275	100,339 0 0	...	.....	12	2,014 0 0
			24	2,420 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Bingera	299	102,759 0 0	...	.....	12	2,014 0 0
Cowper	2,416,640	Bourke	45	15,816 0 0	...	.....	1	50 0 0
Cowley	737,280	Queanbeyan	154	21,115 0 0	...	.....	2	80 0 0
			Cooma	16	3,860 0 0
		Yass	92	9,055 3 0	...	.....	...	.....
		262	34,030 3 0	...	.....	2	80 0 0	
Cumberland	914,880	Windsor	51	2,260 1 2	...	.....	...	.....
			Campbelltown	11	1,505 0 0	29	6,090 0 0
		Wollongong	15	1,030 0 0	...	.....	22	2,317 3 0
		Penrith	6	594 2 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Parramatta	37	1,807 2 38	...	.....	...	.....
		Liverpool	14	3,333 3 16	...	.....	9	1,319 0 0
		Metropolitan	23	2,481 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		157	13,012 1 16	...	.....	60	9,726 3 0	
Cunningham	1,467,520	Parkes	1	500 0 0	6	3,520 0 0	...	.....
			95	30,861 1 30	13	3,894 0 0	...	.....
		Hay	1	40 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Forbes	52	11,042 0 0	34	13,956 0 0	...	.....
		149	42,443 1 30	53	21,370 0 0	...	.....
Canbelego	1,536,000	Dubbo .....	...	.....	2	140 0 0	...	.....
			12	2,532 0 0	35	6,912 0 0	25	2,133 0 0
		Cobar	12	2,532 0 0	37	7,052 0 0	25	2,133 0 0
Culgoa	1,525,760	Brewarrina	17	2,928 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Dampier	1,014,060	Braidwood	38	3,902 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
			Moruya	356	26,002 2 31	7	420 0 0	1	80 0 0
		Bega	266	19,062 1 25	26	1,575 1 0	...	.....
		660	48,967 0 16	33	1,995 1 0	1	80 0 0	
Darling	921,600	Tamworth	607	84,239 0 0	11	1,230 0 0	2	80 0 0

* † ‡ See notes at foot of page 90.

STATISTICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS.

in each County of the Colony of New South Wales—continued.

Conditional Purchase.						Area sold by auction or after auction purchase.	Area sold by virtue of improvements.	Area alienated by virtue of Volunteer land certificates.	Area alienated prior to 1862.	Area sold under pre-emptive right.	Total area alienated.
Section 21:§		Section 22:¶		Total.							
No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.						
	a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a. r. p.
410	27,194 0 0	25	3,313 0 0	796	62,410 0 0						
2	460 0 0	...	.....	17	1,230 0 0						
412	27,654 0 0	25	3,313 0 0	813	63,640 0 0	13,503	800	.....	5,000	800	83,743 0 0
4	640 0 0	...	.....	47	12,772 0 0						
...	.....	1	32 0 0	8	4,272 0 0						
4	640 0 0	1	32 0 0	55	17,044 0 0	31,076	6,360	350	.....	.....	54,830 0 0
114	6,998 1 0	64	4,368 2 0	537	43,138 2 27						
12	495 0 0	22	940 0 0	81	3,923 1 2						
37	2,296 0 16	25	1,944 3 8	135	12,067 0 22						
4	163 0 0	5	349 0 0	20	970 0 0						
15	945 0 6	1	40 0 0	27	1,525 0 6						
182	10,897 1 22	117	7,642 1 8	800	61,624 0 17	66,127	3,500	6,900	75,000	.....	213,151 0 17
71	11,436 1 13	2	267 1 0	247	74,642 2 13	298,907	91,235	1,500	9,000	3,904	479,188 2 13
142	21,365 0 0	2	874 0 0	431	124,592 0 0						
10	910 0 0	1	280 0 0	35	3,610 0 0						
152	22,275 0 0	3	1,154 0 0	466	128,202 0 0	207,501	25,464	3,000	6,000	4,093	374,260 0 0
16	2,074 2 0	1	40 0 0	63	17,980 2 0	2,500	1,200	50	.....	.....	21,730 2 0
250	17,713 0 0	31	2,502 0 0	437	41,410 0 0						
1	80 0 0	1	70 0 0	18	4,010 0 0						
126	8,840 2 0	10	837 2 0	228	18,733 3 0						
377	26,633 2 0	42	3,409 2 0	683	64,153 3 0	14,700	7,400	50	14,000	2,742	103,045 3 0
21	857 1 0	13	1,261 0 0	85	4,378 2 2						
5	260 0 0	...	.....	45	7,855 0 0						
2	80 0 0	...	.....	39	3,427 3 0						
...	.....	1	50 0 0	7	644 2 0						
5	415 2 0	3	130 0 0	45	2,353 0 38						
7	917 1 0	3	141 0 4	33	5,711 0 20						
7	452 0 0	2	80 0 0	32	3,013 0 0						
47	2,982 0 0	22	1,662 0 4	286	27,383 0 20	73,200	.....	50	540,000	.....	640,633 0 20
...	.....	...	.....	7	4,020 0 0						
58	6,702 0 0	...	.....	166	41,457 1 30						
...	.....	...	.....	1	40 0 0						
36	4,391 0 0	2	370 0 0	124	29,759 0 0						
94	11,093 0 0	2	370 0 0	298	75,276 1 30	54,770	22,419	2,250	.....	.....	154,715 1 30
...	.....	...	.....	2	140 0 0						
17	1,850 0 0	...	.....	89	13,427 0 0						
17	1,850 0 0	...	.....	91	13,567 0 0	5,100	2,100	300	.....	.....	21,067 0 0
5	2,440 0 0	...	.....	22	5,368 0 0	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	7,368 0 0
40	2,161 0 0	10	753 0 0	88	6,816 0 0						
512	27,592 1 17	27	1,743 2 0	903	55,838 2 8						
570	31,729 1 13	23	1,169 0 20	885	53,536 0 18						
1122	61,482 2 30	60	3,665 2 20	1876	116,190 2 26	20,500	10,100	50	20,000	480	167,320 2 26
568	49,748 0 0	10	757 0 0	1198	136,054 0 0	52,483	8,000	50	9,000	711	206,298 0 0

§ See notes at foot of page 91.

STATEMENT showing the Area of Land alienated to 31st December, 1882,

County.		Area alienated by												
Name.	Area.	Land District.	Section 13.*			Section 14.†			Section 19.‡					
			No. of C.P's	Area.			No. of C.P's	Area.		No. of C.P's	Area.			
	acres.			a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.
Denham	826,840	Walgett	52	24,466	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Narrabri	30	15,495	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
			82	39,961	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Denison	800,000	Deniliquin	1	100	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Corowa	491	212,785	0	0	1	40 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
			492	212,885	0	0	1	40 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Dowling	1,335,360	Hillston	14	2,949	0	0	46	9,396 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Hay .....	...	.....	...	.....	1	40 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Condobolin	22	8,136	0	0	3	1,270 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
			36	11,085	0	0	49	10,666 0 0	1	40 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Drake	911,360	Richmond R. (Casino)..	21	2,724	2	0	...	.....	5	287 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Grafton	17	2,159	0	0	...	.....	12	880 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Glen Innes.....	4	1,216	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
			42	6,099	2	0	...	.....	17	1,167 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Dudley.....	977,000	Armidale	6	250	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Macleay River	440	41,762	0	0	15	1,447 0 0	10	627 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
			446	42,012	0	0	15	1,447 0 0	10	627 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Durham	1,355,200	Patrick's Plains.....	606	67,242	0	0	2	100 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Muswellbrook	165	15,384	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Scone	174	12,848	1	0	2	140 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Paterson	142	8,159	2	38	7	820 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Dungog	112	7,808	3	0	8	410 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Raymond Terrace...	9	562	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
			1,208	112,004	2	38	19	1,470 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Delalah	1,320,960	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Ewenmar.....	1,208,000	Coonamble.....	183	59,547	1	0	...	.....	53	2,080 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Dubbo	146	41,843	2	0	...	.....	41	1,620 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
			329	101,390	3	0	...	.....	94	3,700 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Evelyn.....	2,201,600	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	2	80	0	0	4	160 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Finch	2,641,920	Walgett.....	54	15,520	0	0	...	.....	2	80 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Fitzroy.....	839,680	Grafton	195	22,089	2	0	45	4,180 2 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Macleay River	13	865	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
			208	22,954	2	0	45	4,180 2 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Flinders	1,891,200	Cobar.....	2	80	0	0	3	840 0 0	7	340 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Parkes	10	2,340	0	0	4	1,460 0 0	5	370 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Dubbo	2	140	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
			14	2,560	0	0	7	2,300 0 0	12	710 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Forbes	890,880	Grenfell.....	63	11,470	0	0	84	23,111 0 0	1	80 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Forbes	59	11,201	0	0	277	204,872 0 0	1	40 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Cowra	313	46,324	3	1	11	2,110 0 0	1	40 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
			435	68,995	3	1	372	230,093 0 0	3	160 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Franklin	898,560	Hillston.....	57	24,382	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Hay	61	29,317	3	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
			118	53,699	3	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....

* † ‡ See notes at foot of page 90.

STATISTICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS.

in each County of the Colony of New South Wales—continued.

Conditional Purchase.						Area sold by auction or after auction purchase.	Area sold by virtue of improvements.	Area alienated by virtue of Volunteer land certificates.	Area alienated prior to 1862.	Area sold under pre-emptive right.	Total area alienated.
Section 21. §		Section 22. ||		Totals.							
No. of C.P.'s	Area.	No. of C.P.'s	Area.	No. of C.P.'s	Area.						
	a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a. r. p.
8	574 0 0	1	320 0 0	61	25,360 0 0						
3	360 0 0	...	.....	33	15,855 0 0						
11	934 0 0	1	320 0 0	94	41,215 0 0	41,047	8,300	100	1,000	327	91,989 0 0
199	32,503 0 0	1	105 0 0	692	245,433 0 0						
199	32,503 0 0	1	105 0 0	693	245,533 0 0	206,880	8,000	.....	70,000	420	530,833 0 0
16	2,312 0 0	1	100 0 0	77	14,757 0 0						
9	1,585 2 0	...	.....	34	10,991 2 0						
25	3,897 2 0	1	100 0 0	112	25,788 2 0	30,700	9,105	.....	.....	.....	65,593 2 0
22	1,234 0 0	5	320 0 0	53	4,565 2 0						
9	503 0 0	3	334 2 0	41	3,876 2 0						
...	.....	1	129 0 0	5	1,345 0 0						
31	1,737 0 0	9	783 2 0	99	9,787 0 0	68,392	9,100	3,850	14,000	3,720	108,849 0 0
1	50 0 0	...	.....	7	300 0 0						
544	39,499 0 0	17	2,252 0 0	1026	85,587 0 0						
545	39,549 0 0	17	2,252 0 0	1033	85,887 0 0	19,500	500	200	4,000	.....	110,087 0 0
906	71,650 0 0	55	3,757 0 0	1569	142,749 0 0						
259	16,630 0 0	3	554 0 0	427	32,568 0 0						
194	13,180 0 0	27	942 0 0	397	27,110 1 0						
171	9,412 3 36	16	830 0 0	336	19,222 2 34						
180	9,703 0 0	33	1,545 1 0	333	19,467 0 0						
9	577 0 0	3	120 0 0	21	1,259 0 0						
1719	121,152 3 36	137	7,748 1 0	3083	242,375 3 34	68,008	1,800	3,450	467,000	.....	782,633 3 34
...
57	8,687 2 0	3	670 0 0	296	70,984 3 0						
93	14,257 2 29	12	2,554 1 0	292	60,275 1 29						
150	22,945 0 29	15	3,224 1 0	588	131,260 0 29	53,100	24,750	2,550	4,000	960	216,620 0 29
...	.....	...	.....	6	240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0
7	1,420 0 0	2	730 0 0	65	17,750 0 0	31,405	18,600	750	.....	.....	68,505 0 0
173	12,602 0 0	9	908 0 0	422	39,780 0 0						
1	43 0 0	...	.....	14	908 0 0						
174	12,645 0 0	9	908 0 0	436	40,688 0 0	8,500	600	400	2,000	.....	52,188 0 0
1	600 0 0	...	.....	13	1,860 0 0						
4	670 0 0	...	.....	23	4,840 0 0						
1	60 0 0	...	.....	3	200 0 0						
6	1,330 0 0	...	.....	39	6,900 0 0	9,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	25,900 0 0
108	13,716 0 0	3	960 0 0	259	49,337 0 0						
322	38,946 0 0	16	2,743 0 0	675	257,802 0 0						
311	27,439 0 28	4	666 0 0	640	76,579 3 29						
741	80,101 0 28	23	4,369 0 0	1574	383,718 3 29	45,600	12,000	300	9,000	5,347	455,965 3 29
4	588 0 0	...	.....	61	24,970 0 0						
8	1,380 0 0	...	.....	69	30,697 3 0						
12	1,968 0 0	...	.....	130	55,667 3 0	95,020	27,000	900	.....	.....	178,587 3 0

STATEMENT showing the Area of Land alienated to 31st December, 1882,

County.		Area alienated by						
Name.	Area.	Land District.	Section 13.*		Section 14.†		Section 19.‡	
			No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.
	acres.			a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.
Farnell.....	2,121,920	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Fitzgerald	1,566,720	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Gloucester	1,894,400	Newcastle	3	160 0 0	...	.....	3	1,640 0 0
		Dungog	50	2,723 3 0	13	890 0 0	...	.....
		Raymond Terrace...	49	3,082 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Port Stephens	284	22,207 2 0	27	1,881 0 0	...	.....
		Manning River.....	117	6,208 0 0	83	5,238 0 0	...	.....
					503	34,381 1 0	123	8,009 0 0	3	1,640 0 0
Georgiana	1,231,520	Carcoar	234	21,225 0 0	69	1,091 2 0	14	923 0 0
		Goulburn	433	36,603 0 0	18	2,209 0 0	...	.....
		Hartley	42	2,121 0 0	10	1,120 0 0	1	40 0 0
		Bathurst	75	5,682 1 1	11	804 0 0	...	.....
					784	65,631 1 1	108	5,224 2 0	15	963 0 0
Gipps	1,573,760	Grenfell.....	9	2,788 0 0	7	2,596 2 0	...	.....
		Forbes	100	38,819 0 0	14	6,977 0 0	...	.....
		Condobolin	145	44,691 2 28	14	5,890 0 0	2	227 2 0
		Hillston.....	6	2,200 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
					260	88,498 2 28	35	15,463 2 0	2	227 2 0
Gordon.....	931,840	Molong	471	77,690 0 0	...	.....	5	210 0 0
		Dubbo	131	19,965 1 24	...	.....	2	140 0 0
		Wellington	113	11,077 2 0	1	40 0 0	3	120 0 0
					715	108,732 3 24	1	40 0 0	10	470 0 0
Goulburn.....	880,640	Albury	1392	233,152 3 8	64	4,912 0 0	12	920 0 0
Gough	1,200,600	Inverell	357	47,037 0 0	...	.....	16	1,829 0 0
		Glen Innes.....	590	81,980 3 20	...	.....	92	6,193 2 0
		Tenterfield.....	21	3,963 0 0	...	.....	30	2,433 0 0
					968	132,980 3 20	...	.....	138	10,455 2 0
Gowen	1,118,720	Coonamble.....	50	11,442 0 0	...	.....	1	40 0 0
		Coonabarabran	185	26,987 1 0	...	.....	...	.....
					235	38,429 1 0	...	.....	1	40 0 0
Gregory	2,160,640	Dubbo	96	42,670 0 0	...	.....	29	1,945 0 0
		Coonamble.....	59	23,130 0 0	...	.....	17	2,022 0 0
					155	65,800 0 0	...	.....	46	3,967 0 0
Gresham	768,000	Glen Innes.....	11	1,082 0 0	...	.....	1	40 0 0
		Grafton	30	4,141 0 0	3	200 0 0	...	.....
					41	5,223 0 0	3	200 0 0	1	40 0 0
Gunderbooka	1,505,280	Bourke	41	13,739 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Harden	1,010,480	Cootamundra.....	476	46,674 3 0	3	630 0 0	...	.....
		Young	414	45,530 0 0	250	28,715 0 0	...	.....
		Gundagai	416	57,625 0 0	22	4,242 0 0	...	.....
		Boorowa	731	124,389 1 8	18	3,872 0 0	5	220 0 0
		Yass	65	7,608 2 33	...	.....	...	.....
					2102	281,827 3 1	293	37,459 0 0	5	220 0 0

* † ‡ See notes at foot of page 98.

in each County of the Colony of New South Wales—continued.

Conditional Purchase.						Area sold by auction or after auction purchase.	Area sold by virtue of improvements.	Area alienated by virtue of Volunteer land certificates.	Area alienated prior to 1862.	Area sold under pre-emptive right.	Total area alienated.
Section 21. §		Section 22. ||		Totals.							
No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.						
	a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a. r. p.
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
56	2,829 2 0	1	41 0 0	7	1,841 0 0						
16	758 0 0	21	1,015 0 0	140	7,458 1 0						
138	9,844 0 0	33	2,134 0 0	98	5,974 0 0						
158	7,693 0 0	7	965 0 0	456	34,897 2 0						
		42	2,095 0 0	400	21,234 0 0						
368	21,124 2 0	104	6,250 0 0	1101	71,404 3 0	24,634	1,200	50	568,000	.....	665,288 3 0
299	19,451 3 14	72	4,413 1 0	688	47,104 2 14						
597	34,062 0 0	218	12,838 0 0	1266	85,712 0 0						
28	1,402 0 0	14	1,047 3 0	95	5,730 3 0						
109	6,644 1 10	37	1,989 3 0	232	15,120 1 11						
1033	61,560 0 24	341	20,288 3 0	2281	153,667 2 25	15,570	544	650	74,000	.....	244,431 2 25
10	1,421 3 0	...	.....	26	6,806 1 0						
62	10,969 0 0	4	499 0 0	180	57,264 0 0						
104	14,155 1 39	6	688 2 15	271	65,653 1 2						
7	440 0 0	...	.....	13	2,640 0 0						
183	26,986 0 39	10	1,187 2 15	490	132,363 2 2	143,292	39,450	3,900	1,000	960	320,965 2 2
607	61,250 0 0	5	920 0 0	1088	140,070 0 0						
116	12,832 3 0	15	1,875 1 0	264	34,813 1 24						
157	11,670 3 0	4	200 0 0	278	23,108 1 0						
880	85,753 2 0	24	2,995 1 0	1630	197,991 2 24	23,300	12,102	350	.....	2,797	236,540 2 24
1239	114,295 0 29	40	4,445 3 0	2747	357,725 2 37	102,810	22,175	750	26,000	3,971	513,431 2 37
307	32,525 0 0	3	666 0 0	683	82,057 0 0						
807	67,724 3 1	36	3,477 1 24	1525	159,376 2 5						
22	2,823 0 0	1	280 0 0	74	9,499 0 0						
1136	103,072 3 1	40	4,423 1 24	2282	250,932 2 5	132,640	24,000	1,850	9,000	6,289	424,711 2 5
34	3,558 0 0	5	1,100 0 0	90	16,140 0 0						
96	8,506 1 1	2	100 0 0	283	35,593 2 1						
130	12,064 1 1	7	1,200 0 0	373	51,733 2 1	56,020	14,040	300	4,000	1,830	127,923 2 1
21	3,440 2 0	4	937 1 0	150	48,992 3 0						
27	4,904 1 0	...	.....	103	30,056 1 0						
48	8,344 3 0	4	937 1 0	253	79,049 0 0	209,223	30,877	1,650	1,000	960	322,759 0 0
10	548 2 0	1	56 0 0	23	1,726 2 0						
16	1,561 0 0	...	.....	49	5,902 0 0						
26	2,109 2 0	1	56 0 0	72	7,628 2 0	1,371	2,000	350	.....	.....	11,349 2 0
18	2,729 0 0	...	.....	59	16,468 0 0	1,000	1,400	.....	.....	.....	18,868 0 0
878	57,207 1 0	4	408 1 0	1361	104,920 1 0						
1019	71,271 0 0	26	2,661 0 0	1709	148,177 0 0						
848	68,680 0 0	41	3,456 0 0	1327	134,003 0 0						
940	86,387 0 24	32	4,428 2 0	1726	219,296 3 32						
75	6,182 1 16	9	716 0 0	149	14,507 0 9						
3760	289,727 3 0	112	11,669 3 0	6272	620,904 1 1	70,951	20,458	550	11,000	8,033	731,896 1 1

§ || See notes at foot of page 91.

STATEMENT showing the Area of Land alienated to 31st December, 1882,

County.		Area alienated by						
Name.	Area.	Land District.	Section 13.*		Section 14.†		Section 19.‡	
			No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.
	acres.			a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.
Hardinge	1,064,960	Inverell	253	34,794 0 0	...	.....	14	999 0 0
		Armidale	311	51,409 0 0	2	160 0 0	4	162 0 0
			564	86,203 0 0	2	160 0 0	18	1,161 0 0
Hawes	1,024,000	Walcha	20	4,774 3 0	1	40 0 0	...	.....
Hume	952,320	Corowa	700	144,872 0 0	9	1,094 0 0	...	.....
		Urana	178	64,049 1 34	4	2,560 0 0	...	.....
		Albury	716	139,409 3 25	...	.....	1	40 0 0
			1594	348,331 1 19	13	3,654 0 0	1	40 0 0
Hunter	1,315,840	Windsor	10	680 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Rylston	11	1,120 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Wollombi	30	1,403 2 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Muswellbrook	103	6,803 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Patrick's Plains (Singleton)	61	5,579 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
					215	15,585 2 0
Inglis	491,520	Tamworth	280	34,423 0 0½	...	.....	...	.....
		Armidale	97	20,719 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
					377	55,142 0 0
Irrara	2,672,640	Bourke	14	4,060 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Jamison	1,377,000	Narrabri	374	140,581 2 0	...	.....	7	350 0 0
King	1,140,000	Boorowa	458	36,819 1 0	...	.....	11	520 0 0
		Gunning	703	63,974 3 0	122	11,998 3 0	...	.....
		Yass	245	24,092 1 8	6	456 0 0	...	.....
			1406	124,886 1 8	128	12,454 3 0	11	520 0 0
Kennedy	1,067,840	Parkes	37	8,320 0 0	18	9,080 0 0	5	260 0 0
Killara.....	1,699,840	Bourke	1	100 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
		Mitchell (Wilcannia)	2	80 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
					3	180 0 0
Kilfera	1,034,240	Balranald	2	1,280 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Landsborough	1,187,840	Bourke	7	3,240 0 0	...	.....	...	.....
Leichhardt	2,119,680	Coonamble	278	97,554 3 0	...	.....	125	6,933 3 0
		Walgett	48	12,140 0 0	...	.....	7	600 0 0
					326	109,694 3 0	...	.....	132	7,533 3 0
Lincoln	1,370,240	Dubbo	404	56,614 0 12	30	4,424 0 0	26	1,560 0 0
		Wellington	64	9,335 0 33	25	4,110 0 0	9	484 0 0
					468	65,949 1 5	55	8,534 0 0	35	2,044 0 0
Livingstone	2,344,960	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	36	6,500 0 0	2	740 0 0	...	.....
Macquarie	1,525,760	Macleay River	60	3,971 0 0	4	822 0 0	...	.....
		Port Macquarie.....	210	9,013 1 0	12	850 0 0	1	100 0 0
		Manning River	371	24,532 0 0	184	10,809 0 0	1	200 0 0
					641	37,516 1 0	200	12,481 0 0	2	300 0 0

* † ‡ See notes at foot of page 90.

STATISTICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS.

in each County of the Colony of New South Wales—*continued.*

Conditional Purchase.						Area sold by auction or after auction purchase.	Area sold by virtue of improvements.	Area alienated by virtue of Volunteer land certificates.	Area alienated prior to 1862.	Area sold under pre-emptive right.	Total area alienated.
Section 21. §		Section 22. ||		Totals.							
No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.						
	a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a. r. p.
175	15,416 0 0	...	.....	442	51,209 0 0						
306	30,721 0 0	9	1,783 0 0	632	84,235 0 0						
481	46,137 0 0	9	1,783 0 0	1074	135,444 0 0	35,333	10,891	200	11,000	3,786	196,654 0 0
10	832 1 0	...	.....	31	5,647 0 0	35,583	1,700	.....	.....	320	43,250 0 0
582	61,387 0 0	9	558 0 0	1300	207,911 0 0						
79	10,303 3 29	...	.....	261	76,913 1 23						
583	57,386 3 21	11	1,577 1 10	1311	198,414 0 16						
1244	129,077 3 10	20	2,135 1 10	2872	483,238 1 39	333,157	47,830	3,400	19,000	4,801	891,426 1 39
1	40 0 0	6	240 0 0	17	960 0 0						
5	213 0 0	...	.....	16	1,333 0 0						
19	770 0 0	6	283 3 0	55	2,457 1 0						
146	7,784 0 0	11	510 0 0	260	15,097 0 0						
63	2,791 0 0	5	297 0 0	129	8,667 0 0						
234	11,598 0 0	28	1,330 3 0	477	28,514 1 0	18,000	1,100	900	86,000	.....	134,514 1 0
271	19,698 0 0	13	1,601 0 0	564	55,722 0 0						
60	7,909 0 0	8	959 0 0	165	29,587 0 0						
331	27,607 0 0	21	2,560 0 0	729	85,309 0 0	31,907	4,900	200	15,000	1,101	138,417 0 0
3	540 0 0	...	.....	17	4,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600 0 0
136	25,169 2 0	4	1,691 0 0	521	167,792 0 0	101,493	20,600	1,800	1,000	1,600	294,285 0 0
598	36,716 3 28	141	8,030 2 5	1208	82,086 2 33						
1241	78,474 3 0	303	20,022 2 0	2369	174,470 3 0						
253	13,643 3 3	121	7,318 1 32	625	45,510 2 3						
2092	128,835 1 31	565	35,371 1 37	4202	302,067 3 36	26,200	400	200	148,000	.....	476,867 3 36
12	2,000 0 0	4	760 0 0	76	20,420 0 0	8,000	4,500	600	.....	320	33,840 0 0
...	.....	...	.....	1	100 0 0						
1	40 0 0	...	.....	3	120 0 0						
1	40 0 0	...	.....	4	220 0 0	.....	1,900	.....	.....	.....	2,120 0 0
...	.....	...	.....	2	1,280 0 0	3,200	12,000	.....	.....	.....	16,480 0 0
1	300 0 0	...	.....	8	3,540 0 0	.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	5,740 0 0
106	17,277 1 0	5	1,440 0 0	514	123,205 3 0						
13	2,673 0 0	2	576 0 0	70	15,989 0 0						
119	19,950 1 0	7	2,016 0 0	584	139,194 3 0	120,204	21,360	500	.....	640	281,898 3 0
439	40,177 1 36	13	2,287 0 0	912	105,062 2 8						
74	7,259 3 31	3	383 0 0	175	21,572 0 24						
513	47,437 1 27	16	2,670 0 0	1087	126,634 2 32	4,400	3,700	50	10,200	2,140	147,124 2 32
18	2,210 0 0	2	345 0 0	58	9,795 0 0	4,987	1,300	.....	.....	.....	16,082 0 0
107	9,240 0 0	72	5,052 0 0	243	19,085 0 0						
78	5,306 2 27	15	819 1 16	316	16,089 1 3						
458	23,183 0 0	114	6,118 0 0	1128	64,842 0 0						
643	37,729 2 27	201	11,989 1 16	1687	100,016 1 3	70,240	140	50	145,000	.....	315,446 1 3

See notes at foot of page 91.

STATEMENT showing the Area of Land alienated to 31st December, 1882,

County.		Land District.	Area alienated by											
Name.	Area.		Section 13.*			Section 14.†		Section 19.‡						
			No. of C.P's	Area.			No. of C.P's	Area.		No. of C.P's	Area.			
	acres.		a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.	
Manara	2,555,520	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	1	40	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Balranald	2	190	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
			3	230	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Menindie	1,515,520	Mitchell	27	3,960	0	0	2	120	0	0	5	200	0	0
Mitchell	890,880	Wagga Wagga	621	198,565	0	0	1	320	0	0	3	138	0	0
		Narandera	133	53,323	1	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Monteagle	884,480		754	251,888	1	0	1	320	0	0	3	138	0	0
		Grenfell	79	6,645	2	0	247	60,298	2	0	...	.....	...	.....
		Young	305	49,523	0	0	521	77,354	0	0	...	.....	...	.....
Murchison	1,208,320	Boorowa	306	37,481	0	0	...	.....	1	80	0	0	...	.....
			690	93,649	2	0	768	137,652	2	0	1	80	0	0
		Bingera	189	32,754	0	0	47	4,725	2	0	2	80	0	0
Murray	1,437,240	Inverell	121	21,846	0	0	...	.....	1	40	0	0	...	.....
			310	54,600	0	0	47	4,725	2	0	3	120	0	0
		Queanbeyan	935	76,057	0	0	63	3,140	0	0	8	680	0	0
Mootwingee	2,191,360	Yass	249	44,726	3	5	58	5,938	3	0	...	.....	...	.....
		Braidwood	225	15,840	0	0	17	813	0	0	1	80	0	0
			1409	136,623	3	5	138	9,891	3	0	9	760	0	0
Mossgiel	2,649,600	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	1	150	0	0	2	80	0	0	...	.....	...	.....
Mouramba	1,509,120	Hillston	21	4,313	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Nandewar	829,440	Cobar	26	1,805	0	0	21	1,822	0	0	9	1,040	0	0
		Narrabri	196	31,899	1	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Gunnedah	81	17,960	0	0	...	.....	2	80	0	0	...	.....
Napier	757,760		277	49,859	1	0	...	.....	2	80	0	0	...	.....
		Dubbo	1	40	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Conabarabran	135	25,632	3	0	...	.....	16	660	0	0	...	.....
Narran	2,304,000		136	25,672	3	0	...	.....	16	660	0	0	...	.....
		Brewarrina	54	15,821	2	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Dubbo	173	52,931	2	0	...	.....	22	2,195	0	0	...	.....
Nicholson	1,339,520	Hillston	66	18,951	1	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Hay	121	59,126	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
			187	78,077	1	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Northumberland	1,499,040	Brisbane Water ..	259	13,521	2	23	...	.....	16	6,198	0	0	...	.....
		Windsor	9	360	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Wollombi	173	9,542	0	8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Newcastle	168	14,531	0	0	...	.....	33	10,730	3	0	...	.....
		Maitland	121	8,053	0	29	...	.....	2	570	0	0	...	.....
		Patrick's Plains (Singleton) ..	144	13,541	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Oxley	761,600		874	59,548	3	20	...	.....	51	17,498	3	0	...	.....
		Hay	1	40	0	0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
		Dubbo	95	37,809	0	0	...	.....	29	1,450	0	0	...	.....
	96	37,849	0	0	...	.....	29	1,450	0	0	...	.....

*+‡ See notes at foot of page 90.

in each County of the Colony of New South Wales—continued.

Conditional Purchase.						Area sold by auction or after auction purchase.	Area sold by virtue of improvements.	Area alienated by virtue of Volunteers land certificates.	Area alienated prior to 1862.	Area sold under pre-emptive right.	Total area alienated.
Section 21. §		Section 22. ||		Totals.							
No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.						
	a. r. p.		a. r. p.		a. r. p.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a. r. p.
...	.....	...	.....	1	40 0 0						
...	.....	...	.....	2	190 0 0						
...	.....	...	.....	3	230 0 0	1,200	13,200	.....	.....	.....	14,630 0 0
6	360 0 0	...	.....	40	4,640 0 0	1,640	1,000	.....	.....	.....	7,280 0 0
352	58,394 1 0	34	18,805 0 0	1011	276,222 1 0						
52	8,585 0 0	6	1,453 1 0	191	63,361 2 0						
404	66,979 1 0	40	20,258 1 0	1202	339,583 3 0	131,797	35,600	1,750	.....	5,762	514,492 3 0
349	36,109 3 0	10	1,882 0 0	685	104,935 3 0						
1058	96,655 0 0	58	7,544 0 0	1942	231,076 0 0						
341	26,039 0 0	26	2,593 0 0	674	66,193 0 0						
1748	158,803 3 0	94	12,019 0 0	3301	402,204 3 0	40,200	17,704	400	10,000	6,100	476,608 3 0
160	13,106 0 0	5	1,127 2 0	403	51,793 0 0						
79	10,489 0 0	...	.....	201	32,375 0 0						
239	23,595 0 0	5	1,127 2 0	604	84,168 0 0	52,872	10,000	1,900	8,000	4,106	161,046 0 0
1879	111,661 0 0	187	10,401 0 0	3072	201,939 0 0						
541	35,144 2 31	67	3,960 3 0	915	89,770 3 36						
378	21,024 0 0	65	3,174 0 0	686	40,931 0 0						
2798	167,829 2 31	319	17,535 3 0	4673	332,640 3 36	50,340	16,000	1,100	345,000	.....	745,080 3 36
...	.....	...	.....	3	230 0 0	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	930 0 0
5	920 0 0	2	80 0 0	28	5,313 0 0	22,170	25,791	.....	.....	.....	53,274 0 0
25	1,406 0 0	...	.....	81	6,073 0 0	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,723 0 0
164	15,126 0 0	6	1,044 1 0	366	48,069 2 0						
49	4,820 0 0	1	100 0 0	133	22,960 0 0						
213	19,946 0 0	7	1,144 1 0	499	71,029 2 0	109,194	9,300	2,100	8,000	1,599	201,222 2 0
...	.....	...	.....	1	40 0 0						
98	9,939 3 0	11	2,549 0 0	260	38,781 2 0						
98	9,939 3 0	11	2,549 0 0	261	38,821 2 0	81,140	22,700	150	11,000	2,605	156,416 2 0
17	3,800 0 0	4	640 0 0	75	20,261 2 0	13,100	5,235	100	.....	.....	38,696 2 0
92	9,456 3 0	7	1,528 0 0	294	66,111 1 0	30,258	2,500	2,200	1,000	160	102,229 1 0
21	2,558 0 0	3	240 0 0	90	21,749 1 0						
21	6,007 3 0	4	694 0 0	146	65,827 3 0						
42	8,565 3 0	7	934 0 0	236	87,577 0 0	144,098	40,937	50	.....	800	273,462 0 0
129	6,261 2 35	45	1,975 1 0	449	27,956 2 18						
...	.....	...	.....	9	360 0 0						
110	4,980 2 0	45	2,214 2 8	328	16,737 0 16						
78	4,942 1 0	8	674 2 0	287	30,878 2 0						
68	4,187 3 21	11	875 2 17	202	13,686 2 27						
122	6,254 0 0	10	568 0 0	276	20,363 0 0						
507	26,626 1 16	119	6,307 3 25	1551	109,981 3 21	97,840	1,000	1,350	270,000	.....	480,171 3 21
...	.....	...	.....	1	40 0 0						
31	4,847 0 0	2	180 3 0	157	44,286 3 0						
31	4,847 0 0	2	180 3 0	158	44,326 3 0	41,718	6,270	.....	.....	640	92,954 3 0

§ || See notes at foot of page 99.

STATEMENT showing the Area of Land alienated to 31st December, 1882,

County.		Area alienated by												
Name.	Area.	Land District.	Section 13.*			Section 14.†		Section 19.‡						
			No. of C.P's	Area.		No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.					
	acres			a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.				
Parry	781,360	Tamworth	405	48,133	0	0	...	2	90	0	0			
		Walcha	7	620	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
			412	48,753	0	0	...	2	90	0	0			
Perry	1,822,720	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	4	440	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
		Wentworth	14	3,030	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
			18	3,470	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
Phillip	1,035,650	Mudgee	641	33,277	3	0	149	8,160	0	33	2	90	0	0
		Rylstone	307	20,050	1	24	2	194	0	0	2	80	0	0
			948	53,328	0	24	151	8,354	0	33	4	170	0	0
Pottinger	1,658,880	Gunnedah	574	155,499	0	0	...	...	37	5,457	0	0	0
		Narrabri	23	5,594	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Murrurundi	319	53,790	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			916	214,883	1	0	...	...	37	5,457	0	0	0
Poole	1,351,680	Mitchell (Wilcannia) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raleigh	992,280	Macleay River	400	28,063	0	0	29	2,098	0	0	7	280	0	0
Rankin	2,529,280	Bourke	3	720	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond	696,320	Richmond River (Casino)	205	29,061	0	0	...	...	1	80	0	0	0
		Lismore	521	14,980	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grafton	1	40	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			727	44,081	0	0	...	...	1	80	0	0	0
Rous	1,382,400	Richmond River (Casino)	231	37,457	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tweed River	338	48,148	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lismore	1319	136,540	0	0	...	...	9	1,220	0	0	0
			1888	221,146	2	0	...	...	9	1,220	0	0	0
Roxburgh	972,160	Bathurst	171	8,931	1	24	18	1,028	0	0	1	62	0	0
		Rylstone	270	15,933	2	16	3	130	0	0	35	2,510	0	0
		Hartley	17	735	0	0	1	100	0	0	17	1,373	0	0
			458	25,600	0	0	22	1,258	0	0	53	3,945	0	0
Robinson	1,948,000	Cobar	48	5,608	0	0	13	1,859	0	0	31	1,870	0	0
Sandon	890,880	Armidale	1,094	146,390	0	0	22	4,156	0	0	25	1,346	0	0
Selwyn	1,167,360	Albury	334	73,945	3	26	96	23,826	2	0	5	1,168	0	0
		Tumut	15	1,580	0	0	1	50	0	0	...	...	...
			349	75,525	3	26	97	23,876	2	0	5	1,168	0	0
Stapylton	1,587,200	Moree	62	23,463	0	0	...	...	25	7,410	0	0	0
		Warialda	57	17,346	2	0	...	...	5	1,167	0	0	0
			119	40,809	2	0	...	...	30	8,577	0	0	0
Sturt	996,480	Hay	78	43,170	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tara	1,505,280	Wentworth	34	11,309	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taila	1,679,360	Wentworth	19	6,825	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balranald	5	2,600	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
			24	9,425	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* † ‡ See notes at foot of page 98.

STATISTICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS.

in each County of the Colony of New South Wales—*continued.*

Conditional Purchase.										Area sold by auction or after auction purchase.	Area sold by virtue of improvements.	Area alienated by virtue of Volunteer land certificates.	Area alienated prior to 1862.	Area sold under pre-emptive right.	Total area alienated.				
Section 21. §			Section 22. ||			Totals.													
No. of C.P's	Area.		No. of C.P's	Area.		No. of C.P's	Area.												
	a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a.	r.	p.
350	25,094	0	0	7	450	0	0	764	73,767	0	0	39,100	2,002	850	328,000	3,133	447,672	0	0
2	200	0	0	...	.....	.....	9	820	0	0									
352	25,294	0	0	7	450	0	0	773	74,587	0	0	18,200	3,400	.....	1,000	638	28,338	0	0
3	200	0	0	...	.....	.....	7	640	0	0									
7	1,390	0	0	1	40	0	0	22	4,460	0	0	88,100	10,301	2,750	70,000	.....	291,834	2	18
10	1,590	0	0	1	40	0	0	29	5,100	0	0								
760	36,679	0	31	102	5,021	2	12	1654	83,228	2	36	336,491	25,100	6,150	248,000	8,392	932,017	3	0
322	15,747	3	38	26	1,382	2	0	659	37,454	3	22								
1082	52,427	0	29	128	6,404	0	12	2313	120,683	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
340	43,272	0	0	11	2,090	0	0	962	206,318	0	0								
11	1,924	2	0	...	.....	.....	34	7,518	3	0	3,000	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	49,134	0	0	
405	39,525	0	0	9	733	0	0	733	94,048	0									0
756	84,721	2	0	20	2,823	0	0	1729	307,884	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...									
239	13,229	0	0	9	464	0	0	684	44,134	0	0	.....	2,800	.....	.....	.....	3,640	0	0
3	120	0	0	...	.....	.....	6	840	0	0									
243	19,048	2	24	9	960	2	0	458	49,150	0	24	43,900	7,000	3,850	4,000	808	136,448	0	24
409	12,720	0	0	...	.....	.....	930	27,700	0	0									
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	0	0	84,570	22,605	1,150	6,000	974	487,405	1	0	
652	31,768	2	24	9	960	2	0	1389	76,890	0									24
240	19,099	3	0	5	874	0	0	476	57,431	2	0	119,269	17,800	150	9,000	3,602	434,401	0	0
263	21,309	0	0	1	193	0	0	602	69,650	3	0								
1089	105,614	0	0	44	2,650	0	0	2461	246,024	0	0	25,303	11,702	50	6,000	3,600	189,350	0	4
1592	146,022	3	0	50	3,717	0	0	3539	372,106	1	0								
128	6,571	0	0	46	2,472	3	22	364	19,065	1	6	104,455	11,900	400	7,000	1,280	180,236	0	0
237	11,460	3	6	62	2,656	3	0	607	32,691	0	22								
16	876	2	0	8	683	0	0	59	3,767	2	0	398,620	62,184	250	.....	4,810	511,398	0	0
381	18,908	1	6	116	5,812	2	22	1030	55,523	3	28								
40	4,677	0	0	1	70	0	0	133	14,084	0	0	15,040	7,500	.....	.....	.....	35,347	0	0
1272	128,349	0	0	42	4,339	0	0	2455	284,580	0	0								
320	29,865	2	18	114	9,789	0	0	869	138,595	0	4	21,886	6,000	550	.....	1,280	40,331	0	0
29	1,930	0	0	1	40	0	0	46	3,600	0	0								
349	31,795	2	18	115	9,829	0	0	915	142,195	0	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	2,750	0	0	5	1,151	0	0	108	34,774	0	0								
14	1,913	2	0	...	.....	.....	76	20,427	0	0	104,455	11,900	400	7,000	1,280	180,236	0	0	
30	4,663	2	0	5	1,151	0	0	184	55,201	0									0
14	2,364	0	0	...	.....	.....	92	45,534	0	0	15,040	7,500	.....	.....	.....	35,347	0	0	
8	900	0	0	3	598	0	0	45	12,807	0									0
3	240	0	0	8	950	0	0	30	8,015	0	0	21,886	6,000	550	.....	1,280	40,331	0	0
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,600	0	0									
3	240	0	0	8	950	0	0	35	10,615	0	0	21,886	6,000	550	.....	1,280	40,331	0	0
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,600	0	0									

STATEMENT showing the Area of Land alienated to 31st December, 1882,

County.		Area alienated by												
Name.	Area.	Land District.	Section 13.*			Section 14.†			Section 19.‡					
			No. of C.P's	Area.		No. of C.P's	Area.		No. of C.P's	Area.				
	acres.			a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.				
Townsend	2,109,440	Deniliquin	816	267,355	1	32	...	.....	.....	.....
		Hay	37	17,813	2	0	...	.....	.....	.....
			853	285,168	3	32	...	.....	.....	.....
Tandora	1,331,200	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	2	160	0	0	5	2,960	0	0				
Tongowoko	1,658,880	Mitchell (Wilcannia) .....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	120	0	0				
Thoulcanna	911,360	Mitchell (Wilcannia) .....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
		Bourke	2	240	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....
			2	240	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....
Urana	1,761,280	Deniliquin	1	34	2	0	...	.....	.....	.....
		Urana	1,047	388,114	1	11	15	9,500	0	0	40	6,003	0	0
			1,048	388,148	3	11	15	9,500	0	0	40	6,003	0	0
Ularara	1,239,040	Mitchell .....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
		Bourke .....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent	1,733,760	Braidwood	237	13,391	0	0	23	1,020	0	0	5	310	0	0
		Broulee (Moruya)	112	7,599	2	0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Dowling (Milton)	189	11,337	0	0	1	40	0	0	2	120	0	0
		Shoalhaven	188	10,968	1	0	...	.....	.....	.....	3	184	3	0
			726	43,295	3	0	24	1,060	0	0	10	614	3	0
Vernon	1,054,720	Walcha	340	61,462	3	4	114	29,571	0	0	1	40	0	0
		Macleay River	1	40	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
			341	61,502	3	4	114	29,571	0	0	1	40	0	0
Waljeers	1,272,320	Hillston	10	1,760	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Hay	32	10,356	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
			42	12,116	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallace	1,361,920	Cooma	1,264	173,636	0	0	63	8,074	0	0	2	343	0	0
Wakool	1,832,960	Deniliquin	264	116,950	1	33	...	.....	.....	1	40	0	0	
		Balranald .....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Hay	7	2,511	3	0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
			271	119,462	0	33	...	.....	.....	1	40	0	0	
Waradgery	1,836,160	Hay	240	69,519	3	0	...	.....	.....	2	950	0	0	
Wellesley	942,080	Cooma	170	27,649	0	0	...	.....	.....	1	40	0	0	
		Bombala	881	147,537	0	15	173	33,098	2	0	6	319	0	0
			1,051	175,186	0	15	173	33,098	2	0	7	359	0	0
Wellington	1,060,000	Wellington	121	8,411	3	16	165	10,505	0	8	1	40	0	0
		Molong	38	4,571	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Orange	226	16,442	0	0	6	590	0	0	...	.....
		Mudgee	288	17,171	0	0	22	1,350	0	0	...	.....
			673	46,595	3	16	193	12,445	0	8	1	40	0	0
Wentworth	2,232,320	Wentworth	69	13,258	0	0	...	.....	.....	2	80	0	0	
		Balranald .....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
			69	13,258	0	0	...	.....	.....	2	80	0	0	

* † ‡ See notes at foot of page 90.

STATISTICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS.

in each County of the Colony of New South Wales—continued.

Conditional Purchase.						Area sold by auction or after auction purchase.	Area sold by virtue of improvements.	Area alienated by virtue of Volunteer land certificates.	Area alienated prior to 1862.	Area sold under pre-emptive right.	Total area alienated.
Section 21. §		Section 22. ¶		Total.							
No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.						
289	a. 38,244 r. 2 p. 10	4	a. 1,310 r. 3 p. 0	1109	a. 306,910 r. 3 p. 2	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a. r. p.
4	866 0 0	1	300 0 0	42	18,979 2 0						
293	39,110 2 10	5	1,610 3 0	1151	325,890 1 2	933,529	297,904	8,800	.....	12,545	1,578,668 1 2
3	600 0 0	...	.....	10	3,720 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,720 0 0
...	.....	...	.....	1	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0
...	.....	...	.....	2	240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0
...	.....	...	.....	2	240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0
280	48,622 1 15	3	579 3 0	1385	452,823 1 26	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a. r. p.
280	48,622 1 15	3	579 3 0	1386	452,853 3 26						
...	250 0 0	...	.....	1	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0
1	250 0 0	...	.....	1	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0
208	10,136 0 0	60	2,947 0 0	533	27,804 0 0	34,700	.....	500	173,000	.....	283,371 3 27
59	3,283 2 0	27	1,303 2 27	198	12,186 2 27						
107	4,672 0 0	19	937 0 0	318	17,106 0 0						
105	5,421 2 0	29	1,500 3 0	325	18,075 1 0						
479	23,513 0 0	135	6,688 1 27	1374	75,171 3 27						
511	55,820 3 23	22	3,880 0 0	988	150,774 2 27	76,108	21,100	1,500	.....	2,935	253,056 2 27
7	599 0 0	...	.....	8	639 0 0						
518	56,419 3 23	22	3,880 0 0	996	151,413 2 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	600 0 0	...	.....	11	2,360 0 0	105,281	39,160	700	.....	2,176	162,180 0 0
13	2,147 0 0	...	.....	45	12,503 0 0						
14	2,747 0 0	...	.....	56	14,863 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1541	136,244 0 0	159	18,858 0 0	3029	337,155 0 0	29,980	9,140	250	27,000	5,480	409,005 0 0
46	8,332 3 0	1	320 0 0	312	125,643 0 33	564,919	138,620	950	.....	7,647	840,850 3 33
...	560 0 0	...	.....	9	3,071 3 0						
48	8,892 3 0	1	320 0 0	321	128,714 3 33	407,950	102,523	3,500	.....	9,112	606,780 2 22
77	11,861 1 22	8	1,364 2 0	327	83,695 2 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
264	28,026 0 0	13	1,676 0 0	448	57,391 0 0	88,203	19,100	550	18,000	11,533	487,851 1 28
1128	103,523 0 23	77	8,596 2 30	2265	293,074 1 28						
1392	131,549 0 23	90	10,272 2 30	2713	350,465 1 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
337	19,876 2 19	25	1,317 2 0	649	40,151 0 3	56,203	1,402	250	144,200	.....	320,916 2 23
51	4,864 0 0	2	219 0 0	91	9,654 0 0						
215	14,363 0 0	26	1,765 0 0	473	33,160 0 0						
243	13,419 0 28	72	3,956 1 32	625	35,896 2 20						
846	52,522 3 7	125	7,257 3 32	1838	118,861 2 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	5,680 0 0	11	1,945 0 0	125	20,963 0 0	24,440	21,740	.....	1,200	160	68,503 0 0
...						
43	5,680 0 0	11	1,945 0 0	125	20,963 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

§ ¶ See notes at foot of page 91.

LANDS INQUIRY.

STATEMENT showing the Area of Land alienated to 31st December, 1882,

County.		Area alienated by												
Name.	Area.	Land District.	Section 13.*			Section 14.†		Section 19.‡						
			No. of C.P's	Area.		No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.					
	acres.			a.	r.	p.		a.	r.	p.				
Werunda.....	1,914,880	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	20	2,370	0	0	...	...	...	...
		Bourke .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			20	2,370	0	0	...	...	...	...
Woore	1,720,080	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bourke .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westmoreland.....	1,259,600	Hartley (Lithgow)...	176	9,891	3	13	66	3,953	2	0				
		Goulburn	38	2,690	0	0	...	...	...	...
		Camden	57	2,819	0	0	...	...	...	...
		Bathurst	150	10,129	2	38	84	8,187	1	14				
			421	25,530	2	11	150	12,140	3	14				
White	1,269,760	Coonabarabran	6	340	0	0	...	...	...	...
		Narrabri	56	13,420	3	0	3	506	3	0		
			62	13,760	3	0	3	506	3	0		
Windeyer	1,976,320	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	4	1,040	0	0	...	...	...	...
		Wentworth	7	1,170	0	0	...	...	...	...
			11	2,210	0	0	...	...	...	...
Wynyard.....	1,116,160	Wagga Wagga	515	98,198	3	0	4	180	0	0				
		Tumut	384	41,611	0	13	90	9,536	0	0				
		Gundagai	380	46,222	0	0	24	2,500	0	0				
			1,279	186,031	3	13	118	12,216	0	0				
Young	1,761,280	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	60	11,895	0	0	17	3,140	0	0				
Yanda	2,031,760	Bourke	14	3,730	0	0	2	120	0	0		
Yancowinna	1,607,680	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	2	240	0	0	2	640	0	0				
Yantara	2,078,720	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	...	...	...	...	2	80	0	0
Yungnulgra.....	1,802,240	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	2	80	0	0	4	220	0	0				
(Unknown) .....	.....	Mitchell (Wilcannia)	15	1,250	0	0	1	40	0	0			
TOTALS.....			56916	8,928,364	1	22	5,042	1,000,736	0	15	1,809	175,088	3	33

* † ‡ See notes at foot of page 90.

STATISTICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS.

in each County of the Colony of New South Wales—continued.

Conditional Purchase.						Area sold by auction or after auction purchase.	Area sold by virtue of improvements.	Area alienated by virtue of Volunteer land certificates.	Area alienated prior to 1862.	Area sold under pre-emptive right.	Total area alienated.
Section 21. §		Section 22. ||		Totals.							
No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.	No. of C.P's	Area.						
10	a. r. p. 1,110 0 0	1	a. r. p. 100 0 0	31	a. r. p. 3,580 0 0	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a. r. p.
...						
10	1,110 0 0	1	100 0 0	31	3,580 0 0	1,000	8,600	.....	.....	.....	13,180 0 0
...						
...						
137	7,095 3 0	71	3,719 0 23	459	25,040 0 36						
28	1,702 0 0	10	496 0 0	76	4,888 0 0						
39	2,249 2 0	12	553 0 0	108	5,621 2 0						
225	13,364 1 0	85	5,483 1 0	546	37,474 2 12						
429	24,411 2 0	178	10,251 1 23	1189	73,024 1 8	12,637	100	100	75,500	.....	161,361 1 8
...	.....	...	.....	6	340 0 0						
36	5,005 3 0	...	.....	95	18,933 1 0						
36	5,005 3 0	...	.....	101	19,273 1 0	12,800	1,400	.....	1,000	320	34,793 1 0
2	280 0 0	...	.....	6	1,320 0 0						
4	492 0 0	...	.....	11	1,662 0 0						
6	772 0 0	...	.....	17	2,982 0 0	9,600	3,440	.....	.....	.....	16,022 0 0
710	71,520 3 0	42	6,204 3 0	1271	176,104 1 0						
549	34,815 3 0	32	2,433 0 0	1055	88,395 3 13						
645	42,159 0 0	48	4,023 0 0	1098	94,984 0 0						
1904	148,495 2 0	122	12,660 3 0	3424	359,484 0 13	17,117	6,200	6,700	23,000	10,421	422,922 0 13
21	3,305 0 0	3	280 0 0	101	18,620 0 0	17,600	2,100	100	.....	640	39,060 0 0
7	1,020 0 0	1	560 0 0	24	5,430 0 0	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	6,530 0 0
...	.....	...	.....	13	1,282 0 0	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	1,482 0 0
1	40 0 0	...	.....	3	120 0 0	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	320 0 0
2	80 0 0	...	.....	8	380 0 0	.....	2,300	.....	.....	.....	2,680 0 0
1	40 0 0	...	.....	21	1,490 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,490 0 0
60129	4,849,942 1 11	5675	467,745 1 5	129,571	15,421,877 0 6	10,995,120	2,305,938	144,000	6,365,100	246,306	35,478,341 0 6

§ || See notes at foot of page 91.

RETURN No. 2.

RETURN of Conditional Purchases applied for under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, during each year from 1862 to 1882.

SECTIONS 13 AND 14.

Year in which selected.	Void or cancelled.			Forfeited.			Lapsed.			Standing good according to Registers.						Total.								
	Number.	Area.		Number.	Area.		Number.	Area.		Transferred.		Remaining in names of original holders.		Number.	Area.									
		a.	r.		p.	a.		r.	p.	a.	r.	p.	Number.		Area.	Number.	Area.							
																		Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.			
1862	425	38,535	0	0	162	10,189	0	0	419	31,580	0	16	1,240	105,990	1	19	1,209	101,685	0	19	3,455	287,979	2	14
1863	282	28,335	0	0	178	13,786	1	26	394	31,008	1	25	996	77,372	1	21	634	44,121	1	37	2,484	194,623	2	29
1864	131	9,844	1	0	258	19,064	3	0	176	11,587	3	0	729	55,145	1	0	437	31,330	3	0	1,731	126,972	3	0
1865	139	13,262	1	0	250	18,125	0	8	155	13,361	0	36	645	44,068	0	23	405	26,364	0	21	1,594	115,180	3	8
1866	303	33,255	2	0	629	44,809	3	0	222	18,387	0	0	1,298	128,075	1	0	724	67,968	2	0	3,176	292,496	0	0
1867	179	15,547	1	0	244	15,340	1	0	136	10,291	1	0	1,020	95,673	2	16	548	44,838	1	0	2,127	181,690	2	16
1868	152	21,558	0	0	207	13,524	0	0	125	9,931	0	0	1,031	85,044	0	0	553	47,590	0	0	2,068	177,647	0	0
1869	250	23,541	1	36	245	14,801	3	0	176	12,953	2	0	1,510	152,064	3	8	851	75,928	0	8	3,032	279,289	2	12
1870	167	14,187	1	20	209	16,588	0	0	140	12,203	0	0	1,331	122,077	1	32	774	62,210	2	18	2,621	227,266	1	30
1871	195	18,277	2	0	221	14,736	1	0	221	14,757	2	0	1,279	124,117	1	26	838	70,926	0	0	2,754	242,814	2	26
1872	344	35,894	3	5	741	71,372	2	0	376	40,202	0	0	1,829	219,248	0	30	1,190	127,337	2	19	4,480	494,055	0	14
1873	797	117,879	0	29	1,089	141,839	1	8	1,015	135,650	0	0	2,777	387,732	0	17	1,984	231,654	1	11	7,662	1,014,754	3	25
1874	1,096	166,339	2	31	889	132,170	2	37	1,204	182,624	1	9	2,779	418,596	2	16	2,065	274,893	2	10	8,033	1,174,624	3	23
1875	1,309	210,834	1	18	714	89,906	0	0	989	120,924	3	0	2,661	454,639	1	12	1,971	283,884	3	3	7,644	1,160,189	0	33
1876	1,092	253,198	3	0	250	45,686	2	0	500	97,812	2	0	2,556	666,983	1	0	1,438	266,730	3	0	5,836	1,330,411	3	0
1877	852	182,739	0	0	209	41,373	1	0	553	88,061	0	0	2,128	490,051	0	0	1,450	225,389	1	0	5,192	1,027,613	2	0
1878	683	130,283	2	0	268	43,385	3	0	307	41,760	2	0	2,011	416,813	1	0	1,831	287,089	0	0	5,100	919,332	0	0
1879	461	67,920	0	0	129	12,580	3	0	72	7,352	0	0	1,090	225,759	0	0	1,535	242,362	2	0	3,287	555,974	1	0
1880, to 24 May	203	31,362	0	33	26	3,181	0	0	2	80	0	0	329	64,584	1	32	953	159,219	3	0	1,513	258,427	1	25
1880, from 25 "	281	56,135	0	27	17	2,283	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	5,418	0	0	1,560	337,503	0	32	1,883	401,339	1	19
1881	656	168,410	2	0	13	2,562	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	7,260	0	0	4,690	1,240,514	1	0	5,382	1,418,747	2	0
1882	263	59,933	2	0	11	7,040	0	0	1	208	1	0	3	280	0	0	5,155	1,443,507	0	0	5,433	1,510,968	3	0
	10,260	1,697,274	0	39	6,959	774,346	2	39	7,183	880,736	0	6	29,290	4,346,993	3	12	32,795	5,693,048	3	18	86,487	13,392,399	2	34

No. 2—continued.

SECTION 19.

Year in which selected.	Void or cancelled.		Forfeited.		Lapsed.		Standing good according to Registers.				Total.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Transferred.		Remaining in names of original holders.		Number.	Area.
							Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.		
1862	10	a. 1,746 r. 0 p. 0	4	a. 630 r. 0 p. 0	2	a. 90 r. 0 p. 0	12	a. 1,894 r. 0 p. 0	7	a. 1,152 r. 0 p. 0	35	a. 5,512 r. 0 p. 0
1863	4	551 0 0	.....	.....	12	2,865 0 0	11	614 3 0	.....	.....	27	4,030 3 0
1864	4	2,092 3 0	.....	.....	4	210 0 0	.....	.....	3	320 0 0	11	2,622 3 0
1865	8	1,200 0 0	2	80 0 0	11	817 0 0	3	194 0 0	1	40 0 0	25	2,331 0 0
1866	3	860 0 0	.....	.....	11	700 0 0	1	50 0 0	8	1,990 0 0	23	3,600 0 0
1867	8	1,338 1 20	.....	.....	6	260 0 0	7	1,470 0 0	1	40 0 0	22	3,108 1 20
1868	1	320 0 0	.....	.....	2	80 0 0	10	860 0 0	5	380 0 0	18	1,640 0 0
1869	4	280 0 0	2	100 0 0	12	819 0 0	22	1,456 0 0	7	487 0 0	47	3,142 0 0
1870	3	120 0 0	.....	.....	2	120 0 0	5	417 3 0	5	985 0 0	15	1,642 3 0
1871	7	612 0 0	.....	.....	15	780 0 0	5	379 0 0	5	370 0 0	32	2,141 0 0
1872	126	7,939 0 0	8	520 0 0	234	12,082 0 0	43	4,991 0 0	11	980 0 0	422	26,512 0 0
1873	39	4,777 0 0	.....	.....	77	4,595 0 0	12	710 0 0	7	590 0 0	135	10,672 0 0
1874	24	9,261 0 0	1	200 0 0	54	7,251 0 0	30	5,110 0 0	25	3,665 0 0	134	25,487 0 0
1875	22	4,679 0 0	4	408 0 0	63	8,108 0 0	17	2,008 0 0	42	7,250 2 0	148	22,453 2 0
1876	44	2,905 2 0	2	279 0 0	100	8,040 1 0	26	1,516 3 0	40	2,583 3 0	212	15,325 1 0
1877	30	8,563 0 0	2	100 0 0	101	5,924 0 0	21	1,003 0 0	39	2,600 0 0	193	18,190 0 0
1878	35	2,853 0 0	1	120 0 0	34	2,943 0 0	16	1,930 3 0	28	2,010 3 0	114	9,857 2 0
1879	13	637 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3,920 3 0	37	2,590 0 0	62	7,147 3 0
1880, to 24 May	33	3,165 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,000 0 0	24	1,489 0 0	67	5,654 1 0
1880, from 25 "	77	5,984 1 0	2	164 0 0	.....	.....	36	5,042 0 0	101	7,922 3 0	216	19,113 0 0
1881	114	14,341 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	3,980 2 0	334	29,250 1 0	483	47,571 3 0
1882	67	4,843 0 0	.....	.....	1	182 2 0	89	7,772 0 0	606	61,899 0 0	763	74,696 2 0
	676	79,068 0 20	28	2,601 0 0	741	55,866 3 0	423	46,320 1 0	1,336	128,595 0 0	3,204	312,451 0 20

STATISTICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS.

No. 2—*continua.*

SECTION 21.

Year in which selected.	Void or cancelled.			Forfeited.			Lapsed.			Standing good according to Registers.						Total.								
	Number.	Area.		Number.	Area.		Number.	Area.		Transferred.			Remaining in names of original holders.			Number.	Area.							
										Number.	Area.		Number.	Area.										
		a.	r.		p.	a.		r.	p.		a.	r.		p.	a.		r.	p.	a.	r.	p.			
1862	63	4,444	1	0	24	1,136	0	0	57	3,904	0	0	203	11,793	1	18	169	9,998	2	24	516	31,276	1	2
1863	85	4,532	2	1	23	1,180	0	0	128	6,695	3	24	339	28,240	1	0	224	11,916	1	18	799	52,565	0	3
1864	31	1,780	2	0	30	2,674	3	0	49	2,866	2	0	235	13,584	3	0	153	8,226	2	0	498	29,133	0	0
1865	62	3,471	1	0	32	1,440	0	0	19	952	0	0	206	10,778	3	25	130	6,721	2	29	449	23,363	3	14
1866	91	5,871	1	0	51	2,661	0	0	48	3,059	1	0	412	23,081	1	0	304	17,339	3	0	906	52,012	2	0
1867	62	3,438	3	20	12	815	0	0	32	2,451	0	0	392	21,947	1	24	267	14,080	0	0	765	42,732	1	4
1868	72	3,535	0	0	14	840	0	0	24	1,137	0	0	554	31,175	0	0	307	15,978	0	0	971	52,665	0	0
1869	147	8,466	3	0	18	1,019	0	0	55	3,509	3	0	886	54,441	0	32	604	33,919	0	0	1,710	101,355	2	32
1870	155	8,031	0	0	12	657	0	0	55	2,587	1	0	874	49,111	2	27	580	30,662	0	24	1,676	91,049	0	11
1871	153	8,422	1	0	72	3,555	0	0	109	5,328	1	0	793	43,929	0	0	556	31,041	2	0	1,683	92,276	0	0
1872	256	15,264	3	17	125	7,447	0	0	193	11,859	1	0	1,439	83,803	1	0	1,101	61,326	0	12	3,114	179,700	1	29
1873	531	35,403	3	37	297	17,613	2	28	330	22,792	3	0	2,266	141,780	1	20	1,711	99,311	1	24	5,135	316,902	0	29
1874	648	43,285	3	0	186	12,523	2	0	461	26,003	1	9	2,431	163,528	1	21	2,021	121,793	0	12	5,747	367,134	0	2
1875	888	73,860	1	31	258	16,656	0	0	339	23,068	3	0	2,695	223,222	0	19	2,276	158,964	0	25	6,456	495,771	1	35
1876	865	87,377	2	0	56	5,356	0	0	173	12,944	3	0	2,784	281,145	1	0	2,283	188,983	3	0	6,161	575,807	1	0
1877	798	80,524	0	0	58	5,022	2	0	252	20,681	3	0	2,566	253,038	3	0	2,322	226,475	3	0	5,996	585,742	3	0
1878	959	91,226	0	0	70	6,533	0	0	208	16,728	1	0	2,467	222,434	2	0	2,942	234,629	1	0	6,646	571,551	0	0
1879	511	44,424	1	0	31	2,588	0	0	43	3,429	0	0	1,275	108,955	0	0	1,925	150,111	2	0	3,785	309,507	3	0
1880, to 24 May	281	26,379	1	12	8	752	0	0	1	80	0	0	447	39,606	0	0	927	80,336	2	23	1,664	147,153	3	35
1880, from 25 "	475	47,583	0	25	19	1,608	0	0	6	330	2	0	605	64,828	1	2	1,632	162,113	0	35	2,737	276,463	0	22
1881	1,050	104,538	3	0	18	2,627	1	0	6	934	0	0	1,128	122,339	0	0	5,374	560,902	3	0	7,576	791,341	3	0
1882	563	52,848	0	0	13	1,070	0	0	1	250	0	0	403	50,004	3	0	6,797	638,089	0	0	7,777	742,261	3	0
	8,746	754,709	2	23	1,427	95,774	2	28	2,589	171,593	0	33	25,400	2,042,768	1	28	34,605	2,862,920	0	26	72,767	5,927,766	0	18

No. 2—continued.

SECTION 22.

Year in which selected.	Void or cancelled.			Forfeited.			Lapsed.			Standing good according to Registers.						Total.								
	Number.	Area.		Number.	Area.		Number.	Area.		Transferred.			Remaining in names of original holders.			Number.	Area.							
										Number.	Area.		Number.	Area.										
											Number.	a.		r.	p.				Number.	a.	r.	p.		
1862	91	a.	r.	p.	18	a.	r.	p.	73	a.	r.	p.	96	a.	r.	p.	267	a.	r.	p.	545	a.	r.	p.
1863	43	6,673	1	0	18	1,324	0	0	73	4,205	1	0	96	6,235	0	0	267	16,074	2	27	545	34,512	0	27
1864	9	2,675	0	0	9	403	0	0	42	2,111	3	0	52	2,501	0	36	95	5,380	3	16	241	13,071	3	12
1865	8	500	0	0	3	120	0	0	14	1,085	0	0	33	1,949	0	0	58	2,783	0	0	117	6,437	0	0
1866	23	704	0	0	4	167	0	0	11	542	2	0	25	1,153	0	0	65	3,600	0	32	113	6,166	2	32
1867	14	1,374	2	0	4	280	0	0	13	717	0	0	49	2,749	3	0	85	4,722	1	0	174	9,843	2	0
1868	16	928	0	0	5	411	0	0	5	243	1	0	25	1,515	3	0	41	2,281	1	0	90	5,379	1	0
1869	25	871	0	0	5	280	0	0	2	140	0	0	25	1,481	0	0	85	4,202	0	0	133	6,974	0	0
1870	21	1,248	3	0	2	140	0	0	7	290	0	0	53	3,715	2	0	125	7,456	0	0	212	12,850	1	0
1871	28	1,171	0	0	1	40	0	0	2	100	0	0	35	1,894	0	0	102	6,050	2	22	161	9,255	2	22
1872	49	1,228	1	0	11	1,080	0	0	22	1,410	0	0	39	2,535	2	0	121	6,480	3	21	221	12,734	2	21
1873	92	3,459	0	0	2	120	0	0	7	620	0	0	59	3,892	0	0	135	8,073	1	15	252	16,164	1	15
1874	121	13,968	0	0	2	80	0	0	17	2,106	1	0	83	5,285	3	0	183	10,841	3	23	377	32,281	3	23
1875	119	13,161	1	13	1	80	0	0	39	5,169	0	0	117	9,260	3	0	240	16,385	3	22	518	44,056	3	35
1876	124	11,905	1	0	10	646	0	0	34	2,818	1	0	129	13,233	1	0	296	24,848	2	8	588	53,451	1	8
1877	109	13,179	0	0	7	957	0	0	21	1,145	2	0	118	15,776	3	0	325	29,751	2	0	595	60,809	3	0
1878	128	10,957	3	0	12	1,109	3	0	26	2,449	3	0	88	10,831	2	0	363	31,608	3	0	598	56,957	2	0
1879	67	12,764	3	0	8	887	2	0	25	1,476	0	0	90	9,781	3	0	512	46,656	1	0	763	71,566	1	0
1880, to 24 May	20	7,088	0	0	4	440	0	0	6	330	0	0	40	5,491	3	0	317	23,929	2	0	434	37,279	1	0
1880, from 25 "	41	1,789	1	0	3	326	0	0	1	50	0	0	12	1,799	1	0	129	11,042	1	0	165	15,006	3	0
1881	99	4,743	3	0	1	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,415	3	0	193	15,719	0	4	249	21,918	2	4
1882	100	14,881	0	0	5	370	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3,816	0	0	476	56,605	0	0	604	75,672	2	0
		11,223	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	160	0	0	6	1,460	0	0	527	55,127	0	0	634	67,970	1	0
	1,347	136,494	0	13	117	9,301	3	0	368	-27,169	2	0	1,212	107,774	0	36	4,740	389,620	2	30	7,784	670,360	0	39

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STATISTICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS.

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RETURN NO. 3.

SHOWING the average period between the date of application and date of voiding of all void Conditional Purchases in certain districts, applied for during the years 1878 to 1882 inclusively.

District.	No. of Void Conditional Purchases.	Period, in months, between date of Selection and date of Voiding.
Albury	167	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balranald	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bathurst	168	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bourke	41	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cooma	361	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dubbo	133	9
Eden	38	15
Forbes	239	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gundagai	242	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gunnedah	73	9
Hay	55	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Macleay River	129	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Moree	24	5
Musclebrook	25	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Murrurundi	71	7
Richmond River (Casino)	121	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do. (Lismore)	94	7
Tenterfield	105	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Walgett	44	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

Total number of void C.Ps.=2,155.

Average period between date of application and date of voiding=8 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.

RETURN NO. 4.

STATEMENT showing the Revenue derived from CONDITIONAL PURCHASES under the CROWN LANDS ALIENATION ACTS, from 1862 to 1882.

Year.	Deposits of 25 per cent.	Refunds.	Net Deposits.	Balances of 75 per cent.	Balances paid under the Act of 1861.	Instalments paid under Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875.	Balance still due.	Interest paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862	88,888 4 5	4,100 2 6	84,788 1 11	254,364 5 9	.....	.....	} 5,499,522 13 2	.....
1863	63,902 11 4	5,146 11 4	58,756 0 0	176,268 0 0	.....	.....		.....
1864	41,679 4 10	5,833 10 8	35,845 14 2	107,537 2 6	.....	.....		.....
1865	37,862 10 1	4,403 8 4	33,459 1 9	100,377 5 3	34,393 17 1	.....		6,548 11 7
1866	89,663 6 2	5,986 14 2	83,676 12 0	251,029 16 0	22,994 6 6	.....		12,456 10 9
1867	59,500 17 10	11,051 14 5	48,452 3 5	145,356 10 3	13,382 19 0	.....		15,002 10 1
1868	59,879 4 6	8,451 3 6	51,428 1 0	154,284 3 0	10,601 17 5	.....		18,129 10 4
1869	99,332 3 4	7,902 10 10	91,429 12 6	274,288 17 6	19,525 16 6	.....		24,360 8 7
1870	93,749 14 4	8,117 3 5	85,632 10 11	256,897 12 9	18,348 3 2	.....		30,057 19 7
1871	89,608 15 0	7,552 16 2	82,055 18 10	246,167 16 6	17,396 11 5	.....		38,001 13 9
1872	187,396 11 6	9,386 4 2	178,010 7 4	534,031 2 0	24,692 8 1	.....		45,676 3 5
1873	347,929 13 7	14,345 4 11	333,584 8 8	1,000,753 6 0	38,354 0 4	.....		54,402 3 3
1874	396,570 9 10	32,712 0 6	363,858 9 4	1,091,575 8 0	43,642 12 6	.....		63,344 8 1
1875	439,169 11 1	36,325 0 3	402,844 10 10	1,208,533 12 6	58,609 12 10	.....		75,918 14 10
1876	496,053 8 2	74,369 13 0	421,683 15 2	1,265,051 5 6	61,699 18 9	7,134 2 8		1,196,217 4 1
1877	424,953 19 3	95,412 17 4	329,541 1 11	988,623 5 9	61,070 17 2	10,781 18 4		99,328 14 8
1878	399,436 13 11	80,289 15 5	319,146 18 6	957,440 15 6	47,182 13 8	23,774 16 9		916,770 10 3
1879	231,116 6 2	83,193 7 6	147,922 18 8	443,768 16 0	37,030 9 7	87,292 13 1		886,483 5 1
1880	290,587 5 1	57,403 17 4	233,183 7 9	699,550 3 3	41,911 6 10	113,534 18 8	319,445 13 4	
1881	592,965 16 1	72,474 19 8	520,490 16 5	1,561,472 9 3	92,009 1 9	129,546 17 1	544,103 17 9	
1882	621,617 1 11	92,804 9 6	528,812 12 5	1,586,437 17 3	109,676 12 5	129,921 0 7	1,339,916 10 5	
	5,151,866 8 5	717,263 4 11	4,434,603 3 6	13,303,809 10 6	752,523 5 0	501,986 7 2	*12,049,299 18 4	1,686,939 10 11

* From amount of "Balances still due," as per above Statement
Deduct balances on Forfeited and Lapsed Selections £12,049,299 18 4
1,556,893 0 0
Sum actually owing by Conditional Purchasers £10,492,406 18 4

RETURN NO. 5.

STATEMENT showing the Revenue derived from the Sale of Crown Land during each year from 1862 to 1882.

Year.			Amount.			Year.			Amount.		
			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
1862	...	...	212,750	15	10	1874	...	...	1,111,040	19	2
1863	...	...	184,404	2	6	1875	...	...	1,703,392	2	6
1864	...	...	106,751	16	5	1876	...	...	2,349,780	10	3
1865	...	...	208,676	0	10	1877	...	...	2,741,326	15	5
1866	...	...	254,845	10	7	1878	...	...	1,861,453	1	11
1867	...	...	250,267	15	2	1879	...	...	1,260,241	16	0
1868	...	...	256,077	18	5	1880	...	...	1,312,810	11	11
1869	...	...	311,384	13	5	1881	...	...	2,396,392	15	4
1870	...	...	241,360	9	7	1882	...	...	2,351,226	6	11
1871	...	...	253,804	13	9						
1872	...	...	425,899	14	9						
1873	...	...	828,906	14	5						
						Total	...	...	£20,622,795	5	1

RETURN NO. 6.

SHOWING the Rental obtained from the occupation of Crown Lands during each year, from 1862 to 1882 inclusive.

Year.	Pre-emptive and Annual Auction Leases.	Rents and Assessments of Runs.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862	95,486 7 10	96,998 1 9	192,484 9 7
1863	79,962 3 11	87,509 6 1	167,471 10 0
1864	89,900 6 5	89,010 5 10	178,910 12 3
1865	.....	303,872 1 3	303,872 1 3
1866	.....	270,822 8 0	270,822 8 0
1867	.....	262,534 10 4	262,534 10 4
1868	.....	255,931 0 1	255,931 0 1
1869	22,348 1 9	219,779 10 7	242,127 12 4
1870	22,394 19 1	184,174 12 5	206,569 11 6
1871	23,753 11 5	177,756 15 4	201,515 6 9
1872	26,591 0 8	175,768 2 5	202,359 3 1
1873	30,454 14 5	178,025 19 8	208,480 14 1
1874	33,416 3 1	179,600 3 4	213,016 6 5
1875	37,564 19 10	178,438 15 1	216,003 14 11
1876	48,016 15 11	169,263 0 0	217,279 15 11
1877	48,867 11 0	175,088 10 6	223,956 1 6
1878	47,606 18 2	160,506 14 8	208,113 12 10
1879	46,946 18 7	152,847 17 4	199,794 15 11
1880	52,426 13 9	160,480 16 11	212,907 10 8
1881	59,127 12 3	218,550 19 6	277,678 11 9
1882	61,846 15 1	335,949 18 6	397,796 13 7
	826,716 13 2	4,032,909 9 7	4,859,626 2 9

During the years 1865 to 1868 no distinction was made in the Treasury Books between "Rents and Assessments of Runs" and "Pre-emptive and Annual Auction Leases."

RETURN No. 7.

SHOWING the Revenue derived during each year from 1862 to 1882, from the Sale and Occupation of Crown Lands.

Year.	Sale.	Occupation.	Total revenue.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862	212,750 15 10	192,484 9 7	405,235 5 5
1863	184,404 2 6	167,471 10 0	351,875 12 6
1864	106,751 16 5	178,910 12 3	285,662 8 8
1865	208,676 0 10	303,872 1 3	512,548 2 1
1866	254,845 10 7	270,822 8 0	525,667 18 7
1867	250,267 15 2	262,534 10 4	512,802 5 6
1868	256,077 18 5	255,931 0 1	512,008 18 6
1869	311,384 13 5	242,127 12 4	553,512 5 9
1870	241,360 9 7	206,569 11 6	447,930 1 1
1871	253,804 13 9	201,515 6 9	455,320 0 6
1872	425,899 14 9	202,359 3 1	628,258 17 10
1873	828,906 14 5	208,480 14 1	1,037,387 8 6
1874	1,111,040 19 2	213,016 6 5	1,324,057 5 7
1875	1,703,392 2 6	216,003 14 11	1,919,395 17 5
1876	2,349,780 10 3	217,279 15 11	2,567,060 6 2
1877	2,741,326 15 5	223,956 1 6	2,965,282 16 11
1878	1,861,453 1 11	208,113 12 10	2,069,566 14 9
1879	1,260,241 16 0	199,794 15 11	1,460,036 11 11
1880	1,312,810 11 11	212,907 10 8	1,525,718 2 7
1881	2,396,392 15 4	277,678 11 9	2,674,071 7 1
1882	2,351,226 6 11	397,796 13 7	2,749,023 0 6
Totals ...	20,622,795 5 1	4,859,626 2 9	*25,482,421 7 10

* Exclusively of receipts from Mining Occupations, Quit Rents, Timber Licenses, Fees on Transfer of Runs, Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title Deeds, Survey Fees, and other Miscellaneous Collections, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of £828,720 Os. 7d.

RETURN No. 8.

NUMBER of Freeholders of areas from 40 acres to 40,001 acres and upwards, in each Electorate of the Colony

Acres	Albany	Angle	Bradwood.	Balmann	Bathurst	Bahannah	Burnow.	Boutke	The Bogan	Canterbury.	Camden	Clarence.	Carrooa	Central Can-berland.	Durham	Eden	Forbes	Grafton.	Gloucester	Glen Innes	Goulburn.	Glenfell	Gundagai.	Gunnedah	The Gwydu	The Glebe	The Upper Hunter	The Hastings and Manning	The Humc	Hartley.	The Hawkes-bury	The Hunter	Illawarra	Inverell	Kraana	The Macleay
40 to 50	22	26	49	1		11	21	28	73		119	87	94	105	28	93	29	31	60	34	3	16	30	24	35	111	198	34	62	57	33	44	42	26	91	
51 to 100	34	155	71			9	37	15	90		195	159	129	119	63	134	49	28	79	43	4	48	44	30	36	95	266	70	72	94	48	75	74	58	166	
101 to 200	36	251	76			11	60	20	110		235	133	192	76	79	195	52	62	43	64	2	49	83	43	52	182	177	122	80	56	39	54	97	97	142	
201 to 300	18	141	41			7	38	3	55		129	44	119	32	35	123	26	30	21	39	1	25	61	22	30	109	67	76	36	24	18	16	39	37	49	
301 to 400	23	77	30			6	24	16	89		74	19	84	23	29	94	38	27	10	26		27	67	16	34	90	31	116	23	17	15	1	26	8	28	
401 to 500	12	69	18			5	23	5	35		41	12	46	12	9	49	14	8	3	17	1	16	42	16	11	37	16	58	7	11	7	4	10	3	13	
501 to 600	8	41	5			4	13		17		22	1	33	8	5	37	17	8	5	10		16	19	12	9	30	9	38	6	4	6	3	11	2	13	
601 to 700	8	35	7			37	9	18	87		16	3	39	6	10	32	34	5	7	16		56	44	23	32	44	8	126	6	2	5	1	17		7	
701 to 800	3	20	8			3	11	2	11		6	2	15	2	3	19	4	2		4		4	14	6	5	2	2	16	5	1	2	2	9		4	
801 to 900	2	13	3			2	13		2		7	1	3	4	5	17	10	2		4		4	17	5	3	10	6	13	1	3	3		2	1	4	
901 to 1,000	2	21	4			1	9	3	7		10	2	14	3	5	19	8	4	2	2		11	18	3	4	7	6	22		2	2		3		3	
1,001 to 1,500	7	42	11			9	18	2	24	1	18	3	16	4	13	38	3		5	9		20	31	18	18	40	5	54	11	5	5	2	15		3	
1,501 to 2,000	4	21	2			3	10	5	20		15		8	4	7	17	6	1	3	5		9	17	7	6	15	4	19	4	1	5		4		3	
2,001 to 3,000	5	15	6			8	6	1	11		8		7	3	9	10	5	1	1	3		19	20	12	15	16	5	20		4	3	1	7	1	1	
3,001 to 4,000		7	4			1	6	1	4		8		7	1	4	2	2	1	3	3		6	7	7	5	6	1	10	2	1	2		6		1	
4,001 to 5,000		6					1	1	6		4		2		5	2	4		2	1		8	2	3	1	4	1	9					3			
5,001 to 7,500		6	2			5	6	2	6		1				6		5			1		6	5	3	5	9	1	8	1		2				1	
7,501 to 10,000		6	2			2	4		5				5		4		1		1	3		4	5	3		9		5								
10,001 to 15,000	2	2	3			2	2	3	7		1		2			1	1	1		2		4	7	6	6		9	1	11	1			1			
15,001 to 20,000		3					1		2				3			1						5	2	1	5		6		1				1			
20,001 to 30,000		2				2			4				1			1						4	1	3	3		5		6				3			
30,001 to 40,000	1					2			2													2	1	3	4		3		2							
40,001 and upwards						15	1		2								1		1			3	1	8	1		2		6							
Totals	187	959	342	1		145	313	125	660	1	909	466	819	402	319	884	309	211	246	286	11	362	538	274	320		841	804	842	317	282	195	203	370	233	529

NUMBER of Freeholders of areas from 40 acres to 40,001 acres and upwards, in each Electorate of the Colony—continued.

Acres	East Manland	West Manland	Monaro	Morpeth	Molong	The Murray.	Mudgee	Past Macquarie	West Macquarie	The Murrumbidgee	The Namoi	The Nepean.	Newcastle	Newtown	New England	Northumberland	Orange	Paddington	Parramatta.	Patrick's Plains	Queanbeyan.	Redfern	The Richmond	Shoalhaven	St Leonards	East Sydney	South Sydney	West Sydney.	Tenterfield	Tumut	Tamworth	Wellington	Wentworth	Wollombi	Yass Plains	Young	Totals
40 to 50	10	45	56	72	15	164	57	12	53	27	19	4	87	27	40	4		37	54	2	122	85	23					51	37	60	62	32	109	36	56	3,175	
51 to 100	16	73	51	117	31	156	67	28	55	33	29	1	119	19	96	5		66	51	7	189	103	20					59	70	117	72	26	125	59	73	4,520	
101 to 200	14	130	13	173	44	198	78	64	109	32	49	2	166	14	155	1		39	85	2	221	146	10					58	78	114	110	18	119	112	82	5,406	
201 to 300	2	65	5	101	32	78	42	33	55	16	13	1	91	2	55			50	55		94	57	4					32	44	81	43	8	49	81	59	2,789	
301 to 400	3	91	2	36	72	56	28	20	87	13	9	1	99		53			25	41	1	61	24	2					22	45	69	51	21	12	71	60	2,254	
401 to 500	1	50	2	42	32	20	23	12	36	9	7		57	1	23	1		23	23		31	16	2					10	16	31	15	2	11	41	34	1,201	
501 to 600		42	1	27	34	15	10	4	44	11	9		40	1	10			11	16		18	10	2					6	12	15	11	3	11	28	20	823	
601 to 700	2	46	1	46	120	11	9	7	171	21	2		14	1	6			12	27		23	4	2					6	19	29	13	30	5	19	35	1,421	
701 to 800		19	1	9	9	12	1	4	14	3	2		22		9			6	19		8	1							8	12	4		3	10	14	377	
801 to 900	1	15		14	8	3	2	4	15	4	3		11		4			6	5		6	2	1						5	8	6	2	5	12	12	314	
901 to 1,000		14		4	9	10	3	2	11	5	3	1	16	1	5			2	3		2	2						5	9	9	5	2	5	12	8	345	
1,001 to 1,500	3	48	4	19	43	16	7	2	83	13	5		29	1	5			11			8	7	2					4	19	24	10	5	10	21	20	817	
1,501 to 2,000	3	31		8	24	8	7	1	37		5		15	1	3			8			4	4							7	11	4	2	2	19	12	441	
2,001 to 3,000		26	4	6	35	8	9	5	35	5	4		18		3			9			4	3						3	5	6	6	2	4	15	14	448	
3,001 to 4,000		10		2	24	4	4	1	15		2		7		6			4			2								3		1		1	10	8	212	
4,001 to 5,000		15			7	1	3	1	11				3	1				4			2								3		2		2	4	5	129	
5,001 to 7,500		14		2	9	3	1	1	14				9		4			3			1	3							5		6	2		9	6	173	
7,501 to 10,000		10		6			3		15		2		2	1				2			1							1	1		2		1	2	3	111	
10,001 to 15,000		6		4	4	4			11				13					5			3	1						2	1			3		3	9	144	
15,001 to 20,000		5		2	3	1		1	12				1		1			1			1										2	1	2	4	68		
20,001 to 30,000		4		1	5	2			9				2								2				1	1						1		4	67		
30,001 to 40,000					8	1			5				3								1													1	39		
40,001 and upwards		2			22				19										1		1													1	87		
Totals	55	761	140	691	590	771	354	202	916	192	163	10	1	824	70	508	11		325	379	12	805	468	68				259	387	586	424	161	416	567	540	25,361	

RETURN No. 9.

STATEMENT showing the number of, and the area represented by, Pre-emptive and Annual Auction Leases which have been renewed for the year 1883.

County.	Pre-emptive Leases		Auction Leases		County.	Pre-emptive Leases.		Auction Leases.	
	No.	Area	No.	Area		No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		acres.		acres.			acres.		acres.
Argyle	406	202,144	59	46,790	Jamison	172	331,275	.....	.....
Arrawatta	95	116,468	1	300	Kennedy	39	52,574	.....	.....
Ashburnham	270	189,529	.....	.....	Kilfera	8	7,040	.....	.....
Auckland	31	22,946	.....	.....	Killara	2	1,230	.....	.....
Bathurst	287	211,966	182	134,843	King	590	296,931	260	188,880
Baradine	64	80,702	8	6,023	Landsborough . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benarba	171	186,886	.....	.....	Leichhardt	220	260,222	.....	.....
Beresford	203	127,600	1	640	Lincoln	126	114,657	30	24,190
Bland	145	170,500	1	1,400	Livingstone	14	19,420	.....	.....
Blaxland	28	63,263	1	640	Macquarie	41	20,932	67	48,286
Bligh	420	311,626	369	255,838	Manara	1	450	.....	.....
Booroodarra . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	Menndie	4	2,280	.....	.....
Barrona . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mitchell	178	196,714	.....	.....
Bourke	119	129,015	.....	.....	Monteagle	170	121,341	.....	.....
Boyd	88	142,464	.....	.....	Mootwingee . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brisbane	439	316,803	42	30,026	Mossiel	26	64,721	.....	.....
Bucclench	162	120,836	.....	.....	Mouramba	3	1,590	.....	.....
Buckland	100	74,874	6	2,770	Murchison	121	106,573	3	1,240
Buller	38	26,421	.....	.....	Murray	460	298,491	62	46,310
Burnett	275	256,740	3	1,450	Nandewar	123	117,832	.....	.....
Cadell	10	14,100	3	2,789	Napier	70	56,939	3	1,562
Caira	217	256,670	.....	.....	Narran	31	29,283	1	1,920
Camden	64	30,694	51	40,060	Narromine	80	94,796	.....	.....
Canbelego	12	17,694	.....	.....	Nicholson	163	359,242	.....	.....
Clarence	30	15,168	20	14,342	Northumberland	26	12,878	6	5,060
Clarendon	86	68,831	.....	.....	Oxley	96	105,778	.....	.....
Clarke	80	53,107	.....	.....	Parry	39	52,952	.....	.....
Clive	85	59,853	.....	.....	Perry	6	6,432	.....	.....
Clyde	76	76,343	.....	.....	Phillip	175	111,492	56	38,530
Cook	32	37,206	44	30,090	Pottinger	300	357,476	2	1,230
Cooper	103	212,716	.....	.....	Poole . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Courallie	226	301,567	1	960	Raleigh . . . . .	.....	.....	4	2,560
Cowley	107	89,814	.....	.....	Rankin	3	840	.....	.....
Cowper	14	20,940	.....	.....	Richmond	15	13,448	44	29,850
Culgoa	3	3,600	.....	.....	Robmson	10	10,722	.....	.....
Cumberland	1	210	6	4,240	Rous	60	46,820	2	1,280
Cunningham	75	91,798	.....	.....	Roxburgh	242	147,134	311	216,931
Dampier	37	18,631	3	2,280	Sandon	136	100,195	8	5,420
Darling	186	142,764	14	9,184	Selwyn	134	115,145	8	7,620
Delalah . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stapylton	171	235,332	.....	.....
Denham	72	107,222	.....	.....	Sturt	63	210,430	1	960
Denison	42	62,734	2	1,700	St. Vincent	102	72,918	54	38,650
Dowling	71	109,188	.....	.....	Talla	16	20,760	.....	.....
Drake	72	78,645	.....	.....	Tara	24	28,341	.....	.....
Dudley	12	9,006	1	1,000	Townsend	61	78,958	.....	.....
Durham	324	243,880	84	57,025	Tandora	7	9,520	.....	.....
Evelyn . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tongowoka . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ewenmar	201	277,237	.....	.....	Thoulcanna . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finch	92	92,930	.....	.....	Urana	128	144,003	.....	.....
Fitzgerald . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ularara . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitzroy	39	24,852	25	16,970	Vernon	110	94,091	.....	.....
Flinders	4	4,740	.....	.....	Wakool	204	188,901	2	1,440
Forbes	243	230,412	7	6,016	Wallace	491	274,921	2	720
Farnell	1	1,920	.....	.....	Waljeers	64	85,119	.....	.....
Franklin	175	236,408	.....	.....	Waradgery	255	454,437	1	2,829
Georgiana	518	271,925	463	336,720	Wellesley	171	129,290	6	5,640
Gipps	101	157,776	18	13,040	Woore . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gloucester	83	49,883	107	85,970	Wellington	347	199,478	436	327,470
Gordon	131	123,937	40	32,410	White	7	8,285	.....	.....
Gough	243	150,662	.....	.....	Windeyer	4	2,435	.....	.....
Goulburn	184	146,624	5	4,410	Wynyard	302	212,961	1	400
Gowen	145	139,828	1	300	Westmoreland	300	126,311	263	194,150
Gregory	320	407,751	7	4,450	Wentworth	44	73,051	.....	.....
Gresham	6	3,851	.....	.....	Werunda	6	2,090	.....	.....
Gunderbooka	12	14,468	.....	.....	Yanda	8	12,120	.....	.....
Garden	169	116,697	3	3,010	Yancowinna	1	960	.....	.....
Hardinge	370	233,495	24	7,609	Young	12	14,140	.....	.....
Hawes	14	9,740	.....	.....	Yantara . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hume	39	24,731	.....	.....	Yungnulgra	1	120	.....	.....
Hunter	14	7,290	7	4,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inglis	63	45,795	3	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrara	3	4,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						15,331	13,965,013	3,245	2,355,033

RETURN No. 10.

EXPENDITURE.

ABSTRACT of approximate Expenditure of the undermentioned Heads of Service during the years 1862 to 1882 inclusive, and which is chargeable against the administration of the Crown Lands Acts of the Colony.

Head of Service.	Salaries.			Contingencies.			Total.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Department of Lands	313,644	0	4	155,459	0	0	469,103	16	6	
Survey of Lands	986,059	17	3	2,011,458	4	1	2,997,518	1	4	
Occupation of Lands	206,437	6	7	125,117	6	10	331,544	13	5	
Land Agents, Appraisers, and others.—Salaries, Commissions, and Contingent Expenses ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260,842	10	0
Miscellaneous Services ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,272	11	3
	£	1,506,141	4	2	2,292,035	7	1	4,100,281	12	6

RETURN showing approximately the Expenditure of Department of Lands during the years 1862 to 1882 inclusive, which is chargeable against the administration of the Crown Lands Acts of the Colony.

Year.	Salaries.			Contingencies.			Total.			Year.	Salaries.			Contingencies.			Total.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1862...	4,850	17	1	25	14	0	4,876	11	1	1874...	13,309	11	8	1,268	18	9	14,578	10	5	
1863...	5,492	4	4	12	4	10	5,504	9	2	1875...	14,654	0	4	3,343	4	0	17,997	4	4	
1864...	5,465	6	8	24	1	0	5,489	7	8	1876...	22,663	17	5	7,748	9	8	30,412	7	1	
1865...	5,138	10	4	231	4	0	5,369	14	4	1877...	25,347	8	6	18,262	13	2	43,610	1	8	
1866...	5,264	11	4	325	0	6	5,589	11	10	1878...	29,383	3	11	22,760	4	2	52,143	8	1	
1867...	5,556	16	5	401	5	0	5,958	1	5	1879...	27,859	7	3	31,698	4	8	59,557	11	11	
1868...	10,959	13	5	770	8	5	11,730	1	10	1880...	28,793	10	0	22,746	7	5	51,539	17	5	
1869...	10,961	11	11	657	13	2	11,619	5	1	1881...	28,525	8	6	22,993	16	4	51,519	4	10	
1870...	10,230	18	1	597	4	7	10,828	2	8	1882...	28,555	6	9	18,698	19	3	47,254	6	0	
1871...	9,640	18	9	693	3	2	10,334	1	11											
1872...	10,542	7	5	794	7	4	11,336	14	9		£	313,644	0	4	155,459	16	2	469,103	16	6
1873...	10,448	10	3	1,406	12	9	11,855	3	0											

RETURN showing approximately the Expenditure of Survey of Lands from year 1862 to 1882 inclusive, which is chargeable against the administration of the Crown Lands Acts of the Colony.

Year.	Salaries.			Contingencies.			Total.			Year.	Salaries.			Contingencies.			Total.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1862...	31,093	7	4	25,541	1	7	56,634	8	11	1874...	40,965	16	3	108,102	13	9	149,068	10	0	
1863...	31,880	17	9	25,709	1	8	57,589	19	5	1875...	50,396	6	2	138,559	16	5	188,956	2	7	
1864...	33,774	2	8	30,316	14	6	64,090	17	2	1876...	51,800	16	5	163,101	16	9	214,902	13	2	
1865...	36,184	11	10	32,661	6	7	68,845	18	5	1877...	55,978	6	7	193,217	10	9	249,195	17	4	
1866...	36,760	18	2	32,947	7	6	69,708	5	8	1878...	75,106	13	3	197,196	18	4	272,303	11	7	
1867...	37,788	5	0	36,479	9	5	74,267	14	5	1879...	71,680	12	7	181,826	10	4	253,507	2	11	
1868...	32,985	8	9	39,214	7	4	72,199	16	1	1880...	75,743	10	4	170,846	16	10	246,590	7	2	
1869...	33,313	6	11	38,015	16	6	71,329	3	5	1881...	74,453	9	10	187,476	4	4	261,929	14	2	
1870...	33,445	16	7	37,701	7	10	71,147	4	5	1882...	81,891	14	4	208,117	0	6	290,008	14	10	
1871...	31,775	10	1	37,377	1	5	69,152	11	6											
1872...	32,801	19	0	46,403	10	0	79,205	9	0		£	986,059	17	3	2,011,458	4	1	2,997,518	1	4
1873...	36,138	7	5	80,745	11	9	116,883	19	2											

RETURN No. 10—*continued.*

RETURN showing approximately the Expenditure of Occupation of Lands Branch from year 1862 to 1882 inclusive, which is chargeable against the administration of Crown Lands Acts of the Colony.

Year.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.	Year.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862...	6,531 11 8	2,370 2 9	8,901 14 5	1874...	8,793 2 7	2,552 9 1	11,345 11 8
1863...	9,476 19 0	3,320 7 6	12,797 6 6	1875...	9,345 8 10	5,275 12 1	14,621 0 11
1864...	9,815 15 3	1,735 19 6	11,551 14 9	1876...	10,044 8 11	6,826 3 7	16,870 12 6
1865...	10,485 2 11	13,518 1 7	24,003 4 6	1877...	10,101 10 6	9,393 5 10	19,494 16 4
1866...	10,592 14 8	6,403 15 6	16,996 10 2	1878...	10,548 16 7	10,615 12 10	21,164 9 5
1867...	10,266 16 7	2,629 13 5	12,896 10 0	1879...	13,953 4 0	8,315 6 6	22,268 10 6
1868...	10,383 3 8	4,420 1 1	14,803 4 9	1880...	14,252 9 9	10,223 18 11	24,476 8 8
1869...	10,550 14 9	4,036 16 10	14,587 11 7	1881...	8,665 16 8	12,604 13 1	21,270 9 9
1870...	8,249 15 0	5,144 17 6	13,394 12 6	1882...	10,441 8 1	10,661 7 3	21,102 15 4
1871...	7,708 18 10	2,559 0 19	10,267 19 8				
1872...	7,844 8 4	1,363 13 6	9,208 1 10	£	206,437 6 7	125,117 6 10	331,544 13 5
1873...	8,385 0 0	1,146 7 8	9,531 7 8				

RETURN showing approximately the Expenditure on account of Land Agents, Appraisers, and others, also for Miscellaneous Services of Departments under the control of the Secretary for Lands, during the years 1862 to 1882 inclusively, and which is chargeable against the administration of the Crown Lands Acts of the Colony.

Year.	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others.	Miscellaneous Services of all Departments of Secretary for Lands.	Year.	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others.	Miscellaneous Services of all Departments of Secretary for Lands.
	Salaries, Commissions, and Contingent Expenses.			Salaries, Commissions, and Contingent Expenses.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862	14,092 19 10	824 4 0	1874	11,567 17 1	2,230 10 9
1863	19,868 8 6	219 8 6	1875	17,957 6 8	4,364 6 8
1864	7,725 10 7	129 0 0	1876	18,483 12 8	3,339 9 5
1865	8,039 1 7	407 0 0	1877	18,275 11 0	1,297 7 9
1866	6,719 19 9	560 0 0	1878	19,065 8 4	1,798 14 5
1867	8,673 11 10	300 0 0	1879	15,728 10 8	5,260 4 5
1868	6,475 16 2	195 0 0	1880	18,214 19 9	3,267 19 0
1869	6,787 17 2	505 13 0	1881	21,813 3 4	2,785 17 10
1870	5,146 2 3	2,523 7 6	1882	14,113 14 0	6,180 7 2
1871	6,344 17 5	1,248 16 3			
1872	6,283 3 5	3,233 8 2	£	260,842 10 0	41,272 11 3
1873	9,464 18 0	601 16 5			

RETURN No. 11.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Mr. C. B. Brownrigg to Augustus Morris, Esq.

Sir,

Church and School Lands Office,
Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 31 January, 1883.

In compliance with the request of yourself and Mr. Ranken, conveyed in your letter of the 15th instant, to be furnished with a return of the Church and School Lands, showing the counties in which they are situated, the rents at which they are leased, and a report as to the general character of the lands, according to their localities, I have now the honor to forward herewith a return which I trust will meet your requirements.

A separate return has been prepared for each district, showing the area leased, the rental, average price per acre per annum, and the general character of the lands.

A general statement is also forwarded which shows the total area of Church and School Lands leased both as pastoral, farm, and building lots. Taking the pastoral and farm lots first, it will be seen that a total area of 218,357 acres are held under lease, realizing an annual rental of £6,350, or an average of 7d. per acre.

The conditions under which these lands are leased are as follows:—The lease is for seven years, at the annual rental derived at the sale, the lessee having the option of renewing for two further periods of seven years each at an increase of 20 per cent. on the last rental of each expiring term; it will therefore be seen that the rental of 7d. per acre per annum, and the two increases of 20 per cent. each, will, at the expiration of the twenty-one years, have yielded to the estate a revenue of 14s. 10d. per acre, with the benefit of the land and improvements thereon reverting to the estate.

These leases merely convey a grass right, and in the event of the lessee desiring to cut and remove timber for sale, or for any purpose other than for erecting buildings, fences, or other improvements on the land, he has to pay a licence fee of £1 per quarter for every man employed. Under the conditions referred to, the right is reserved to the Minister to grant permits for timber getters to cut on lands held under lease (pastoral), but as yet such right has not been exercised, nor would it be unless under extraordinary circumstances.

The Minister has also the right reserved to him to resume for roadways or for mining purposes any part of any leasehold, and in the event of the Minister and the lessee failing to arrange as to compensation, the matter is referred to arbitration, but in no case is the award to exceed three times the average price per acre paid on the whole leasehold.

With reference to the ninety-nine years leases, an area of 16a. 1r., partly within the city boundary and adjacent thereto, is leased for ninety-nine years, at an annual rental of £555, or £34 3s. 9d. per acre.

In 1881 an area of 210a. 3r. 25p. was leased for ninety-nine years, at an annual rental of £1,940 10s. 4d., or £9 4s. per acre. The principal conditions under which these lands are leased are:—

- 1st. That there is to be an increase of 10 per cent. added every twenty years to the rental derived, so that at the end of the term the estate will have obtained a revenue therefrom of £236,940 5s. 10.
- 2nd. That within the first five years of these leases the lessees must erect a stone or brick building of a value equal to £100 for each acre of land leased.

The gold leases are so few in number that reference to them is unnecessary.

In conclusion, I may add that if I can in any way be of further assistance to the Commission I will be only too happy to render my best efforts.

I have, &c.,

CROSBIE B. BROWNRIGG,
Officer in Charge.

1.

RETURN showing Church and School lands held under lease on the 31st December, 1882.

County.	Locality.	Area.		Annual Rental.			Average price per acre.			Remarks.
		ac.	r. p.	£	s.	d.	about	£	s.		d.
Bathurst.....	Bathurst	23,923	0 0	774	10	0	0	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	These lands are leased for seven years, with the option of two further renewals for periods of seven years each, at an increased rental of 20% on each of them.
„	Carcoar	47,887	0 0	2,881	9	1	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gloucester	Stroud	25,536	0 0	174	0	0	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
„	Dungog	60,154	0 0	469	5	0	0	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
„	Copeland	47,360	0 0	1,319	7	0	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	
St. Vincent	Braidwood	13,497	0 0	715	7	6	0	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leased for ninety-nine years, at an increase in the rental of 10% at the end of every twenty years. Leased for ninety-nine years without increase in rental.
Cumberland	Botany	210	3 25	1,940	10	4	9	4	0	
„	Petersham	16	1 0	555	0	0	34	3	9	

Total area of pastoral and agricultural land leased, 218,357 acres, at a rental (annual) of £6,333 18s. 7d., or at an average of nearly 7d. per acre.

2.

LANDS INQUIRY.

2.

Lands held under Lease, BATHURST DISTRICT, County Bathurst.

Area.	Annual Rental.	Average price per acre.	Remarks.
23,923 ac.	£ s. d. 774 10 0	About 7½d. per acre.	About 600 acres of this is fair agricultural land; two-thirds second-rate grazing; the remainder inferior grazing.

3.

Lands held under Lease, CARCOAR DISTRICT, County Bathurst.

Area.	Annual Rental.	Average price per acre.	Remarks.
47,887 ac.	£ s. d. 2,881 9 1	About 1s. 2½d. per acre.	About two-thirds consists of first-class grazing land; the remainder second class.

4.

Lands held under Lease, STROUD DISTRICT, County Gloucester.

Area.	Annual Rental.	Average price per acre.	Remarks.
25,536	£ s. d. 174 0 0	Slightly over 1½d. per acre.	About 200 acres suitable for agricultural purposes; the remainder consists of second-class grazing land.

5.

Lands held under Lease, DUNGOG DISTRICT, County Gloucester.

Area.	Annual rental.	Average price per acre.	Remarks.
60,154 ac.	£ s. d. 469 5 0	About ¾d. per acre.	About two-thirds of this land consists of second-rate grazing country; the remainder of rocky ranges and mountain brush.

Lands held under Lease, COPELAND DISTRICT, County Gloucester.

Area.	Annual rental.	Average price per acre.	Remarks.
47,360 ac.	£ s. d. 1,319 7 0	About 6½d. per acre nearly.	Consists of about 2,000 acres rich agricultural lands; of the remaining area about two-thirds is first-class grazing land, the residue second-class.

6.

Lands held under Lease, BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT, County St. Vincent.

Area.	Annual rental.	Average price per acre.	Remarks.
13,497 ac.	£ s. d. 715 7 6	About 1s. 0¾d. per acre.	Consists chiefly of second-rate grazing country.

7.

Lands held under Lease, at BOTANY, County of Cumberland.

Area.	Annual rental.	Average price per acre.	Remarks.
210a. 3r. 25p.	£ s. d. 1,940 10 4	£9 4s. about.....	Leased for building purposes.

STATISTICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS.

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ABSTRACT from the Official Report on the Church and School Lands, showing the locality and character of the lands now under lease, and the revenue derived therefrom.

County.	Area under lease.	Agricultural Land of all Classes.	1st Class Grazing Land.	2nd Class Grazing Land.	Inferior Grazing and Rocky Ranges.
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Bathurst	23,923	600	.....	15,949	7,374
Bathurst	47,887	.....	31,925	15,962	.....
Gloucester	25,536	.....	.....	25,336	.....
Gloucester	60,154	200	.....	40,103	20,051
Gloucester	47,360	2,000	30,240	15,120	.....
St. Vincent	13,497	.....	.....	13,497 ⁱ	.....
Total	218,357	2,800	62,165	125,967	27,425

The relative proportion of the various classes of lands above enumerated, and the annual rental accruing therefrom at the end of the twenty-one years' lease, are as follows.

Proportionate Classification.	Annual Rental.
Agricultural... .. 1.30 per cent.	First period of seven years ... £6,333 18 7
1st Class grazing 28.50 „	Second do. do. ... 7,600 14 4
2nd Class grazing 57.70 „	Third do. do. ... 9,120 17 2
Inferior grazing and rocky ranges ... 12.50 „	
	The aggregate rental for the whole period of twenty-one years would be as follows:—
	First period of seven years ... £44,337 10 1
	Second do. do. ... 53,205 0 4
	Third do. do. ... 63,846 0 2
	£161,388 10 7

RETURN No. 12.

ABSTRACT of Statistical Information relating to the three Territorial Divisions adopted in the Inquiry as to the Public Lands, 1883.

Division.	Area of Division.	Population.			Live Stock.			† Alienation of Land.						Separate landed properties (including conditional purchases) by Registrar-General's Return.				
		Town.	Country.	Total.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Number of residential conditional purchases.	Number of other conditional purchases.	Total area of conditional purchases.		Area of other alienations.	Total area alienated.		40 to 1,000 acres.	1,001 to 40,000 acres.	40,001 and upwards.	Total Properties.
	acres									a.	r. p.	acres	a.	r. p.				
1	26,082,522	*338,517	167,664	506,181	144,000	700,000	3,500,000	18,144	23,812	2,900,640	3 38	6,175,705	9,076,345	3 38	11,211	925	5	12,141
2	86,019,868	88,178	135,382	223,560	167,000	1,300,000	19,400,000	42,585	43,197	12,114,082	1 18	13,042,530	25,156,612	1 18	11,071	1,728	80	12,879
3	83,779,760	6,696	11,804	18,500	25,000	172,000	10,000,000	1,229	604	407,153	2 30	838,229	1,245,382	2 30	301	38	2	341
Totals	195,882,150	433,391	314,850	748,241	336,000	2,172,000	32,900,000	†61,958	†67,613	†15,421,877	0 6	†20,056,464	35,478,341	0 6	22,583	2,691	87	25,361

* Of this number 220,984 reside in the Metropolis.

† These figures are taken from Return No. 1.

REPORT No. 1.

REPORT on the Rainfall of New South Wales, by Mr. H. C. RUSSELL, the Government Astronomer.

A COMPLETE report upon the rainfall of New South Wales, showing all the statistics which have already been collected, would have involved the printing of so many figures that I fear their bulk would have been fatal to their usefulness.

In order therefore to comply with my instructions, which required a short and practically complete report, it was necessary to devise some method of presenting the substance of all the figures in a readable form. It appeared that this purpose would be served by putting on each district large figures representing the average rainfall for that part of the Colony; this has been done, and shows in a condensed form all the observations which have been made. By way of showing upon what these figures depend I have added a map on which is marked the position of every place from which rain observations have been received up to the end of 1882; also a tabular statement showing the mean rainfall for each place and the number of years for the mean; and, with a view of showing the effect of altitude upon rainfall, I have added a section of the Colony from Sydney to Wilcannia, on which the quantity of rain at various elevations is marked.

HOW MEAN RAINFALL WAS FOUND.

In arriving at the mean rainfall for each district there was one serious difficulty, and that was the difference in the periods over which the observations extend; some having records for fifteen or twenty years, others for only two or three, and the question was—is a mean for three years as good as one for twenty? Of course it is not, but this difficulty is chiefly confined to the most western districts, and there fortunately the rainfall of the past three or four years seems to have been about the average; for when the short period stations are tested by others near them of longer period, there is no apparent discrepancy. For instance, Euston rainfall depends upon six years' measures, Wentworth on twelve, and Burtundy, just north of Wentworth, on only three; yet they all fit very satisfactorily into the series in which they stand. Again, Wilcannia rainfall depends upon ten years; Menindie upon one, and stations immediately north of Wilcannia upon five years; yet they all agree very well. Many similar instances might be added to prove the reliability of the figures given, but it seems unnecessary.

RAIN DECREASES FROM THE COAST.

A glance at the map shows that the rainfall decreases with wonderful regularity as the distance from the coast increases and the elevation decreases. Starting from Moruya we have 42 inches, and going west, 23, 23, 19, 18, 15, 13, 12. From Sydney, 51, 34, 24, 38 (on the high land of Orange) 20, 18, 16, 15, 10, and from Clarence River, 42 inches, 35, 31, 24, 20, 17, 17, 14, 12, 9. The regularity of this feature of our rainfall is remarkable, and makes an exception more conspicuous, whether such exceptions are due to the short period of the observations or not it is difficult to say; but while the strip of country from Forbes to Dubbo and northwards has 20 inches, that immediately to the west of it, about north of Condobolin, appears to have 23 inches, and this as an average of five years' measures. There is no apparent reason for the greater rainfall of this district, and perhaps further observations will prove that it is accidental. There is some reason for this supposition in the fact that wet or dry periods seem to affect particular districts for several years at a stretch, no doubt as a result of some peculiarity of rain-bearing winds, which it is well known shift their latitude, owing to trade-wind influences.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL.

In estimating the effect which a given annual rainfall ought to produce, we have first to consider how it is distributed through the months of the year; and, with a view of showing the distribution of the rain month by month over the great district lying to the west of the Bogan and the Lachlan, I have selected eleven stations in it at which the rain has been measured for five years; and one station, Dubbo, on the eastern margin of it. These observations will be found in appended tables, arranged so as to show the rainfall for each month, and a mere inspection of them reveals most important facts, viz., that the winters and summers are dry and the spring rainfall light; but the bulk of the rain falls in February and March,—a time of year favourable for grazing, because it gives sufficient interval before the frosts for the growth of grass for the winter, but when it is useless for agriculture.

In some parts of this great district this feature is remarkable; for instance, at Yancannia, with an annual rainfall of 12.44 inches, the fall in February and March is 7.67 inches; and at Bourke, with an annual fall of 17.59 inches, no less than 8.66 inches falls in February, March, and April. These are but instances showing the general character. At Dubbo, however, the conditions are very different, and the rain is fairly distributed amongst the months, with the heavier falls in August, September, and October, or just at the season that the agriculturist wants them; the only drawback being that they are generally too light for his purpose, for the climate is dry, and, under normal conditions, evaporation is very rapid, and of course the use of the plough accelerates it, to what extent would be difficult to say, for I am not aware of any satisfactory measures of the evaporation from ploughed land; but Professor Elliott's experiments proved that evaporation from earth broken up is much more rapid than that from water, which in that climate is nearly three times as much as the rainfall, or, in figures, the evaporation is 53 inches and the rainfall 20 inches. Of course this condition could not last if the evaporation were equal all over the surface, but it is not; the water surface is but a fraction of the whole, and the rain which sinks into undisturbed ground is, to a great extent, sealed up as soon as the surface is dry.

EVAPORATION.

EVAPORATION.

The amount of evaporation has not been measured at many points in the western districts ; but such measures have been carried on at Bourke for some years, and it may fairly be taken as a sample. There the average rainfall is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the average evaporation 85 inches ; and if there were any great extent of water surface, or if the ground were broken up, it is obvious that the rainfall would not suffice to supply the loss in this way.

TANKS.

I may mention that in the construction of tanks the effect of evaporation is frequently overlooked, for they are made large and shallow when they should be small and deep, or *covered*, as the sides of a deep tank are sure to fall in. The best plan is to put on a close cover, which would practically stop the evaporation. It is worth while to consider for a moment what evaporation would do in the Bourke district ; there, if a tank were constructed so that during the year water enough got into it to be 8 feet deep, 7 feet would go by evaporation and only one be left for use, whereas if it were covered the whole 8 feet would be available ; or, to put it in another way, if a tank there were only 8 feet deep, to cover it would increase its value eight times.

DROUGHTS.

There is still another characteristic of this great region which must be considered in estimating the value of its rainfall, and that is the liability to severe drought affecting large or small sections of it for a long period. As yet the observers are not sufficiently numerous to enable me to lay down in time and space the limits of these dreaded seasons, but in the monthly records of rain attached it will be seen that at Yancannia during the whole of 1882 only 6.13 in. of rain fell, and that in such small quantity at a time that little or none of it was available for conservation in tanks. Between that station and Bourke are two tanks which a very moderate rainfall suffices to fill, and they have not been filled since January, 1881. At a station on the Paroo, not many miles north of this, nothing but light and (for water conservation) almost useless rains fell from 1877 to November, 1882. Going farther south, we find that at Teryawynia, from May, 1881, to August, 1882 (fourteen months), only 5.33 in. of rain fell, and that all in light rains. A similar drought was recorded at North Abbotsford and in other parts of the district.

Severe as these records prove the droughts to be, they have not been recently as bad as those reported by the early explorers of this region and by old colonists.

CONCLUSION.

Taken as a whole, then, and viewed from a meteorologist's point of view, it may be said that the large section of the Colony lying west of the Bogan and Lachlan Rivers is, from the nature of its climate, and especially from its small rainfall and dry atmosphere, adapted for pastoral purposes and unfit for agriculture, some small patches where the soil is unusually retentive or where irrigation is possible excepted.

STATISTICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS.

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TABLE showing average Rainfall in New South Wales. Derived from all the available observations at each place.

Stations, in order of latitude	Latitude.	Longitude.	Mean Rain- fall in inches.	Mean Rainy Days.	Number of years for Mean.	Stations, in order of latitude.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Mean Rain- fall in inches.	Mean Rainy Days.	Number of years for Mean.
Bechal, Queensland	27 9	144 0	17.24	53	7	Booroomugga.....	31 22	146 20	20.12	48	2
Antony	28 22	153 27	65.15	146	2	Cannonbar	31 22	147 23	17.32	45	3
Maryland	28 36	152 5	33.35	113	13	Mount Murchison...	31 24	143 10	10.05	24	3
Currawynia	28 44	143 25	12.55	26	3	Port Macquarie.....	31 25	152 54	62.83	135	18
Tulloona.....	28 50	150 20	25.42	75	1	Boomera.....	31 26	149 54	18.41	36	2
Casino.....	28 50	153 0	41.02	108	8	Poolamacca	31 27	141 28	11.26	28	3
Barrington	29 0	145 55	19.59	37	1	Ardmon	31 27	143 22	7.11	24	1
Trigamon	29 0	150 54	26.26	70	7	Wilcannia (1).....	31 31	143 23	11.01	29	3
Boorara	29 4	148 26	20.01	29	2	do (2).....	31 31	143 23	10.82	22	10
Tenterfield	29 5	152 4	30.36	81	12	Cobar	31 32	145 50	16.06	55	1
Dumble	29 8	147 30	19.73	36	4	Florida	31 32	146 22	19.08	50	3
Yallaroi	29 9	150 42	22.08	74	3	Wilgar Downs	31 32	146 44	19.83	52	2
Caidmurra	29 15	148 50	20.56	48	3	Barnato	31 33	145 0	10.78	23	2
Goonal	29 28	149 17	20.21	54	2	Eenaweena.....	31 36	147 36	15.66	82	1
ClarenceRiver Heads	29 28	153 21	41.75	82	6	Nelyambo	31 37	144 10	12.05	34	6
Moree.....	29 29	149 53	19.57	57	3	Meryula	31 40	145 57	15.05	26	1
Corrella	29 32	146 15	17.81	41	4	Thornedale	31 40	146 55	17.73	38	2
Mount Poole	29 35	141 54	8.38	23	4	Oakey Creek	31 40	149 45	20.12	71	1
Warialda (1)	29 35	150 37	28.41	91	4	Meadows	31 42	145 21	13.78	46	2
do (2).....	29 35	150 37	19.97	97	1	Coomoo Coomoo ..	31 42	150 8	19.56	48	1
Myall Creek	29 43	150 35	29.05	75	4	Wonbobbie.....	31 44	148 10	26.50	61	2
Grafton	29 43	152 56	35.02	85	12	Caigan	31 46	149 14	22.18	48	3
Boorooma	29 45	147 27	20.47	28	2	Murrurundi	31 46	150 51	30.23	61	9
Nocoleche	29 47	144 10	13.66	39	4	Llangollen	31 49	150 8	24.35	77	4
Warraweena	29 47	146 17	20.20	47	1	Gundare	31 52	149 37	26.50	.....	1
Reedy Creek	29 47	150 48	32.45	87	5	Mudall	31 53	147 8	19.93	33	1
Inverell	29 48	151 10	27.71	72	6	Wingen	31 55	150 55	25.14	78	6
Glen Innes.....	29 48	151 44	38.49	110	1	Priory.....	31 57	146 16	15.57	36	4
Dungalear	29 52	148 18	19.48	39	2	Taree	31 58	152 29	31.12	102	1
Bingara	29 56	150 37	31.01	85	4	Cassilis	32 0	150 0	22.92	63	12
Brewarrina.....	29 59	146 55	15.26	38	2	Paddington	32 4	144 55	13.86	48	4
Lake Boulka	30 0	141 0	5.61	18	1	Scene	32 4	150 53	21.31	50	9
Nuntherungee	30 0	143 23	8.74	29	2	Belltrees	32 4	151 13	23.57	55	4
Quantambone	30 1	147 2	18.86	38	4	Tintinology.....	32 5	143 2	9.32	21	1
Walgett.....	30 2	148 0	20.03	46	3	Shearlegs	32 5	145 54	13.49	32	1
Boilcarrol	30 2	149 23	23.61	26	4	Panjee	32 5	146 52	21.94	53	5
Bourke	30 3	145 58	17.59	44	9	Merrriwa	32 7	150 23	17.96	60	1
Fort Bourke	30 5	145 52	16.77	40	1	Turanville	32 7	150 53	18.12	31	2
Goangra	30 10	148 18	20.19	45	1	Weinteriga.....	32 8	142 46	9.40	36	5
Yancannia	30 12	142 50	12.44	27	5	Burroway	32 14	148 15	20.28	58	2
Gilgoi	30 12	147 18	17.41	53	5	Muswellbrook	32 17	150 53	18.55	65	9
Toorale	30 14	145 26	15.72	24	4	Dartmouth.....	32 17	150 54	21.76	43	2
Narrabri	30 20	149 46	23.91	54	13	Dubbo.....	32 18	148 35	19.58	49	11
Goorimpa	30 22	144 1	9.75	30	8	Foulden	32 18	148 37	18.11	97	1
Charlton	30 27	146 50	15.92	22	1	Negoa	32 19	150 58	23.37	72	5
Barraba	30 27	150 37	33.00	83	1	Teryawynia	32 20	143 20	10.39	36	6
Eversleigh	30 34	151 40	31.90	114	5	Menindie	32 23	142 26	8.95	44	1
Armidale	30 34	151 46	34.50	89	18	Woodlands.....	32 24	147 10	19.27	59	1
Wonaminta	30 35	141 55	6.83	21	1	Singleton*.....	32 24	151 9	16.98	69	1
Louth	30 38	144 55	14.32	35	2	Bylong	32 25	150 7	22.76	74	5
Dunlop	30 42	144 47	13.16	20	3	Gulgong	32 26	149 30	20.39	36	1
Robertson's Moun- tain	30 45	150 5	24.86	40	2	Moothumbil	32 28	146 38	14.66	44	2
Gnalta.....	30 46	142 37	8.63	24	2	Martindale.....	32 30	150 40	19.13	50	6
Kallara	30 48	144 32	13.34	41	6	Bedooba	32 32	145 52	14.47	36	1
Winbar	30 48	144 47	14.30	33	5	Eremeran	32 35	146 40	15.69	42	3
Mena Murtee.....	30 49	143 3	10.74	28	3	Wellington.....	32 35	148 58	23.71	43	1
Tindary	30 51	145 50	17.58	36	1	Mudgee	32 35	149 35	25.49	67	11
Goorianawa	30 52	148 56	24.44	58	4	Jumble Plains	32 36	147 10	22.95	59	4
Tarella	30 55	143 0	9.76	33	6	Springs	32 37	148 37	21.46	43	1
Bendemeer.....	30 55	151 10	24.66	62	3	Conoble	32 41	144 40	14.91	45	4
Gullendaddy	30 57	149 56	24.42	59	5	Coan Downs	32 42	146 5	15.23	49	2
Baradine.....	30 58	149 4	26.56	64	1	Melrose	32 42	147 0	22.53	68	4
Momba	30 59	143 28	11.76	31	5	Burra Burra	32 42	147 22	25.94	70	3
Coonamble	31 0	148 23	20.96	36	5	Bulgandramine	32 43	148 7	18.58	.....	1
Calga	31 0	148 47	24.45	49	1	West Maitland	32 47	151 35	34.60	97	14
Tulcumbah.....	31 0	150 32	27.37	70	4	Port Stephens	32 49	152 9	45.41	101	1
Nelgowrie	31 1	148 4	16.86	40	2	Melrose Plains	32 50	147 25	18.74	37	3
Gunnedah	31 1	150 15	27.25	72	4	Pan Ban	32 52	143 18	11.68	49	1
Walcha	31 2	151 35	25.79	92	3	Netley.....	32 53	142 20	9.52	27	6
Goolhi.....	31 7	149 48	24.23	84	5	Lue	32 53	149 55	22.49	92	2
.....	.....	.....	19.81	.....	1	Newcastle	32 55	151 50	46.86	111	21
.....	.....	.....	22.04	.....	1	Coombie	32 57	145 11	16.88	49	4
.....	.....	.....	25.59	.....	1	Mulurulu	32 59	143 25	9.23	37	3
.....	.....	.....	24.83	.....	1	North Abbotsford...	33 0	144 20	13.18	38	6
.....	.....	.....	22.80	.....	1	Cuthero	33 2	142 25	9.84	31	2
.....	.....	.....	27.75	.....	1	Hill End	33 7	149 25	26.71	62	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Kilfera	33 10	143 47	12.87	46	11
Tamworth	31 7	150 55	26.91	65	5	Mossgiel	33 10	144 35	13.29	41	6
do South	31 8	150 55	19.69	44	3	Mowabla.....	33 10	147 20	14.79	44	2
West Kempsey	31 10	152 47	37.83	91	1	Condobolin.....	33 12	147 14	15.73	35	1
Terembone	31 15	148 12	21.99	44	3	Clare	33 18	144 0	13.62	45	5
Coonabarabran	31 16	149 18	26.05	68	3	Orange	33 18	149 9	37.89	106	12
Warree	31 20	148 27	25.48	66	1	Manfred	33 18	143 48	10.10	23	3
Goonoo Goonoo.....	31 20	150 54	25.08	47	7	Roto	33 19	145 50	15.93	45	5

* Eleven years' observations at Dalwood, near Singleton, prior to 1873, gave a mean of 32.57 in.

TABLE showing average rainfall in New South Wales—*continued*.

Stations, in order of latitude.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Mean Rain- fall in inches.	Mean Rainy Days.	Number of years for Mean.	Stations, in order of latitude.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Mean rainfall in inches.	Mean rainy days.	Number of years for Mean.
Burrawang.....	33 21	147 40	18.96	45	6	Burrabogie.....	34 32	145 18	16.64	38	5
Cudgellico.....	33 22	146 30	12.86	50	1	Cowabee.....	34 32	147 2	22.22	60	1
Athol.....	33 22	148 40	19.99	67	3	Moss Vale.....	34 32	150 23	43.42	110	10
Bathurst.....	33 24	149 37	24.31	75	21	Balranald.....	34 37	143 38	13.26	37	4
Tarcoola.....	33 25	142 37	11.56	42	4	GundabendegalNorth	34 37	147 52	20.77	37	1
Gosford.....	33 25	151 20	39.40	89	3	Barellan.....	34 38	146 45	19.87	57	5
Forbes.....	33 27	148 5	19.51	55	7	Gum Creek.....	34 42	145 30	15.48	29	1
Wongajong.....	33 30	148 5	17.21	42	3	Yanko.....	34 45	146 25	18.20	46	14
Coerwull.....	33 30	150 7	33.71	35	13	Goulburn.....	34 45	149 45	26.03	39	19
Till Till.....	33 32	143 45	13.10	45	6	Narandera.....	34 47	146 34	16.55	56	3
Kurrabung Heights..	33 33	150 45	51.75	111	15	Bucklingbong.....	34 48	146 25	14.69	...	1
Mount Victoria.....	33 36	150 15	36.40	90	10	Willurah.....	34 50	145 18	12.63	34	5
Windsor.....	33 36	150 49	32.58	159	20	Yass.....	34 52	148 56	22.33	98	1
Richmond.....	33 36	150 53	26.97	118	1	Yamma.....	34 56	146 4	17.81	63	4
Hillston.....	33 37	145 38	16.57	44	2	Warwillah.....	35 0	145 10	12.39	53	3
Lake Cowal.....	33 38	147 28	14.11	40	3	Cavan.....	35 0	148 45	24.22	83	1
Cowl Cowl.....	33 40	145 22	17.41	47	4	Gundaroo*.....	35 2	149 18	24.93	81	5
Carcoar.....	33 41	149 14	29.33	81	1	Steam Plains.....	35 3	145 32	13.36	41	1
Youngara.....	33 42	146 57	17.46	85	4	Widgiewa.....	35 5	146 20	15.81	56	3
Merungle.....	33 43	145 15	16.17	37	6	Zara.....	35 7	145 2	18.03	39	14
Euchora.....	33 43	150 33	30.51	...	1	Yabtree.....	35 7	147 46	23.00	77	4
Burtundy.....	33 44	142 27	10.55	30	3	Wagga Wagga (1)...	35 8	147 24	23.26	71	9
Arumpo.....	33 44	143 11	9.79	30	3	Wagga Wagga (2)...	35 8	147 24	23.14	74	11
Emu.....	33 46	150 40	22.51	104	2	Murgha.....	35 12	144 29	11.55	...	3
Naradhan.....	33 47	146 28	17.74	46	3	Cape St. George...	35 12	150 45	55.12	118	16
Turlee.....	33 50	143 10	11.85	30	5	Milton.....	35 14	150 20	48.73	112	6
Croydon.....	33 51	151 5	29.84	111	3	Murray Downs.....	35 16	143 41	15.38	57	18
Sydney.....	33 51	151 12	50.63	174	24	Puckawidgee.....	35 17	145 14	15.96	58	3
Culpotaro.....	33 52	144 17	14.96	48	4	Urana.....	35 20	146 20	19.61	49	7
Marsdens.....	33 52	147 34	16.33	64	1	Queanbeyan.....	35 20	149 15	23.20	71	12
Tapio.....	33 56	142 3	10.62	33	9	Coree.....	35 24	145 32	15.22	49	3
Botany.....	33 56	151 12	51.44	109	13	Wunnamurra.....	35 28	145 44	14.42	35	5
Upper Wyalong (3)	34 5	147 8	17.02	74	1	Braidwood.....	35 28	149 49	29.05	83	6
Wentworth.....	34 8	142 0	11.55	68	12	Kyamba.....	35 29	147 44	30.13	120	4
Ulonga.....	34 8	144 40	12.54	40	5	Overton.....	35 30	146 20	18.86	60	2
South Thononga...	34 10	145 7	15.41	38	6	Burrangong.....	35 31	146 38	19.10	...	3
Pictou.....	34 10	150 40	25.59	95	3	Deniliquin.....	35 32	145 2	17.43	65	20
Corrong.....	34 13	144 20	13.86	43	4	Lalaltee.....	35 38	145 49	20.07	68	8
Buddigower.....	34 13	147 14	15.53	59	3	Cornalla.....	35 42	145 12	16.10	43	2
Thelangerin East...	34 14	144 20	14.78	42	5	Kiandra.....	35 52	148 32	60.42	...	9
Nepean Towers.....	34 15	150 43	27.05	39	2	Moruya Heads.....	35 53	150 6	41.92	92	7
Young.....	34 18	148 21	27.75	79	10	Boomanoomana.....	35 58	145 50	19.21	58	2
Cordeaux River.....	34 19	150 44	58.24	112	11	Mulwala.....	35 59	146 3	19.70	67	7
Combaning.....	34 21	147 40	20.44	71	2	Collindina.....	36 3	146 16	21.53	46	6
Kildary.....	34 25	147 15	16.51	61	1	Bodalla.....	36 4	149 59	40.56	97	7
Temora.....	34 25	147 25	14.99	49	3	Moama.....	36 5	144 50	16.92	93	3
Springfield.....	34 25	150 54	39.32	98	3	Albury.....	36 6	147 0	27.51	83	19
Wollongong.....	34 25	150 56	39.18	65	8	Cooma.....	36 12	149 9	18.84	89	18
Groongal.....	34 27	145 42	18.84	54	6	Grange.....	36 14	149 9	18.39	94	3
Burrowa.....	34 27	148 46	21.72	66	1	Jindabyne West...	36 23	148 28	18.88	68	1
Paika.....	34 29	143 42	11.72	34	3	Myalla.....	36 24	149 9	19.27	101	1
Hay.....	34 30	144 56	16.03	46	2	Bega.....	36 38	149 53	31.32	41	1
Toganmain.....	34 31	145 47	16.51	43	3	Bukelong.....	36 50	149 18	26.33	126	3
Euston.....	34 32	142 51	13.21	64	5	Eden.....	37 0	149 59	37.64	121	14

* Eleven years' observations at Gungahleen, near Gundaroo, prior to 1875, give a mean of 23.00 in.

H. C. RUSSELL.

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MONTHLY RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS.

BOURKE.—Lat., 30° 3'.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
1878	0·24	2·86	1·45	0·27	0·02	0·06	0·30	0·75	3·85	1·58	1·68	0·25
1879	0·06	2·89	0·71	3·01	2·33	0·98	1·09	2·17	1·23	1·53	1·32	0·04
1880	1·90	11·16	0·25	7·19	0·12	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·96	0·69	0·00	0·01
1881	1·83	1·34	2·25	0·00	1·67	0·35	0·06	0·19	1·15	1·00	6·26	0·26
1882	0·71	7·32	0·01	2·62	0·55	1·34	0·30	0·32	0·08	1·60	5·86	1·76
Mean	0·95	5·11	0·93	2·62	0·94	0·55	0·35	0·69	1·65	1·28	3·02	0·46

YANCANNIA.—Lat., 30° 12'.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
1877	1·10	7·49	1·20	0·54	0·33	2·23	1·65	0·50	2·09	0·40	0·00	0·39
1878	0·00	0·35	3·20	0·25	0·15	0·00	1·80	0·00	1·25	3·27	0·00	1·04
1889	0·67	4·56	9·31	1·69	0·84	0·47	0·86	0·09	1·11	2·97	1·75	0·00
1870	0·35	6·84	0·00	1·03	0·25	0·50	0·00	0·14	0·83	1·50	0·12	0·00
1882	0·00	0·40	0·00	0·61	1·54	0·05	0·16	0·91	0·00	1·44	0·90	0·12
Mean	0·42	3·93	2·74	0·82	0·63	0·65	0·89	0·33	1·06	1·92	0·55	0·31

TARELLA.—Lat., 30° 55'.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
1877	0·40	3·38	0·43	0·73	0·80	1·70	1·41	0·76	1·48	0·32	0·00	1·06
1879	0·09	0·27	0·06	1·51	0·69	0·60	0·65	0·00	1·21	2·94	1·26	0·11
1880	0·64	5·43	0·32	1·43	0·42	0·53	0·49	0·17	1·23	1·58	0·23	0·11
1881	2·25	0·32	0·78	0·00	6·00	0·44	0·00	0·08	1·40	0·52	0·41	0·05
1882	0·00	0·20	0·18	0·39	1·23	0·65	0·04	1·06	0·00	0·83	2·70	0·38
Mean	0·68	1·92	0·36	0·81	1·83	0·78	0·52	0·41	1·06	1·24	0·92	0·34

*WILCANNIA, Lat. 31° 31'.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
1879	0·70	0·36	0·00	2·07	1·71	1·03	0·54	0·03	1·44	3·56	2·61	0·18
1880	0·88	1·42	0·17	3·62	0·69	0·50	0·00	0·50	1·25	1·77	0·00	0·00
1881	1·10	0·00	4·06	0·42	2·31	0·67	0·00	0·13	1·58	0·00	0·30	0·25
1882	0·00	0·35	0·00	0·50	1·40	1·00	0·00	1·74	0·00	0·90	2·04	0·42
Mean	0·67	0·53	1·06	1·65	1·53	0·80	0·14	0·61	1·07	1·56	1·24	0·21

* For 1878 and previous years I have only the rainfall for the whole year, not the fall for each month.

PANJEE, Lat. 32° 5'.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
1878	0·00	3·77	2·97	0·06	0·34	1·15	2·38	1·22	4·66	3·42	0·05	2·62
1879	0·69	6·57	0·81	1·72	1·94	0·63	1·11	5·26	3·23	3·71	1·20	0·66
1880	0·68	10·31	2·81	6·33	0·36	0·51	0·41	0·32	0·76	1·53	0·02	0·00
1881	1·65	5·11	2·73	0·00	2·95	0·49	0·40	0·72	1·00	1·04	2·69	0·36
1882	0·03	0·82	0·12	1·46	1·83	1·77	0·18	1·52	0·14	3·44	3·50	1·50
Mean	0·61	5·32	1·89	1·91	1·48	0·91	0·90	1·81	1·96	2·63	1·49	1·03

DUBBO, Lat. 32° 18'.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
1878	0·75	1·13	2·66	0·87	1·94	1·50	1·81	0·87	4·40	1·76	4·23	1·63
1879	1·08	4·26	1·32	2·39	4·34	0·59	1·52	5·51	5·77	2·95	0·21	0·19
1880	2·49	1·36	1·55	6·57	0·73	1·09	0·39	0·36	3·60	1·26	0·11	0·32
1881	1·90	0·34	1·29	0·00	1·37	1·20	0·65	2·27	1·34	0·84	2·00	0·12
1882	0·00	1·33	0·07	0·82	2·99	3·17	1·54	1·27	0·13	4·65	1·53	1·73
Mean	1·24	1·68	1·38	2·13	2·27	1·51	1·18	2·06	3·05	2·29	1·62	0·80

MONTHLY RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS—*continued.*

TERYAWYNIA, Lat. 32° 20'.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
1878	0·00	0·48	2·42	0·49	0·12	0·00	1·81	0·00	1·82	1·92	0·25	0·02
1879	0·47	0·43	0·23	2·38	1·12	0·60	0·92	0·26	1·38	3·06	2·75	0·29
1880	0·15	0·72	1·08	2·10	0·37	1·33	0·31	0·30	1·25	0·62	0·00	0·32
1881	1·37	0·21	4·03	0·25	3·53	0·85	0·00	0·12	0·91	0·00	0·21	0·00
1882	0·00	0·01	0·00	1·20	0·89	0·93	0·21	2·81	0·00	1·86	2·36	0·65
Mean ...	0·40	0·37	1·55	1·28	1·21	0·74	0·65	0·70	1·07	1·49	1·11	0·26

NETLEY, Lat. 32° 53'.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
1877	0·00	0·85	0·80	0·00	1·20	1·10	0·10	0·20	1·33	0·20	0·00	0·45
1879	0·00	0·17	0·25	1·63	0·51	0·42	0·83	0·11	1·08	2·23	2·22	0·09
1880	0·42	1·64	0·32	0·06	0·42	0·71	0·15	0·13	1·38	0·35	0·04	0·33
1881	1·12	0·30	0·67	0·16	4·35	2·01	0·00	0·83	1·98	0·03	0·55	0·07
1882	0·00	0·00	0·00	3·12	0·30	0·93	0·35	0·97	0·11	1·60	0·91	0·63
Mean ...	0·31	0·59	0·41	0·99	1·36	1·03	0·30	0·45	1·18	0·88	0·74	0·31

NORTH ABBOTSFORD, Lat. 33° 0'.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
1878	0·00	0·65	3·63	0·85	0·00	0·28	2·29	0·26	1·40	2·66	0·24	0·00
1879	0·91	2·58	0·75	1·34	1·77	0·89	0·90	1·07	2·86	2·33	2·68	0·46
1880	0·40	1·87	1·51	2·03	0·55	0·67	0·00	0·36	1·32	0·78	0·00	0·54
1881	3·00	0·15	2·33	0·17	4·15	0·91	0·10	1·09	2·26	0·23	0·99	0·19
1882	0·00	0·08	0·00	1·91	1·85	0·97	0·00	2·50	0·13	1·53	1·56	0·89
Mean ...	0·86	1·07	1·64	1·26	1·66	0·74	0·66	1·06	1·59	1·51	1·09	0·42

FORBES, Lat. 33° 27'.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
1878	0·00	5·65	2·45	0·73	0·35	1·81	3·22	1·20	2·59	3·16	3·13	0·33
1879	0·18	3·54	1·60	0·91	4·73	0·38	2·07	5·81	4·52	1·97	1·53	0·21
1880	0·40	2·07	2·13	4·51	2·35	0·97	1·15	0·90	1·70	2·73	0·00	0·55
1881	0·72	4·54	1·21	0·00	2·18	1·21	0·22	1·28	1·27	3·23	1·53	0·15
1882	0·68	0·05	0·19	1·56	2·27	0·72	0·57	1·41	0·00	2·87	3·70	1·52
Mean ...	0·40	3·17	1·52	1·54	2·38	1·02	1·45	2·12	2·02	2·79	1·98	0·55

WENTWORTH, Lat. 34° 8'.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
1878	0·00	0·75	4·55	0·94	0·04	0·55	1·17	0·15	0·20	0·30	0·56	0·19
1879	0·06	0·33	0·32	0·51	0·90	0·52	1·68	0·98	1·94	2·36	2·78	0·49
1880	0·62	0·80	0·83	0·84	0·28	0·35	0·29	0·87	1·31	1·07	0·31	0·42
1881	3·66	0·11	0·80	0·62	2·83	1·71	0·52	1·28	0·98	0·39	0·37	0·60
1882	0·00	0·01	0·02	0·80	1·34	1·09	0·67	1·14	0·04	1·24	2·40	0·47
Mean ...	0·87	0·40	1·30	0·74	1·08	0·84	0·87	0·88	0·89	1·07	1·28	0·43

THELANGERIN EAST, Lat. 34° 15'.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
1877	1·18	0·57	2·50	0·55	1·74	1·17	0·65	0·52	3·92	0·34	0·25	0·30
1878	0·00	2·25	3·65	0·95	0·50	0·84	1·16	0·67	1·36	1·58	0·38	0·04
1880	1·90	1·12	0·20	1·96	1·79	0·67	1·48	1·97	1·04	2·56	2·17	0·64
1880	0·93	3·28	0·51	1·82	0·49	1·15	0·43	0·48	0·43	1·42	0·00	0·30
1881	3·64	0·80	2·2	0·04	1·86	2·13	0·28	1·49	3·20	0·73	0·63	0·35
Mean ...	1·53	1·60	1·96	1·06	1·28	1·19	0·80	1·03	1·99	1·33	0·69	0·33

REPORT No. 2.

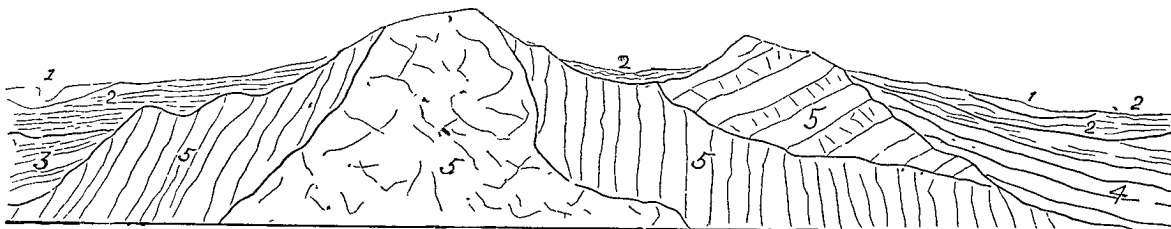
REPORT (with Geological Map) on the prospects of obtaining fresh water below the surface, in the districts between the rivers Lachlan and Darling, and beyond the river Darling.

In accordance with your request, I now report on the prospects of obtaining fresh water below the surface in the districts between the rivers Lachlan and Darling and beyond the Darling.

There are five geological formations which may be regarded as sources of underground water supply ;

1. Recent ; 2. Pleistocene and Pliocene ; 3. Miocene ; 4. Cretaceous ; 5. Palæozoic formations.

The following sketch section will serve to show the relative position of these formations—



No. 1.—The recent deposits form the sandy and gravelly beds of watercourses, the alluvial flats^s bordering them, and the muddy accumulations in progress in swampy hollows. Good water is generally found in them at various depths, rarely over 40 feet, especially in the alluvial flats near the larger rivers and creeks, but seldom near the heads of the creeks. Therefore, in the latter localities, where water is most required owing to the rapid disappearance of surface water, they are of but little importance as sources of supply.

No. 2 are older alluvial deposits, of much greater thickness, being sometimes 300 feet thick, and more widely spread than those just mentioned. They compose those clayey and loamy plains which, commencing in the larger valleys, gradually spread out and form extensive areas of level country, such as we see throughout a very large portion of the districts under consideration. When we consider that these deposits, which consist of the disintegrated rock material swept down by floods from the higher lands, have filled up valleys and hollows in the old land surface, we can readily conceive that they absorb an enormous amount of the rainfall which becomes stored in the sand and gravels lying in the old hollows. As the existing surface features show little or no indications of the buried hollows, it is sometimes only by repeated boring or sinking that the water-bearing drifts may be discovered. The rain-water soaking into these deposits is, at uncertain depths, arrested by beds or layers of impervious clay. Where the water passes freely over these to lower levels it is generally of fresh or drinkable quality ; but where it does not circulate freely but is retained for a long time in saucer-like depressions formed by the clay-beds, it dissolves much of the mineral matter of the strata and thus becomes brackish. In some respects therefore, these underground stores of water resemble many surface lakes—the water in those having no outlet being often salt, while in those which have an outflow it is fresh. As these retaining clay beds do not usually extend far in any direction, it often happens that fresh water may be found in one well only a short distance from another yielding highly saline water ; and after passing through a salt-water bed the next water struck may be fresh. These varying conditions are but what we might expect in strata which have been deposited in such an irregular manner. The practical results then of our observations are, that water is likely to be found in these deposits at different depths to 300 feet, that if salt water be struck it may be only patchy or local, and that fresh water may occur near or below the salt ; and further, that the water being fresh is evidence of its having free circulation, and thus is capable of being traced for considerable distances.

No. 3. *Miocene*.—This formation is only seen in the banks of the Lower Darling ; but there is little doubt that it extends under the No. 2 deposits, which form the level country south of a line drawn from Booligal on the Lachlan to Menindie on the Darling, thence west to the South Australian Border. One or two bores in this district would prove the existence or otherwise of this marine formation ; and where it occurs I believe that abundance of fresh water will be found in it.* The probable depth of sinking will be from 200 to 500 feet, and though the water may rise to a higher level than when first struck, it is only when the water-bearing strata are covered by impermeable beds that it is likely to rise to the surface ; and as the overlying deposits of No. 2 are generally of a porous character, the occurrence of artesian water in the Miocene beds will be exceptional.

No. 4. *Cretaceous*.—If a line be drawn from the north-west corner of the Colony to where the 31st parallel crosses the Darling River, thence following up the Darling until it crosses the Queensland Border, thence along that Border back to the north-west corner, it will approximately include the area occupied by this formation. In nearly the whole of this large extent of naturally dry country it is probable that a permanent supply of good water will be obtained by bores or wells sunk to various depths within 700 feet from the surface, and that the water may be expected in many instances to rise to the surface. The numerous "mud springs" occurring in this area may be regarded as natural artesian wells, the water being forced up through fissures in the Cretaceous strata, and thus affording evidence of the great store of underground water which may readily be made available by tube bores of large diameter. At Wee Watta, on the Kallara Run, Mr. David Brown bored with a 4-inch tube into some mud springs, and at a depth of 144 feet obtained water, which flowed from the tube at a height of 26 feet above the surface, at the rate of 60,000 gallons per diem ; but this quantity gradually diminished, owing to the tubes becoming filled with

* Water has recently been obtained at a depth of 160 feet, on Mr. F. L. Parker's Buckalow Station, about 80 miles north of the Darling and close to the South Australian border. The supply is abundant and apparently permanent.

with sand. The same gentleman was also successful in obtaining artesian water at the Mullyeo mud springs. On the Dunlop Run Mr. James Wilson struck a good supply of water in the cretaceous beds in the Mount Wilson well, at a depth of 488 feet, which rose to within 90 feet from the surface. In the No. 2 Kapiti well, 20 miles west from the Mount Wilson well, a splendid supply of water was met with at a depth of 572 feet, the water rising to within 10 feet from the surface. In another well at View Point, Mr. Wilson obtained good water at 536 feet deep; this rose to within 40 feet from the surface. In sinking these wells salt water was passed through in the Pleistocene deposits, which are here about 100 feet thick, overlying the Cretaceous formation.

The importance of the information afforded by these discoveries and by the wells of the Mount Poole District cannot be over-estimated; for taken in connection with the geological evidence, it assures us of the almost certainty of obtaining an abundant water supply from the Cretaceous formation, which here occupies an area of about 32,000 square miles, though covered in places by alluvial deposits.

No. 5. *Palæozoic Formations*.—These include the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous sedimentary formations, consisting of slates, limestone, sandstone, and conglomerates, together with granitic and trapean rocks. These rocks appear at the surface and form the hilly country between the Upper Bogan River and the Lachlan, and with the exception of several irregular intervals of low-lying country, extend in a direction west-north-west right across the centre of the Colony, embracing an area of about 22,000 square miles. As a rule, these formations are of an impermeable character, and constitute the bed-rocks upon which the Cretaceous and newer sedimentary formations have been deposited; therefore, in sinking through the latter, when the former have been reached, it is almost useless going deeper with the hope of finding a good supply of water. There are however exceptions; for sometimes the older rocks are intersected by quartz and other veins and joint-fissures, which, acting as drainage channels, afford a supply of water generally of brackish quality but suitable for stock; nevertheless the chances of meeting with such water-bearing fissures in sinking or boring is very uncertain.

The areas where these old formations come to the surface must therefore depend for supply upon the rainfall conserved in tanks and dams; and fortunately, the hilly or undulating features which are generally characteristic of such formations present most suitable sites for reservoirs and form good collecting grounds. Such country then is not without its advantages for obtaining a storage supply of water, and though dependent upon the intermittent rainfall, yet, from Mr. Russell's valuable maps, it would appear that this is sufficient to supply properly constructed reservoirs capable of holding out through ordinary seasons of drought.

From the foregoing observations it will be seen that there are five principal formations in which fresh water may be obtained:—

- 1st—In the recent alluvium, chiefly along the main rivers and creeks.
- 2nd—In the older alluvial deposits which form the vast plains of the low-lying portions of the Darling and Lachlan Districts. In these, however, salt water is of frequent occurrence. Area, 118,000 square miles.
- 3rd—In the Miocene Marine beds. I am not aware if any wells have yet been sunk in these beds; but from their lithological character I believe that they will yield abundance of fresh water. Area, 22,000 square miles, underlies No. 2.
- 4th—In the Cretaceous formation. This is a most important source of supply, and one which will probably yield artesian water. Area, about 32,000 square miles.
- 5th—In the Palæozoic rocks, but the occurrence of a large supply of water of good quality in these is exceptional. Area, about 22,000 square miles.

The above-mentioned areas can of course be only approximately stated until the extent of each formation has been ascertained by survey.

I have not referred to the natural springs which occur in many localities; for though they have underground sources, they may be more properly included with ordinary surface supplies such as are found in rivers and creeks.

Some remarkable instances of springs and wells are given by Mr. T. K. Abbott, P.M., of Gunnedah in a paper "*On Wells in Liverpool Plains*," read before the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1880. This paper affords much valuable information regarding the existence of fresh water beneath the surface.

The area of the whole district under consideration, viz., that extending from the Lachlan River below Forbes to the northern and western boundaries of the Colony—comprises about 172,000 square miles; and the number of sheep within it, according to the report for 1881 by Mr. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock, is 16,428,000. Deducting from this 9,900,000 sheep as being depastured at the rate of one sheep to 3 acres on the country within 8 miles from the permanently watered rivers and creeks, there remain 6,528,000 sheep on the country not naturally watered, viz., 126,000 square miles, from which may be excluded 9,000 square miles for useless scrub lands.

Assuming, then, that this dry country has already been improved by means of tanks, dams, and wells to two-thirds of its pastoral capabilities between the Lachlan and Darling Rivers, and to about one-eighth on the north and west of the Darling, and allowing one sheep to 5 acres as its capability when permanently watered, it should carry 2,652,000 sheep in the former district and 5,830,000 in the latter, or together one-half the number of sheep more than it does at present.

Of the above-mentioned 117,000 square miles of unwatered country, 22,000 should be deducted for the area occupied by the Palæozoic formations, which necessitates a superficial storage of water. We have thus 95,000 square miles which may be supplied from underground sources, and 40,000 square miles of this area lie to the north and west of the Darling, in more than half of which artesian water is likely to be obtained. As we have seen that the present pastoral capabilities of this dry country may be increased eight-fold when it has been sufficiently watered, an approximate estimate may be arrived at of the value of the land in this portion of the Colony.

The soil in many localities is suitable for agriculture, but on account of the aridity of the climate and the irregular periods when rain falls, cereals cannot be produced with any certainty.

I would here point out that the Palæozoic areas (No. 5) may be regarded as comprising mineral lands. Gold, as at Mount Brown; copper at Cobar, Nymagee, and Mount Hope; coal near Dubbo; galena, &c.

&c., have been found thereon, and further discoveries will probably lead to the settlement of a considerable mining population.

The accompanying geological map shows the position of the formations referred to.

I have not considered it necessary for the purpose of this report to enter into further detail regarding each formation. Such information will be found in the report by Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, geological surveyor, on the Geology and Artesian wells of the Albert Gold-field, Warrego, &c., published 4th November, 1881.

In the annual report of the Inspector of Stock, 1880, I reported conjointly with Messrs. Bruce and Gilliat upon the subject of water supply for the stock routes through the north-western portion of the Colony.

I append an important paper by Mr. H. C. Russell, B.A., Government Astronomer, on "*The River Darling—the water which should pass through it*," read before the Royal Society in 1879; and from this paper some idea may be formed of the sources of the underground supply.

Mr. W. E. Abbott, of Wingen, gives much interesting information regarding the natural features and water resources of part of the Darling District, in a paper entitled "*Notes of a Journey on the Darling*," read before the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1881.

Professor W. J. Stephens, M.A., has contributed to the Sydney University Review, July, 1882, an able article dealing in a general manner with the subject of Artesian prospects in New South Wales.

Department of Mines,
23rd February, 1883.

C. S. WILKINSON,
Geological Surveyor in charge.

PUBLICATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING REPORT.

On Wells in Liverpool Plains.

By T. K. ABBOTT, P.M., Gunnedah.

[*Read before the Royal Society of New South Wales, 3 November, 1880.*]

Report upon the Albert Gold-field, together with a description of the Geological formation of the Paroo, Warrego, and Culgoa Districts, north of the Darling River, especially with reference to the existence of Artesian Water (to which subject reference is made in the Reports of the Department of Mines for the Year 1880).

By H. Y. L. BROWN, Geological Surveyor.

[*Printed, 4 November, 1881.*]

Albert Gold-field—Artesian Water.

By C. S. WILKINSON, Geological Surveyor-in-Charge.

[*Printed, 15 November, 1881.*]

The River Darling—the water which should pass through it.

By H. C. RUSSELL, B.A., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer.

[*Read before the Astronomical Section, 1 August, 1879.*]

SOME considerations respecting the rainfall upon the basin of the river Darling led me to make a few figures in order to test an opinion I had formed some time since, to the effect that but a small part of the rainfall, after making every allowance, passes down the river. I was not however prepared for the result which I obtained, and as it throws some light upon our river system, I thought it would be interesting to the members of Section A.

The basin of the Darling is considerably more than 200,000 square miles, but for my present purpose I have assumed that it is only 200,000 square miles. A great part of this consists of the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, extending from Orange northwards into Queensland, and upon this part of it the rainfall in an average year ranges from 20 to 40 inches; in the more western districts drained by the Darling the average is from 10 to 20 inches. I have taken 16 inches as the average fall all over it, and this is beyond question under the true amount. Now, upon the best part of the drainage, *i.e.*, the western slopes, it may safely be assumed that $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rainfall, averaging there about 30 inches, gets into the rivers; upon the flatter portions this proportion would be less, but in order to make allowance for this, and for the effects of evaporation and be quite within the quantity of water which must run off the land, I have assumed that only part of the rainfall reaches the river.

At Bourke the Darling is said to be 60 yards wide. I have assumed it to be 200 feet, and that instead of the contraction in its channel below the water surface, it has a rectangular section. Its velocity when in flood, 32 feet above summer level, has been carefully measured, and was only two-thirds of a mile per hour, though it has been said that in contracted parts of the river lower down it sometimes flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile per hour. I believe the smaller measured velocity to be the more correct, but in order here again to make full allowance I have assumed the velocity to be 1 mile per hour. And I find that after making these allowances, in which you will observe that I have assumed the current to be more rapid and the river considerably more capacious than it really is, while at the same time I have taken the available rainfall at only 2 inches, I find that in order to carry off this small rainfall the river would have to be 100 feet deep; that is, that it would, in order to carry off the rainfall, have to flow as a solid stream of water 100 feet deep and 200 feet wide, at the rate of 1 mile per hour, without any cessation throughout the year. Now, we all know that the Darling not only does not flow in such volume even in the wettest season, but that in a year of average rainfall, such as I have assumed, it is not navigable for more than about six months, and even then does not carry one-third of the water shown above, and that in summer it is very low, and perhaps stops running. What then becomes of the rain-water? A large part of it must do, as it is known the waters of the Barcoo and other rivers do, *viz.*, sink into the ground, to flow at some lower level.

These

These considerations point to an inexhaustible supply of water from wells, and we cannot be surprised that so many wells have been made and found to confirm the ideas here presented, and there can be no doubt that beneath the surface of our flat country there is an unlimited supply of good water.

It may be objected to the foregoing statement that one-half of the Darling watershed is so flat that very little, if any, water runs to the rivers, and therefore it is not fair to include it in the estimate. But even if this were true, and I do not think it can be proven, yet it must be admitted that it is over this flat country that so little rain falls; and if the drainage be confined, for the sake of argument, to the western slopes, where the land has a considerable fall, it will be necessary also to take the rainfall of this district, which is at least double of that assumed for the whole basin, and the area of these western slopes amounts to fully 100,000 square miles, so that the water estimated would come to the same. It should be remembered that the rainfall I have used is not that of what may be called a wet year, but simply an average year. What then must be the quantity of water in a wet season which finds its way underground to some outlet?

Notes of a Journey on the Darling.

By W. E. ABBOTT, of Wingen.

[*Read before the Royal Society of New South Wales, 1 June, 1881.*]

Notes and Queries about Artesian Prospects in New South Wales.

By Professor W. J. STEPHENS, M.A.

[*Published in The Sydney University Review, No. 3, July, 1882.*]

References to Sketch Maps.

Bligh No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Bligh No. 1," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of selection, or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
81-239	Galargambone	25	a. r. p. 600 0 0	G. W. Tuckey	G. W. Tuckey	<i>Bona fide.</i>
81-293	do	26	260 0 0	James Lock	James Lock	} In interest of station
81-292	do	27	640 0 0	Wm. Crystal	W. Crystal	
81-240	do	28	438 0 0	Annie Tuckey	Annie Tuckey	<i>Bona fide.</i>
82-196	do	{ 49 & 50 & pt. of 52 & 53	} 544 0 0	C. E. Tuckey	C. E. Tuckey	<i>Bona fide.</i>
82-197	do	{ 55 and part of 54		320 0 0	F. Matherson	F. Matherson .....	do
82-274	do	{ 58 and part of 59	440 0 0	Wm. Dunlop	William Dunlop	do
82-193	do	{ 42 and part of 40 & 41	About 389 0 0	Mary C. King	Mary C. King	In interest of station.
82-194	do	{ 35 and part of 34	400 0 0	F. H. Tuckey	F. H. Tuckey	<i>Bona fide.</i>
82-203	do	67	640 0 0	Alfred Williams	A. Williams	} In interest of station.
81-258	do	66	80 0 0	E. S. Donnelly	E. S. Donnelly	
82-106	do	65	40 0 0	Alfred Short	Alfred Short	
M.C.82-138	do	64	60 0 0	A. King	A. King	
M.C.82- 88	do	63	40 0 0	F. R. Talbot	F. R. Talbot	} In interest of station.
82-178	do	69	289 3 0	.....	.....
81- 62	do	22	80 0 0	A. King	A. King	} <i>Bona fide.</i>
81-109	do	21	320 0 0	M. H. Jones	M. H. Jones	
81-145	Tailly	10	40 0 0	John Jones	John Jones	
M.C.81-302	Galargambone	29	40 0 0	A. T. Tuckey	A. T. Tuckey	do
M.C.82- 35	do	56	50 0 0	C. Tighe	C. Tighe	In interest of station.

NOTE.—The letters M.C. denotes selections taken up for mining purposes.

Bligh No. 2.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Bligh No. 2," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder, (if any).	Remarks.
81-514	Bugabada...	10	a. r. p. 640 0 0	Joseph Byrnes	Joseph Byrnes	<i>Bona fide.</i>
81-515	do	12	640 0 0	Charles F. Knyvett	C. F. Knyvett	do.
82- 13	do	11	640 0 0	James Ainsworth	J. Ainsworth	In interest of station
82- 54	do	13	300 0 0	Edward Odgers	E. Odgers	do
M.C.82-11	do	14	40 0 0	J. S. Weldon	J. S. Weldon	do
M.C.82- 6	do	15	40 0 0	Raby Wilson	R. Wilson	do
M.C.82- 7	do	16	40 0 0	Joseph H. Kendall	J. H. Kendall	do
M.C.82- 8	do	17	40 0 0	Henry Daley	H. Daley	do
M.C.82- 9	do	18	40 0 0	A. V. Nathan	A. V. Nathan	do
M.C.82-10	do	19	40 0 0	David Forrester	D. Forrester	do
M.C.82-15	do	20	40 0 0	Walter Hardy	W. Hardy	do
M.C.82-21	do	22	40 0 0	Harry Rossiter	H. Rossiter	do
79- 61	Burraway...	3	468 0 0	Commercial Bank	Commercial Bank	do
82- 23	do	7	94 1 0	Do.	Do.	do
81-477	do	8	640 0 0	John Webber	John Webber	<i>Bona fide.</i>
81-511	do	9	360 0 0	Arthur Verry	Arthur Verry	In interest of station.
79-104	do	5	40 0 0	J. Johnson, senr.	Hy. Giessell	<i>Bona fide.</i>
78- 60	Carrigan ...	13	120 0 0	Thos. Dooley	R. Scott	In interest of station.
81-132	do	33	100 0 0	Do.	Do.	do
81-455	do	1	90 0 0	Do.	Do.	do
82- 68	do	2	115 1 0	Do.	Do.	do
81-305	do	3	109 3 0	Do.	Do.	do
78-187	do	14	640 0 0	Edward G. Harvey ...	Edward G. Harvey ...	<i>Bona fide.</i>
76-218	do	15	150 0 0	Owen Goodman	Wm. Bowen	do
82- 14	do	12	50 0 0	Joseph Ray	Joseph Ray	do

Bligh No. 2—Schedule of Conditional Purchases—*continued.*

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder, (if any).	Remarks.
			a. r. p.			
81- 27	Carrigan ...	30	40 0 0	F. Bowman	F. Bowman	In interest of station.
82- 16	do ...	51	63 0 0	S. T. Harvey	S. T. Harvey	<i>Bona fide.</i>
81-212	do ...	34	220 0 0	do.	do.	do
82- 16	do ...	28	148 3 0	do.	do.	do
81-286	do ...	21	208 1 0	do.	do.	do
80-160	do ...	29	640 0 0	Henry R. Samuels	H. R. Samuels	do
81-317	do ...	140	100 0 0	Barney McDermott ...	Barney McDermott ...	do
81-466	do ...	52	100 0 0	do.	do.	do
81-421	do ...	53	100 0 0	W. B. Davis	W. B. Davis	do
81-494	Wambianna	80	490 0 0	C. Ryrie	Wm. Bowen	do
81-493	do ...	81	40 0 0	E. W. Eades	do.	do
81-450	do ...	82	400 0 0	Andrew Scott	Andrew Scott	In interest of station.
81-373	do ...	52	54 1 0	Owen Goodman	Owen Goodman	<i>Bona fide.</i>
81-374	do ...	19	242 3 0	Wm. Bowen	Wm. Bowen	do
80-161	do ...	21	585 3 0	Owen Goodman	Owen Goodman	do
81-307	do ...	41	640 0 0	Sarah Bowen	Sarah Bowen	do
75-214	do ...	140	640 0 0	William Bowen	William Bowen	do
76-126	do ...	7	278 0 0	James Howe	R. Scott	In interest of station.
77-177	do ...	42	200 0 0	James Sullivan	Harry Rossiter	do
81-243	do ...	56	400 0 0	H. Rossiter	H. Rossiter	do
80-147	do ...	50	640 0 0	Francis W. Knyvett ...	F. W. Knyvett	<i>Bona fide.</i>
76- 91	do ...	44	69 0 0	Walter Bolitho	Andrew Scott	In interest of station.
76- 43	do ...	8	171 0 0	do.	do.	do
76- 19	do ...	130	150 0 0	William Eades	Ryrie and Bowen	<i>Bona fide.</i>
74-8202	do ...	20	240 0 0	Francis W. Knyvett ...	F. W. Knyvett	do
80-148	do ...	18	640 0 0	Arthur Knyvett	A. Knyvett	do
81- 39	do ...	59	100 0 0	F. W. Knyvett	F. W. Knyvett	do
81- 44	do ...	53	50 0 0	Geo. Hutchinson	G. Hutchinson	do
78-106	do ...	5	40 0 0	James Sullivan	Harry Rossiter	In interest of station.
80-150	Carrigan ...	31	640 0 0	Robert Smith	Robert Smith	<i>Bona fide.</i>
81-213	Wambianna	60	289 0 0	Henry Melville	H. Melville	do
74-2915	do ...	4	80 0 0	F. W. Knyvett	F. W. Knyvett	do
76-283	Cobboco ...	1	100 0 0	Charles Marsh	Robert Morison	In interest of station.
78-134	do ...	2	40 0 0	do.	do.	do
76-147	Wirrigai ...	6	207 0 0	Danl. Bowen	Andrew Scott	do
76-148	do ...	5	209 0 0	do.	do.	do
78- 53	do ...	16	40 0 0	J. Woodgate	Robert Scott	do
78- 62	do ...	19	40 0 0	M. Bowen	Andrew Scott	do
78- 61	do ...	17	40 0 0	Danl. Bowen	do.	do
78-133	do ...	18	40 0 0	do.	do.	do
81-383	do ...	26	420 0 0	R. Scott	R. Scott	do
81-383	do ...	28	56 0 0	do.	do.	do
81-382	do ...	27	284 0 0	do.	do.	do
81-366	do ...	25	100 0 0	do.	do.	do
73-12145	Bundemar..	6	40 0 0	A. W. Reakes	R. Morrison	do
82-372	do ...	2	600 0 0	R. Morrison	do.	do
82- 12	do ...	3	510 0 0	G. H. Brown	G. H. Brown	do
67-2385	Carrigan ...	5	40 0 0	Henry Hall	F. W. Knyvett	<i>Bona fide.</i>
68-619	do ...	7	40 0 0	Henry Hall	do.	do
81- 61	Wambianna	51	397 0 0	William Bowen	William Bowen	do

NOTE.—The letters M.C. denote selections taken up for Mining purposes.

Bligh No. 3.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Bligh No. 3," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
			acres.			
M.C. 81-345	Bundemar...	47	40	Joseph Stevens	Joseph Stevens	In interest of station
M.C. 81-344	do ...	48	40	Joshua Gill	Joshua Gill	do
M.C. 81-343	do ...	49	80	Frederick E. Body	F. E. Body	do
M.C. 82- 47	do ...	65	40	J. C. Brown	J. C. Brown	do
M.C. 82- 42	Bugabada ...	23	40	F. E. Body	F. E. Body	do
M.C. 82- 46	do ...	24	40	W. H. Dean	W. H. Dean	do
81-434	Narroweema	12	320	Frederick E. Body	F. E. Body	do
M.C. 82- 42	Bundemar...	12	40	J. S. Brown	J. S. Brown	do

NOTE.—The letters M.C. denote selections taken up for Mining purposes.

Clarence No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Clarence No. 1," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C. P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of selection, or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.	
			acres.				
77- 205	Coombadjha	36	530	Dugald Cameron.....	E. D. S. Ogilvie	} In interest of station.	
77- 205	do	50	113	do	do		
76- 101	do	34	200	William Penrose	do		
76- 94	do	23	640	Alexander Beaton	do		
67-2,765	Alice	38	40	John Mulherin	do		
68-3,182	do	41	40	Rudolph Fisher	do		
69- 50	do	39	40	George Fisher	do		
68-3,181	do	42	50	do	do		
67-2,179	do	37	40	Thomas Marsh	do		
66-1,817	Churchill	10	40	Reymond-de-B. Lopez.,	do		
66-3,154	do	13	80	John Harrington	Mary Ann Harrington (spinster)....		
66-1,408	do	9	40	Palo Marcolino	Palo Marcolino		
							Bona fide. do.

Clarence No. 2.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Clarence No. 2," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
			a. r. p.			
79-107	Newbold	87	273 1 0	John Lallback	John Lallback	} Bona fide.
76-143	do	70	220 0 0	Thomas F. Mackenzie.....	Thomas F. Mackenzie	
Part. 80-32	do	107	177 3 0	do	do	do
78-81	do	108	40 0 0	Alice Connell Laycock ...	John Connell Laycock ...	do
80-32	do	109	40 0 0	do	do	do
78-118	do	84	300 0 0	George Lallback	Henry Lallback	do
122	do	85	100 0 0	do	do	do
Part. 76-136	do	61	250 0 0	Jane Connell Laycock.....	John Connell Laycock ...	do
"	do	59	53 0 0	do	do	do
"	do	58	97 0 0	do	do	do
73-3824	Braylesford	2	200 0 0	Alexander Beaton	W. A. B. Greaves	} In interest of run.
Part. 73-5163	do	7	63 0 0	do	do	
"	do	1	57 0 0	do	do	do
69-4357	do	4	80 0 0	Mark Casson	Albert Edward Greaves ...	do
4358	do	5	82 0 0	do	do	do
72-7679	do	6	100 0 0	do	W. A. B. Greaves	do
6828	Kaloe.....	9	130 0 0	John Casson, jun.	do	do
7503	do	8	60 0 0	do	do	do
69-4033	do	1	50 0 0	do	do	do
Part. 80-82	Newbold	93	97 1 0	Albert Edward Greaves ...	Albert Edward Greaves ...	do
"	do	94	67 2 0	do	do	do
"	do	95	117 2 0	do	do	do
79-10	do	102	105 2 0	George Lallback	Henry Lallback	} Bona fide.
Part. 80- 2	do	86	43 3 0	T. F. Mackenzie	T. F. Mackenzie	
"	do	88	80 0 0	do	do	do
Part. 77-67	do	51	78 0 0	E. C. Laycock	Jane Connell Laycock.....	do
"	do	65	40 0 0	do	do	do
"	do	67	48 1 0	do	do	do
"	do	68	41 2 0	do	do	do
76-75	do	69	40 0 0	F. H. Everingham	Now lapsed	do
77-47	Braylesford	8	40 0 0	Reuben Martin	do	do
83	Kaloe.....	21	51 0 0	George C. Laycock	do	do
64-355	Newbold	10	62 0 0	John Brown.....	Thomas F. Mackenzie.....	do
"	do	11	47 0 0	do	do	do
75-130	do	66	40 0 0	Thomas Caffin	Forfeited	do
64-477	do	12	41 0 0	John Brown	Thomas F. Mackenzie.....	do
72-5003	Cangi.....	5	200 0 0	William Roberts	W. A. B. Greaves	} In interest of run.
71-3129	do	4	75 0 0	do	do	
72-3571	Dandahra	2	100 0 0	C. J. O. Casson	Cancelled	do
5004	do	3	100 0 0	do	do	do

Clarence No. 3.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Clarence No. 3," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C.P.No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.			Original Selector.	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
			a.	r.	p.			
M.C.P.77-307	Geneva	29	100	0	0	Henry Barns .....	.....	Lapsed.
C.P. 70-2912	Wyndham.....	7	80	0	0	John Wilson.....	John Wilson	<i>Bona fide.</i>
70-1285	"	5	250	0	0	F. Collins	W. C. Bundock	In interest of station.
69-2591	"	1	320	0	0	E. O. Bundock.....	do	do do
69-2592	"	2	180	0	0	A. G. Bundock.....	do	do do
77-348	"	23	140	0	0	W. C. Bundock .....	.....	Lapsed.
77-349	Warrazambil ...	18	72	0	0	do	do	do
76-250	Wiangaree	25	102	0	0	John White	W. C. Bundock	In interest of station.
76-96 {	"	18	94	0	0	John Brown .....	.....	} Lapsed.
	"	19	93	0	0	do .....	.....
	"	20	89	0	0	do .....	.....
	"	15	70	0	0	do	W. C. Bundock	
C.P.76-242 {	"	16	67	0	0	do	do	} In interest of station.
"	17	116	0	0	do	do		
C.P. 64-2250	"	1	320	0	0	James Grady	do	
68-1528	"	2	320	0	0	John White	do	
71-2876	"	9	100	0	0	William Grady	do	} In interest of station.
71-2877	"	10	50	0	0	do	do	
71-3599	"	11	44	0	0	do	do	
72-2087	"	21	200	0	0	Maria Meanley.....	do	
73-8060	"	28	101	0	0	Sarah J. Lewis	Sarah J. Lewis.....	<i>Bona fide.</i>
73-8059	"	29	260	0	0	John White	W. C. Bundock	In interest of station.
78-544	"	36	500	0	0	Mathew Magnay	Mathew Magnay	<i>Bona fide.</i>
79-231	"	38	140	0	0	do	do	do
69-1925	"	5	50	0	0	Daniel Grady	Daniel Grady	do
69-4983	Wyndham.....	4	160	0	0	John Wilson.....	John Wilson.....	do
78-227	Roseberry	10	160	0	0	do	do	do

The letters M.C. denote selection taken up for Mining purposes.

Gwydir No. 2.

SCHEDULE of Conditional and Mining Selections shown on Sketch Map "Gwydir No. 2," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

County of Stapylton.

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of selection, or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
			a. r. p.			
C.P. 72-3843	Lay Green.....	1	100 0 0	Alexander Allison	Forfeited	In interest of station.
74-10834	Tulloona	1	320 0 0	Geo. W. Paine.....	Geo. W. Paine.....	
75-17	Warra Warrama	11	40 0 0	John Cartwright	Lapsed	In interest of station.
18	Toongooma	1	40 0 0	Alexander Keen, jun.	do	
19	Warra Warrama	12	320 0 0	William Roberts	John Gill	In interest of station.
20	Toongooma	2	60 0 0	George Russell.....	Lapsed	
201	Tulloona	11, 12, 13	303 0 0	Geo. W. Paine.....	John Gill	In interest of station.
77-71	do	46	640 0 0	Jas. Donaldson	Forfeited	
72	do	47	640 0 0	Sam. Donaldson	do	In interest of station.
78-80	Lay Green	2 to 7	622 0 0	G. H. Vindin	John Gill	
80-73	Tulloona	37 to 39	517 3 0	A. Keen	A. Keen.....	In interest of station.
74	do	45	180 3 0	Jas. Blanagan	James Blanagan	
M.C. 82-77	Mount Pleasant..	20	640 0 0	Owen Williams.....	Owen Williams	In interest of station.
79	Warra Warrama	33	500 0 0	Jas. Cairns	Jas. Cairns	
120	Yooloobil	20	320 0 0	Thos. Scott	Thos. Scott	In interest of station.
124	do	24	320 0 0	Wm. C. Billings	Wm. C. Billings	
128	do	23	40 0 0	Joe Ford	Joe Ford	In interest of station.
133	do	22	160 0 0	Thos. Scott	Thos. Scott	
134	do	25	160 0 0	Jas. Hislop	Jas. Hislop	Bona fide.
C.P. 143	do	21	640 0 0	Wm. M'Intosh.....	Wm. M'Intosh.....	
138	do	not measured	640 0 0	John Keen	John Keen	In interest of station.
139	do	do	640 0 0	J. S. Keen.....	J. S. Keen.....	
143	do	do	640 0 0	W. M'Intosh	John M'Intosh.....	In interest of station.
206	do	do	320 0 0	Wm. Keen	Wm. Keen	
213	do	do	320 0 0	do	do	In interest of station.
47	Limebon	do	300 0 0	G. E. Grose	G. E. Grose	
100	Toongooma	do	640 0 0	S. Chantler	S. Chantler	

NOTE.—The letters M.C. denote selections taken up for mining purposes.

Gwydir No. 3.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Gwydir No. 3," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
			a. r. p.			
73-7053	Murgo	11	40 0 0	Jno. South	John South	Bona fide.
7054	do	12	40 0 0	do	do	do
7055	do	13	40 0 0	do	do	do
8310	do	17	40 0 0	William Hoddinott.....	Dangar Brothers	In interest of run.
8311	do	18	40 0 0	do	do	do
8312	do	19	40 0 0	do	do	do
79-73	Tullin Tulla	31	81 0 0	Maxwell Phillip Holmes...	Maxwell Phillip Holmes...	Bona fide.
73-7056	Barooma	2	50 0 0	James South.....	James South.....	do
7057	do	4	40 0 0	do	do	do
7058	do	3	50 0 0	do	do	do
7059	do	5	40 0 0	do	do	do
8986	do	1	40 0 0	do	do	do
8313	Murgo	14	40 0 0	Edwin Mitchell	Forfeited	In interest of station.
8314	do	15	40 0 0	do	do	
8315	do	16	40 0 0	do	do	

Lachlan No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Lachlan No. 1," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

CP No	Parish	Portion No	Area	Original Selector	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any)	Remarks
			a. r p			
74- 4041	Berthong	98	97 2 0	S. J. Gibb	S. J. Gibb	In interest of station.
74- 4042	do	99	82 2 0	do	do	do.
74- 4037	do	100	97 2 0	L L Gibb	James Gibb	do.
74- 4038	do	101	82 2 0	do	do	do.
74- 4039	do	102	82 2 0	do	do	do.
73- 678	do	89	320 0 0	D F. Gibb	D F. Gibb	do.
73- 2218	do	86	60 0 0	M Bermingham	M Bermingham	<i>Bona fide.</i>
73- 2225	do	87	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73- 6642	do	91	40 0 0	John Gilbert	James Gibb	In interest of station.
73- 6643	do	92	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73- 6644	do	93	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73- 2212	do	71	320 0 0	Elizabeth Gibb	Jno Russell (Gibb's solicitor)	do.
73- 2215	do	69	80 0 0	M. A. Gibb	M A. Gibb	do.
73- 679	do	90	320 0 0	Maria Dalton	Maria Dalton	do.
73- 2216	do	70	120 0 0	Jeannette J Gibb	Jeannette J Gibb	do.
73- 2213	do	73	80 0 0	Robert Gibb	James Gibb	do.
73- 2214	Congou	66	120 0 0	M J. Gibb	M J. Gibb	do.
72- 7998	do	60	200 0 0	do	M. H. Gibb	do.
72- 7662	do	59	320 0 0	Isabella Gibb	James Gibb.	do.
78- 104	Berthong	222	64 0 0	M. L. Gibb	M. L. Gibb	do.
73- 2217	Congou	55	200 0 0	Morgan Price	James Gibb	do.
73-10092	do	42	40 0 0	Adam Murray Gibb	Adam M. Gibb	do.
73-10093	do	43	40 0 0	do	do	do.
do	do	44	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73- 2624	do	64	80 0 0	Martha L. Gibb	M. L. Gibb	do.
73-10075	do	45	40 0 0	Alex Gibb	James Gibb	do.
73-10076	do	46	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73-10077	do	47	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73-10078	do	53	40 0 0	Robert A. Gibb	do	do.
73-10079	do	49	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73-10080	do	54	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73-10081	do	50	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73-10082	do	52	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73-10083	do	51	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73- 6648	Berthong	66	40 0 0	John Manton	do	do.
73- 6649	do	67	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73-10095	do	103	320 0 0	Michael Beatty	Goldsbrough & Co.	do.
72- 7661	Congou	6	320 0 0	Hy. Jas Gibb	H. J. Gibb	do.
74- 680	Berthong	104	320 0 0	C. W. P. Lewington	C. W. P. Lewington	} <i>Bona fides</i> doubtful.
74- 682	do	106	320 0 0	G. W. E. Lewington	G. W. E. Lewington	
80- 196	do	110	40 0 0	Mary Hannah Lewington.	M. H. Lewington	
do	do	111	40 0 0	do	do	
do	do	112	40 0 0	do	do	} In interest of station.
74- 1185	do	107	60 0 0	M. J. L. Lewington	M. J. Lindsay	
74- 1211	do	134	40 0 0	James Young	James Gibb	
74- 1212	do	135	40 0 0	do	do	
74- 1213	do	136	40 0 0	do	do	do.
74- 679	do	139	320 0 0	Chas P Lewington	do	do.
74- 1368	do	149	80 0 0	Joseph Cacket	Joseph Cacket	do.
74- 1192	do	143	40 0 0	G M. Ball	James Gibb	do.
74- 1193	do	144	40 0 0	do	do	do.
74- 1194	do	145	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73-11072	Congou	70	40 0 0	D. J. Mulcahy	D J. Mulcahy	<i>Bona fide.</i>
73-11073	do	71	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73-11074	do	72	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73-11075	do	73	40 0 0	P. W. Mulcahy	Damel Mulcahy	do.
73-11076	do	74	40 0 0	do	William Friedenstien	do.
80- 196	Berthong	108	40 0 0	M. H. Lewington	Mary H. Lewington	} <i>Bona fides</i> doubtful.
do	do	109	40 0 0	do	do	
74- 3743	do	155	40 0 0	L Gibb	L Gibb	In interest of station.
75- 145	Congou	125	40 0 0	W. S. Mitchell	W S Mitchell	do
76- 122	Berthong	150	640 0 0	J J Gibb	J Gibb	do
74-11358	do	169	50 0 0	J. Smith	do	do
74-11359	do	170	50 0 0	do	do	do
74-11360	do	171	40 0 0	do	do	do
74-11361	do	172	50 0 0	do	do	do
74-11362	do	173	40 0 0	do	do	do
76- 90	do	168	80 0 0	do	do	do
76- 122	do	167	100 0 0	do	J Smith	do
75- 133	do	181	320 0 0	Wm Smith	James Gibb	do
76 121	do	160	200 0 0	J. Price	do	do
76- 94	do	183	240 0 0	Stephen Brogan	R Goldsbrough & Co (Lamited)	do
76- 299	do	191	40 0 0	B. Jones	James Gibb	do
76- 346	do	192	100 1 0	do	do	do
77- 18	Congou	188	40 0 0	Thos Mulcahy	Thomas Mulcahy	<i>Bona fide.</i>
76- 432	Berthong	195	320 0 0	Jno F Jenkins	R Goldsbrough & Co (Limited).	In interest of station

Lachlan No. 1—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C P No	Parish	Portion No	Area	Original Selector	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any)	Remarks
			a r. p			
77- 69	Congou	192	40 0 0	Samuel Gumbleton	James Gibb	In interest of station.
77- 70	do	193	80 0 0	Wm. Jno Izzard	do	do
77- 71	do	194	80 0 0	do	do	do
77- 87	do	196	40 0 0	do	do	do
76- 208	do	161	640 0 0	Morgan Price	do	do
76- 206	Berthong	224	640 0 0	John Halls	do	do
77- 98	Congou	199	428 0 0	Mary Dwyer	Phillip Dwyer	<i>Bona fide.</i>
76- 401	do	198	640 0 0	Wm. Hutton Gibb	James Gibb	In interest of station.
77- 27	do	201	198 0 0	John Young	D F Gibb	do
80- 160	Berthong	210	165 1 0	Fredk Chas Webb	F. C Webb	<i>Bona fides</i> doubtful.
79- 44	Congou	195	134 3 0	Wm Jno Izzard	James Gibb	In interest of station.
80- 260	do	190	197 1 0	Thos Mulcahy	Thomas Mulcahy	<i>Bona fide.</i>
79- 14	do	189	201 1 0	do	do	do
79- 9	do	183	186 3 0	Jno Mulcahy	John Mulcahy	do
80- 265	do	162	59 0 0	M J Gibb	M J Gibb	In interest of station.
80- 270	do	187	183 3 0	do	do	do
79- 16	do	176	100 0 0	M. L Gibb	M. L Gibb	do
do	do	177	223 2 0	do	do	do
79- 15	do	171	277 0 0	C. Strathe	James Gibb	do
do	do	174	105 1 0	do	do	do
do	do	175	136 2 0	do	do	do
72- 1747	Berthong	62	320 0 0	John King	John King	do.
81- 121	do	68	40 0 0	James Gibb	James Gibb	do.
72- 7660	Congou	5	320 0 0	do	do	do.
80- 221	do	48	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73-10583	do	56	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73-10584	do	57	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73-10585	do	58	40 0 0	do	do	do.
81- 107	Berthong	138	40 0 0	do	do	do.
77- 28	Congou	147	113 2 0	do	do	do.
76- 51	Berthong	289	320 0 0	do	do	do.
75- 86	do	151	640 0 0	do	do	do.
	do	140	40 0 0	do	do	do.
	do	141	40 0 0	do	do	do.
81- 1	do	142	40 0 0	do	do	do.
	do	146	40 0 0	do	do	do.
	do	147	40 0 0	do	do	do.
	do	148	40 0 0	do	do	do.
78- 140	do	232	101 0 0	do	do	do.
81- 120	do	256	154 3 0	do	do	do.
81- 144	do	253	130 1 0	do	do	do.
81- 121	do	248	191 1 0	do	do	do.
80- 197	do	247	157 2 0	do	do	do.
82- 207	do	241	275 2 0	do	do	do.
79- 20	do	236	41 2 0	do	do	do.
79- 20	do	237	291 3 0	do	do	do.
80- 264	Congou	182	115 0 0	do	do	do.
80- 264	do	186	195 2 0	do	do	do.
80- 264	do	185	209 0 0	do	do	do.
69- 901	Berthong	5	100 0 0	Michl O'Mara	Michl O'Mara	<i>Bona fide.</i>
68- 2507	do	1	320 0 0	Charles King	J. Gibb	In interest of station.
69- 1301	do	2	200 0 0	N M'Kendry	do	do.
72- 2522	do	21	40 0 0	John Manton	do	do.
72- 4530	do	22	40 0 0	do	do	do.
71- 1749	do	59	320 0 0	C B King	J. J. Croker	<i>Bona fides</i> doubtful
73- 6645	do	94	40 0 0	Wm. Gilbert	James Gibb	In interest of station.
73- 6646	do	95	40 0 0	do	do	do.
73- 6647	do	96	40 0 0	do	do	do.
74- 4040	do	97	97 2 0	S J Gibb	S J Gibb	do.
73-11077	Congou	75	40 0 0	P Wm Mulcahy	Danl. Mulcahy	<i>Bona fide.</i>
73-11078	do	76	50 0 0	James Mulcahy	James Mulcahy	do.
74- 2562	do	89	40 0 0	Wm S Mitchell	W. S. Mitchell	<i>Bona fides</i> doubtful.
74- 2563	do	90	40 0 0	do	do	do.
74- 2564	do	91	40 0 0	do	do	do.
74- 683	Berthong	105	320 0 0	Mary H Lewington	M. H Lewington	do.
75- 697	Congou	137	40 0 0	M. A. Mulcahy	D Mulcahy	<i>Bona fide.</i>
75- 745	do	146	640 0 0	P. Dwyer	Wm Neill	do.
74- 1181	do	149	40 0 0	J. McI Gibb	J. Mc I. Gibb	In interest of station.
74- 1182	do	150	40 0 0	do	do	do.
74- 1183	do	151	40 0 0	do	do	do.
75- 508	do	128	320 0 0	Peter Scott	Peter Scott	<i>Bona fides</i> doubtful
75- 732	do	136	40 0 0	Thos Mulcahy	Thomas Mulcahy	<i>Bona fide.</i>
76- 25	Berthong	166	400 0 0	P Kildea	P Kildea	do.
76- 129	do	158	320 0 0	W Price	J. Lackey, R B. Wallace, and J Y Mills	do.
76- 207	do	156	519 0 0	G. M Ball	James Gibb	In interest of station.
76- 12	do	174	140 0 0	T. Berminghame	Carlo Marina, now Thos Birmingham	<i>Bona fide.</i>
75- 130	do	163	320 0 0	J Smith, junr	James Gibb	In interest of station.
75- 777	do	165	640 0 0	Charles Miller	do	do.
75- 131	do	182	320 0 0	Anne Smith	do	do.
75- 134	Congou	142	80 0 0	M. Jn Gibb	do	do.
75- 509	do	143	320 0 0	J A Gibb	J A Gibb	do.
75- 778	do	144	640 0 0	J Gibb	James Gibb	do.
79- 7	do	166	264 1 0	Matthew Qumlan	do	do.
79- 7	do	168	276 1 0	do	do	do.
79- 7	do	204	99 2 0	do	do	do.
81- 246	do	167	179 1 0	David Beresford	David Beresford	<i>Bona fide.</i>

Lachlan No. 1—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C P No	Parish.	Portion No	Area			Original Selector	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any)	Remarks
			a	r	p			
73- 3267	Congou	39	320	0	0	Danl. Mulcahy	Danl. Mulcahy	<i>Bona fide.</i>
80- 194	Berthong	207	100	2	0	D F. Gibb	D. F. Gibb	In interest of station.
80- 194	do	206	226	0	0	do	do	do.
80- 194	do	205	245	0	0	do	do	do.
80- 161	do	204	257	1	0	Phillp Webb	Phillp Webb	<i>Bona fide.</i>
80- 161	do	203	253	2	0	do	do	do.
80- 160	do	202	241	2	0	F. E Webb	F. E Webb	do.
80- 160	do	208	233	1	0	do	do	do.
80- 192	do	212	259	0	0	Wm. Hutton Gibb	W. H. Gibb	In interest of station.
80- 192	do	213	59	0	0	do	do	do.
80- 192	do	214	43	3	0	do	do	do.
82- 220	do	270	68	2	0	Morgan Pryce	Morgan Pryce	do.
78- 139	do	230	131	3	0	John Russell	John Russell	<i>Bona fide.</i>
78- 139	do	231	58	0	0	do	do	do.
81- 143	do	251	99	3	0	M A Gibb	M. A. Gibb	In interest of station.
80- 193	do	255	207	0	0	M J Gibb	M. J. Gibb	do.
78- 133	do	257	143	0	0	John F Jenkins	R Goldsbrough	do.
80- 174	do	225	179	3	0	James M'Callum	James M'Callum	<i>Bona fide.</i>
79- 101	do	244	228	1	0	G M. Ball	G. M. Ball	In interest of station.
81- 55	do	245	289	1	0	do	do	do.
82- 20	do	249	271	1	0	John Beresford	John Beresford	<i>Bona fide.</i>
82- 20	do	246	205	0	0	do	do	do.
79- 102	do	243	130	1	0	Morgan Pryce	James Gibb	In interest of station.
81- 235	do	240	294	2	0	M L Gibb	M L Gibb	do.
80- 165	do	223	306	2	0	Wilham Pryce	James Gibb	do
81- 236	do	238	264	0	0	John Hughes	John Hughes	<i>Bona fide.</i>
75- 132	do	179	320	0	0	Wm H Smth	James Gibb	In interest of station.
75- 786	do	152	640	0	0	H J Gibb	H J Gibb	do.
74- 1191	Congou	69	320	0	0	Henry Wm Ball	Henry Wm Gibb	do.
77- 26	do	145	285	2	0	R H Gibb	R H Gibb	do.
77- 51	do	148	102	0	0	Jno Young	D F Gibb	do
74- 684	do	67	80	0	0	Thos. Brown	James Gibb	do.
74- 1195	Berthong	128	40	0	0	Thos Young	do	do.
74- 1196	do	129	40	0	0	do	do	do.
74- 1197	do	130	40	0	0	do	do	do.
74- 1198	do	131	40	0	0	do	do	do.
74- 1199	do	132	40	0	0	do	do	do.
74- 1200	do	133	40	0	0	do	do	do.

Lachlan No. 2.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Lachlan No. 2," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C P. No	Parish	Portion No	Area			Original Selector	Present state of Selection, or portion, and name of holder (if any)	Remarks
			a	r	p			
81- 3	Whittingham	13	307	0	0	T Hines	T Hines	<i>Bona fide</i>
4	do	18	320	0	0	J M'Cormack	J M'Cormack	do
5	do	17	320	0	0	M Minogue	M Minogue	do
55	do	20	100	0	0	J M'Cormack	J M'Cormack	do
125	do	21	60	0	0	do	do	do
12	do	14	320	0	0	G D Whittingham	G D Whittingham	In interest of station.
9	do	16	320	0	0	do	do	do
147	Gunnagia	Pt 4	200	0	0	M M'Cormack	M M'Cormack .	<i>Bona fide</i>
148	do	" 4	120	0	0	do	do	do
151	do	5	316	0	0	W F. Osborn	W F. Osborn	do
14	do	6, 7	637	0	0	J A Ramage	J A Ramage	do
76- 73	Marowie	11	120	0	0	J and G Whittingham	J and G Whittingham	In interest of station
51	do	12	640	0	0	J Storer	J Storer	<i>Bona fide.</i>
241	do	25	40	0	0	P Cassidy	P Cassidy	do
10	do	31, 33, 35	500	0	0	F Hill	F Hill	do
33	Bevan	1	640	0	0	M Bevan	M Bevan	do
81- 40	Weejugalah	14	80	0	0	E L Ward	E L Ward	do
82- 20	Marowie		640	0	0	M Jeffrey	M Jeffrey	do
81-110	Wyadra	4	640	0	0	P Purcell	P Purcell	do
111	Wyadra & Hady	8	000	0	0	John Ryan	John Ryan	do
109	Marowie	18 & 19	040	0	0	William J Storer	W J Storer	do

Lachlan No. 3.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Lachlan No. 3," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
80-5	Cooncooburra...	31	a. r. p. 320 0 0	Robert Burgess	Robert Burgess	<i>Bona fide.</i>
79-16	Toorong	9	480 0 0	Oliver Fitzgerald	James Tyson	In interest of station.
24	Tyson	30	200 0 0	Joseph Carter	do	do
34	Belaimong	23	106 3 0	Andrew Lamb	do	do
10	Jippay	3 & 9	320 0 0	William A. Lamb	do	do
25	Cooncooburra...	23	120 0 0	Dugald Cameron	Dugald Cameron	<i>Bona fide.</i>
15	Narahquong	15	160 0 0	Walter Jobson	James Tyson	In interest of station.
78-25	do	14	57 0 0	Ewen Cameron	Ewen Cameron	<i>Bona fide.</i>
26	Cooncooburra...	29	441 0 0	Walter Ross	Walter Ross	do
79-29	Tyson	29	640 0 0	James Tyson	James Tyson	In interest of station.
21	do	26	640 0 0	Charles Brumley	do	do
78-43	do	27	640 0 0	John Carter	John Carter	<i>Bona fide.</i>
79-6	do	28	640 0 0	James Carter	James Tyson	In interest of station.
5	do	30	100 0 0	William Smith	Alfred P. Brumley	<i>Bona fide.</i>
77-41	Cooncooburra...	29	40 0 0	Peter Donely	Peter Donnelly	do
75-10	Bunumburt	41	100 0 0	James Lee .....	.....	Lapsed.
34	Narahquong	40	100 0 0	Peter Flynn .....	.....	do
35	do	6	199 0 0	Walter Ross	Walter Ross	<i>Bona fide.</i>
78-26	Cooncooburra...	6	40 0 0	Barbara Kervish .....	.....	Lapsed.
75-22	Juanbung	2	640 0 0	John Carter	John Carter	<i>Bona fide.</i>
79-40	Quianderry	7	634 0 0	Duncan M'K. Cameron ..	Duncan M'K. Cameron ..	do
78-20	Cooncooburra...	4	40 0 0	William Campbell .....	.....	Lapsed.
75-26	Juanbung	3	40 0 0	William Jones .....	.....	do
25	do	2	40 0 0	Simon Donely .....	.....	do
24	do	1	40 0 0	Francis Kervish .....	.....	do
23	do	1 to 5	200 0 0	Emily Ruth Bowker	Emily Ruth Bowker	<i>Bona fide.</i>
79-35	Cooncooburra...	4	263 3 0	William A. Lamb	James Tyson	In interest of station.
32	Jippay	5	320 0 0	do	do	do
10	do	1, 2, & 8	640 0 0	James Tyson	do	do
9	do	56 & 57	407 0 0	Alfred Brumley	Alfred Brumley	<i>Bona fide.</i>
78-44	Cooncooburra...	53 & 54	513 2 0	Dugald Cameron	Dugald Cameron	do
79-14	do	49 & 51	640 0 0	Richard Graham	James Tyson	In interest of station.
78-32	Narahquong and Cooncooburra.	47 & 48	438 0 0	Walter Jobson	do	do
33	Narahquong	45 & 46	640 0 0	Ewen Cameron	Ewen Cameron	<i>Bona fide.</i>
25	do	22 & 23	640 0 0	Trols Peterson	James Tyson, junr.	In interest of station.
79-22	do	31 & 41	440 0 0	Joseph Carter	James Tyson	do
28	Tyson	69, 70, & 77	640 0 0	John Clarke	John Clarke	<i>Bona fide.</i>
82-8	do	61, 62, 66, 67	640 0 0	Oliver Fitzgerald	Oliver Fitzgerald	do
7	do	59, 60, 65, 66	640 0 0	Edgar Swan Jobson	Edgar Swan Jobson	do
9	do	3 & 4	640 0 0	John Lamb	James Tyson	In interest of station.
79-33	Belaimong	21 & 22	533 0 0	Andrew Lamb	do	do
34	do .....	.....	464 1 0	Bradley Lyons	Bradley Lyons	<i>Bona fide.</i>
82-6	Toorong .....	.....	640 0 0	William Smith	William Smith	do
11	do .....	.....	640 0 0	John Bethune M'Leod ..	J. B. M'Leod	do
19	Boogathan .....	.....	640 0 0	Richard Graham	Richard Graham	do
17	Toorong	10 & 19	640 0 0	.....	.....	do

Lachlan No. 4.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Lachlan No. 4," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
C.P. 81-7	Currathool	79	a. r. p. 145 0 0	J. H. D. Ledwidge	J. H. D. Ledwidge	<i>Bona fide.</i>
82-226	Livingstone	57 & 58	640 0 0	Kenneth Macdonald	K. Macdonald	do
228	do	59 & 60	640 0 0	Margaret M'Dougall	Margaret M'Dougall	do
229	Cockburn	1 & 2	640 0 0	Ewen M'Innes	Ewen M'Innes	do
230	do	3 & 4	640 0 0	Mary Jane Irving	Mary Jane Irving	do

Liverpool Plains No. 2.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Liverpool Plains, No. 2," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C. P. No	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original selector	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any)	Remarks.
			a. r. p.			
75- 423	Attunga.....	78	90 0 0	S Burdekin	S. Burdekin	Part of 174 acres..
111	do	74	96 0 0	G. H. Woodward	G. H. Woodward	
72- 1904	do	73	100 0 0	John Carey	John Carey	do do
2130	do	69	40 0 0	J. Taylor	do	
2131	do	72	40 0 0	do	do	do do
2129	do	70	40 0 0	do	do	
2128	do	71	40 0 0	do	do	do do
70- 2018	do	57	120 0 0	James Carey	K. P. Carey	
69- 1280	do	52	80 0 0	M. Byrne	S. Burdekin	do do
1172	do	49	40 0 0	Jas. Cavey	do	
1172	do	50	40 0 0	do	do	do do
75-19149	do	7	135 0 0	Thos Kennedy	do	
74- 5673	do	8	60 0 0	- Gallagher	do	do do
73- 6855	do	9	51 0 0	G. Coulton	do	
	do	10	37 0 0	do	do	do do
74- 1490	do	20	92 0 0	J. Condren	do	
64- 1581	do	2	72 0 0	do	do	do do
74- 1881	do	34	100 0 0	A Corcoran	S. Burdekin	
69- 4986	do	35	116 0 0	do	do	do do
66- 105	do	36	117 0 0	M Hurley	do	
104	do	37	96 0 0	R Rowlinson	do	do do
70- 1291	do	33	40 0 0	T Taylor	do	
67- 296	do	31	108 0 0	Jas Darcy	do	do do
567	do	30	160 0 0	Catherine Byrne	do	
65- 423	do	6	40 0 0	Owen Byrne	do	do do
66- 103	do	47	140 0 0	T. Bowker	M. A Burdekin	
75- 423	do	80	84 0 0	S. Burdekin	S. Burdekin	Part of 174 acres ..
73- 4688	do	85	40 0 0	G. Coulton	do	
72- 3519	do	76	40 0 0	Jas. Carey	do	do do
1547	do	77	60 0 0	do	do	
75- 923	do	86	120 0 0	S Burdekin	S. Burdekin	do do
73- 7705	do	100	150 0 0	A Hurley	do	
8447	do	58	98 1 0	do	do	do do
72- 283	do	99	50 0 0	do	do	
75- 568	do	105	170 3 0	Jas Conelly	do	Part of 300 acres...
	do	106	95 3 0	do	do	
274	do	107	200 0 0	Timothy Hurley	do	do do
74-13655	do	94	100 0 0	K. P. Carey	do	
75- 248	do	92	40 0 0	G. H. Woodward	do	do do
75- 217	do	95	60 0 0	S Burdekin	S. Burdekin	
73- 1045	do	79	54 0 0	do	do	do do
64- 1136	do	27	520 0 0	Douglas Boyce	do	
75- 40	do	23	42 3 0	D Regan	do	do do
	do	22	50 0 0	J. W. Elhs	D. Regan	
65- 2946	do	21	100 0 0	T. Hurley	do	do do
64- 1737	do	18	79 0 0	J. Passfield	Arthur Dewhurst	
	do	19	do	do	do	do do
65- 907	do	16	62 1 0	E. Howe	do	
	do	17	do	do	do	do do
64- 1330	do	15	110 0 0	Thos. Taylor	do	
	do	14	do	do	do	do do
65- 701	do	11	do	do	do	
	do	12	141 0 0	G. Coulton	do	do do
64- 581	do	13	72 0 0	Jno. Condren	do	
66-15862	do	3	111 0 0	Jas. Conelly	do	do do
	do	4	do	do	do	
65- 1152	do	5	60 0 0	Wm. Byrne	do	do do
76- 15	do	117	40 0 0	R. Heydon	do	
213	do	115	50 0 0	A. Rodgers	A. Rodgers	do do
	do	104	54 2 0	do	do	
81- 46	do	205	120 3 0	A. Rodgers	A. Rodgers	do do
	do	206	86 3 0	do	do	
77- 53	do	132	100 0 0	R. Brines	do	do do
	do	81	62 0 0	do	do	
75- 421	do	82	40 0 0	G. Caldwell	do	do do
	do	83	62 0 0	do	do	
76- 237	do	128	60 3 0	J. Fullam	do	do do
67- 1608	do	46	71 2 0	W. Longresh	W. Longresh	
77- 17	do	136	80 0 0	Jno. Smith	Jno Smith	Bona fide selection.
76- 195	do	120	40 0 0	A. Corcoran	A. Corcoran	
73-12172	do	93	40 0 0	Jas Lahiff	Jas. Lahiff	do do
72- 1891	do	75	50 0 0	do	do	
76- 15	do	117	40 0 0	R. Heydon	do	do do
235	do	127	40 0 0	J. Hickey	J. Hickey	
74-13038	do	96	160 0 0	P. Brogan	do	In interest of station.
76- 246	do	160	40 0 0	J Fullam	do	
264	do	161	40 0 0	do	do	do do
75- 567	do	102	40 0 0	G. Caldwell	do	

It has been reported that all these purchases are now held in the interest of the station.

It has been reported that all these purchases are now held in the interest of the station.

Liverpool Plains No. 2—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No	Area	Original selector	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks
			a. r. p			
78- 46	Attunga	146	40 0 0	J. Short		
75- 704	do	119	40 0 0	S. Burdekin	S. Burdekin	
76- 294	do	135	40 0 0	Thos Lyall		
77- 220	do	141	40 0 0	A. Rodgers	A. Rodgers	
80- 96	do	143	50 2 0	do	do	Part of 140 acres 2 roods
	do	142	40 0 0	do	do	do
77- 160	do	140	40 0 0	do	do	do
81- 126	do	139	40 0 0	N Reinhard		Part of 80 acres . .
76- 287	do	134	40 0 0	T. Lyall		
	do	133	40 0 0	C Alleyn	Forfeited	
	do	126	40 0 0	do	do	
	do	130	80 0 0	M. Ryan		
	do	124	160 0 0	J Short		
	do	125	40 0 0	do		
	do	131	40 0 0	do		
81- 127	do	123	40 0 0	Thos Cook		
76- 208	do	120	40 0 0	R Heydon		
81- 126	do	111	40 0 0	N Reinhard		Part of 80 acres . .
79- 95	do	112	40 0 0	do		
81- 128	do	113	40 0 0	do		Part of 80 acres . .
	do	114	40 0 0	do		do
75- 909	do	122	80 0 0	M. Hurley		
	do	118	200 0 0	S Burdekin	S Burdekin	
	do	97	40 0 0	Jas. Brogan		
	do	98	50 0 0	Jas Conelly		Part of 300 acres . .
74- 7247	do	108	40 0 0	P Curry	Jno. Gill—purchased at auction	
	do	109	50 0 0	C. J Condren	do do	
75- 247	do	91	40 0 0	J. Carey		
74- 869	do	48	100 0 0	G. Coulton		
73- 6854	do	63	40 0 0	do		
74- 1494	do	62	108 0 0	J. Condren		
	do	30	238 1 0	Jos. Blair		
75- 422	do	103	50 0 0	S. Burdekin	S. Burdekin	
77- 93	do	137	50 0 0	Alexander Cooper	Forfeited	
	do	138	40 0 0	do		
159	Burdekin	179	40 0 0	John Armstrong	Forfeited	
	do	173	40 0 0	M. Burke		
	do	176	40 0 0	M. Hurley	Forfeited	
	do	178	40 0 0	D B. Ryan		
	do	205	50 0 0	J. Donelly		
	do	210	120 0 0	M. Hanrahan		
78- 16	do	211	180 0 0	do		
	do	202	40 0 0	R. Rowlison	Forfeited	
	do	221	40 0 0	do	do	
	do	220	40 0 0	do	do	
	do	203	40 0 0	E. Held	do	
	do	204	40 0 0	do	do	
76- 353	do	151	40 0 0	D. B. Ryan		
75- 1022	do	154	40 0 0	J. Byrne		
78- 181	do	143	40 0 0	John Heydon		
	do	144	40 0 0	do		
	do	208	40 0 0	do		
75- 1020	do	157	90 0 0	T. J. Bowker	Forfeited	
	do	158	40 0 0	do	do	
	do	159	40 0 0	do	do	
	do	160	192 2 0	Johanna Ryan		
76- 404	do	161	40 0 0	R Brnes		
77- 69	do	169	40 0 0	W. Short	Forfeited	
	do	170	40 0 0	do	do	
	do	171	40 0 0	do	do	
	do	168	40 0 0	M. Hanrahan		
	do	167	100 0 0	do		
	do	165	40 0 0	M. Bourke		
	do	166	40 0 0	do		
	do	164	40 0 0	M. C. Cunningham		
75- 835	do	145	40 0 0	J. Byrne		
	do	146	40 0 0	do		
67- 549	do	32	40 0 0	G. M Johnson	G. M. Johnson	
74- 13656	do	150	40 0 0	Jas Cantwell	R. Pringle	
76- 14	do	148	40 0 0	P. O. Brien		
75- 881	do	141	40 0 0	W. J. Coulton		
	do	142	40 0 0	do		
	do	139	40 0 0	Wm. Hartley		
	do	140	40 0 0	do		
63-1875	do	2	100 0 0	M. Hanrahan		
73- 601	do	72	121 3 0	S. Holding	S. Burdekin	Purchased at auction.
75- 85	do	66	95 1 0	P. Harvey	do	do
72-7745	do	75 } 76 } 77 }	177 0 26	K. Byrne		All these conditional purchases have been reported as being now held in the interest of the station
73-2142	do	50 } 51 } 52 }	183 3 0	C J. Jeffries		
69-2808	do	53 } 54 } 55 }	230 0 0	E. A. Alderton		

It was reported that all these conditional purchases are now held in the interest of the station. Upon examination however it is found that some of them have been forfeited, as shown in the preceding column.

Liverpool Plains No. 2—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.			Original selector.	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
			a.	r.	p.			
71-2580	Burdekin	56	143	0	0	F. Jenner		
76-257	do	57	79	3	0	A. Rodgers	A. Rodgers	
69-2807	do	58	78	2	0	J. Steele		
70-1197	do	59	48	2	0	F. Jenner		
69-126	do	43	40	0	0	T. Chandler	Jas. Jones	
969	do	42	178	2	0	do		
68-3147	do	41	40	0	0	R. Norman	William Jones	
66-1939	do	11	50	0	0	G. Woodward		
102	do	12	313	2	0	T. Vardy	M. A. Burdekin	Purchased at auction
76-247	do	181	40	0	0	J. Power		
263	do	182	40	0	0	do		
77-381	do	207	40	0	0	J. Byrnes		
391	do	206	40	0	0	do		
6	do	162	80	0	0	J. Rodgers	J. Rodgers	
66-4052	do	6	50	0	0	E. Baylis	W. Jones	
76-23	do	155	100	0	0	John Donelly		
32	do	156	50	0	0	do		
75-832	do	131	40	0	0	John Power	A. Rodgers	
833	do	132	40	0	0	do	do	
834	do	133	40	0	0	do	do	
66-3670	do	17	40	0	0	G. Cush	S. Cush	
2628	do	30	160	0	0	H. Brown	R. Pringle	Purchased at auction
2630	do	31	40	0	0	do	do	do
67-2131	do	34	280	0	0	W. Alderton		
2133	do	33	40	0	0	do		
2132	do	35	280	0	0	C. W. Alderton		
2134	do	36	40	0	0	do		
68-1905	do	39	60	0	0	John Carey		
1858	do	62	40	0	0	Thos. Lyall		
1852	do	40	313	2	0	M. Hanrahan		
69-1278	do	63	50	0	0	P. Ewings		
68-668	do	61	40	0	0	G. Woodward		
65-1255	do	3	50	0	0	W. Wilkinson		
70-3403	do	79	40	0	0	R. Varty	S. Burdekin	Purchased at auction
75-950	do	89	40	0	0	S. Burdekin	do	
950	do	90	40	0	0	do	do	
73-1049	do	88	40	0	0	T. Hartley		
72-1899	do	86	56	0	0	do	do	
1900	do	87	40	0	0	do		
1907	do	85	40	0	0	T. Ryan		
74-8520	do	105	195	1	0	Jas. Hartley		
2331	do	121	40	0	0	J. Ryan		
2332	do	122	40	0	0	do		
75-105	do	111	212	0	0	A. Allingham		
932	do	123	80	0	0	P. Harvey		
104	do	109	320	0	0	Wm. Morris		
74-7253	do	108	71	0	0	T. Cantwill		
77-403	do	107	213	0	0	Jas. Hartley		
73-6142	do	101	100	0	0	Thos. Cantwill		
6142	do	102	100	0	0	do		
7697	do	103	40	0	0	do		
7698	do	104	40	0	0	do		
1587	do	96	40	0	0	Cyrus Hartley		
1588	do	97	40	0	0	do		
6853	do	98	40	0	0	do		
6852	do	99	40	0	0	do		
7700	do	100	40	0	0	do		
74-3469	do	94	50	0	0	M. Hanrahan		
3468	do	93	50	0	0	do		
3466	do	91	50	0	0	do		
3467	do	92	50	0	0	do		
76-353	do	174	50	0	0	D. B. Ryan		
77-118	do	177	40	0	0	do		
164	do	180	40	0	0	do		
82	do	175	200	0	0	A. Hurley	Forfeited	
75-855	do	137	40	0	0	John Hartley		
856	do	138	40	0	0	do		
857	do	134	40	0	0	James Hartley		
858	do	135	40	0	0	do		
859	do	136	41	2	0	do		
76-184	do	152	40	0	0	W. Short	Forfeited	
75-192	do	125	40	0	0	J. P. Moynaham	Alex. Rodgers	
250	do	130	62	0	0	Wm. Short		
242	do	126	40	0	0	Thos. Bowker		
243	do	127	40	0	0	do		
244	do	128	40	0	0	do		
245	do	129	40	0	0	do		
79-32	do	215	100	0	0	P. O. Brien		
65-821	do	4	220	0	0	Chas. Lawson		
75-2996	do	120	160	0	0	Wm. Ahern		
74-13682	do	117	133	0	0	Jas. Leahy		
		118	107	0	0			
		119	80	0	0			
10031	do	114	88	2	0	J. Hartley		
77-204	do	115	159	0	0	Alex. Rodgers		
204	do	116	72	0	0	do		

It has been reported that all these purchases are now held in the interest of the station.

All these purchases were reported as being now held in the interest of the station. Upon examination, however, it is found that some of them have been forfeited, as shown in the preceding column.

The remainder of this C.P. is in the adjoining run.

Liverpool Plains No. 2—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original selector.	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.	
			a. r. p.				
74-1882	Burdekin	{ 23	52 2 0	} T. Bowker .....	.....	} All these purchases were reported as being now held in the interest of the station. Upon examination, however, it is found that some of them have been forfeited, as shown in the preceding column.
		{ 24	39 2 0				
		{ 25	37 1 0				
		{ 26	41 0 0				
71- 4724	do	{ 27	40 0 0				
76- 376	do	{ 28	50 2 0	.....	The Bank of N.S.Wales...	
70- 71	do	29	44 0 0		Now an improvement purchase.
74-14353	do	21	109 3 0	E. Abra
70- 75	do	20	154 2 0	Mary Abra
67- 1295	do	19	40 2 20	R. Brines
73- 6093	do	18	42 2 0	do .....	.....	.....
68- 2714	Gill	110	244 0 0	Henry Smith	Forfeited .....	.....
76- 7	do	2	320 0 0	W. T. Blair .....	.....	.....
77- 333	do	22	80 0 0	Thos. Dunn	Forfeited .....	.....
		26	40 0 0	John Davis	Lapsed .....	.....

Murrumbidgee No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Murrumbidgee No. 1," giving the name of the original Selector, and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C. P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.		
M.C. 81-			Acres.					
147	40	G. Mathews	} <i>Vide extract from the Surveyor's report in column of remarks.</i>	Extract from 83-562 Sur. ; letter by surveyor, transmitting plan of portion 53, parish of Boyd, county of Boyd, mineral conditional purchase by G. N. Magill :— * * * * *		
148	40	H. F. Creswick				
149	40	G. T. Lloyd				
150	40	F. Calvert				
151	40	Jane Williams				
152	40	W. H. Dalzell				
153	40	F. A. Meakes				
154	40	P. McDowell				
155	40	F. E. Fay				
156	40	R. C. Patterson				
157	40	J. McKenna				
158	40	G. N. Magill				
159	40	Jos. Bourke				
160	40	R. Moreland				
161	40	M. R. Raleigh				
162	40	J. Gillespie				
163	40	J. Carey				
164	40	T. Dickson				
165	40	J. Gaul				
166	40	D. McCaughey				
167	40	R. A. Carse				
168	40	C. Carse				
M.C. 82-								
3	40	R. Moreland	} <i>Vide extract from the Surveyor's report in column of remarks.</i>	"This is one of twenty-eight 40 acre blocks taken up on two successive Land Office days, ostensibly for mining purposes, but evidently in the interest of the lessee of Songorambah Block A Run, and with a view to obstruct settlement under 13th Section. There is no reasonable probability of the existence of any mineral of commercial value on this portion." NOTE.—A report similar in effect to the above occurs in each of the twenty-eight letters forwarding the plans of the mineral conditional purchases referred to. —Registered No. of letters. C.S. 83-103 to 83, 124 Sur., inclu. C.S. 83-562 to 83, 567 Sur., inclu.		
4	40	H. F. Creswick				
5	40	G. N. Magill				
6	40	J. Gaul				
7	40	J. Carey				
8	40	E. Tippett				
C.P. 77-	Glengalla	32	320	James Nelson			Jas. Nelson	Full area of this selection is 640 acres, 320 acres of which is in an adjoining run. <i>Bona fide.</i>
C.P. 81-	do	4 and 5.	640	James Nelson, junr...			Jas. Nelson, junr.	<i>Bona fide.</i>
C.P. 81-	do	6 and 12	498	Wm. White	Wm. White	do.		
C.P. 81-	do	13 part of 20 & 21	640	Ellen White	Ellen White	do.		

NOTE.—The letters M.C. denote selections taken up for Mining purposes.

Murrumbidgee No. 2.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Murrumbidgee No. 2," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
73- 6575	South Deniliquin	311	A. R. P. 40 0 0	George Broe	Rich. H. Binney	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
6576	do	312	280 0 0	Henry Broe	Henry Ricketson	do do
13336	do	316	80 0 0	John M. Lamb	John M. Lamb	do do
11855	do	317	120 0 0	do	do	do do
9818	do	313	120 0 0	do	do	do do
77- 175	do	326	519 0 0	Walter L. Wren	Erasmus Wren	do do
63- 2945	do	325	179 0 0	Shanahan & Jennings	Shanahan & Jennings	Completed. In interest of station.
74- 9137	do	324	100 0 0	J. Sheppard, junr.....	W. L. Wren	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide</i>
68- 1386	do	18	320 0 0	Jos. Taylor, junr.	Jos. Taylor, junr.	do do
66- 182	do	26	60 0 0	Jos. Devlin	Bank of New South Wales	do do
3631	do	25	260 0 0	do	do	do do
69- 4959	do	29	156 0 0	Thos. Leatham	do	do do
70- 4156	do	30	320 0 0	Jno. Finessey	Jane Taylor	do do
75- 235	do	76	56 0 0	Ellen S. Atkinson	(Void.)	do do
77- 157	do	82	600 0 0	Wm. Leatham	Wm. Leatham	do do
73- 9602	do	52	320 0 0	Jas. Taylor, junr.	Jas. Taylor, junr.	do do
72- 5187	} do	50	320 0 0	Henrietta Taylor	Henrietta Taylor	do do
5188						
5189						
73-11467	do	53	280 0 0	John Taylor	John Taylor	do do
74- 278	do	51	320 0 0	M. J. Taylor	do	do do
723	do	77 & 87	453 1 0	Thos. Leatham, junr.	Thos. Leatham, junr.	do do
78- 12	do	79	40 0 0	do	do	do do
80- 54	do	79	40 0 0	do	do	do do

REFERENCES TO SKETCH MAPS.

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Murrumbidgee No. 2—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original selector.	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any.)	Remarks.
			a. r. p.			
77- 126	Yalama	78	580 0 0	Thos. Leetham, sen.	Bank of New South Wales	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
73-11657	do	75	320 0 0	John Leetham	John Leetham	do do
74- 5550	do	80	166 2 0	Joseph Lewis	Jane Taylor	do do
3944	do	33	118 1 0	do	do	do do
72- 5583	do	31	120 0 0	Thos. Leetham, jun.	Bank of New South Wales	do do
522	do	32	200 0 0	do	do	do do
68- 2331	do	28	40 0 0	M. J. Parker	Robertson & Wagner	Completed. do
66- 2182	do	24	60 0 0	Chas. Yarham	Thomas Leetham, sen.	Incomplete. do
65- 2060	do	22	49 2 0	Thos. Leetham	Bank of New South Wales	do do
73-10492	do	21	40 0 0	John Taylor, jun.	John Taylor, jun.	do do
73-10883	South Deniliquin	304	40 0 0	J. Sheppard, jun.	John Sheppard, sen.	do do
68- 2395	Yalama	17	80 0 0	Wm. Leetham	Wm. Leetham	do do
65- 846	do	16	80 0 0	Thos. Leetham .....	.....	do do
64- 1712	South Deniliquin	206 to 209	295 3 0	Wm. Gammon .....	.....	do do
65- 845	Yalama	4 & 5	87 0 0	Thos. Latham .....	.....	do do
62- 2823	do	2 & 3	86 3 33	N. Elliott	James Iron	Completed. do
65- 1389	do	1	52 1 0	Jno. H. Hunt	Margaret Jane Taylor	Incomplete. do
56- 2284	do	9 & 10	81 0 0	M. J. Parker	Robertson & Wagner	Completed. do
70- 1142	do	12, 13, & 14	128 0 0	Thos. Leetham, senior. ....	.....	Incomplete. do
72- 616	South Deniliquin	301	305 3 0	J. Finnessy	Geo. Ashcroft	do do
73- 9601	do	287	320 0 0	Isabella Taylor	do	do do
69- 4127	do	288	320 0 0	Elijah Morriss	Jane Taylor	do do
73-11226	do	251	90 3 0	Wm. Moss	Shanahan & Jennings	do In interest of station.
70- 1589	do	264	88 3 0	Chas. Yarham .....	.....	<i>Bona fide.</i>
1513	do	205	92 3 0	do .....	.....	do
112	do	266 & 267	318 3 0	J. Atkinson	Thos. Leetham	do <i>Bona fide</i>
73-10888	do	268	283 0 0	J. A. Atkinson	do	do do
71- 734	do	252	142 0 0	W. L. Wren	Erasmus Wren	do do
735	do	253	188 0 0	A. V. Wren	do	do do
76- 20	do	327	400 0 0	Bernard Maguire	Henry Ricketson	do do
63- 2945	do	211	120 0 0	Shanahan & Jennings	Shanahan & Jennings	Completed. In interest of station.
3137	do	214	40 0 0	Francis Trownson	Francis Trownson	do do
71- 736	do	221	40 0 0	W. L. Wren	Erasmus Wren	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
66- 1696	do	216	263 0 0	Joseph Lewis	Etty Taylor	do do
3299	do	236	40 0 0	Jas. L. Loban	Thos. Wm. Connebee	do do
3301	do	237	100 0 0	Jas. Willoughby	Erasmus Wren	do do
2681	do	235	40 0 0	Jas. L. Loban	T. W. Connebee	do do
69- 4625	do	220	303 0 0	Jos. J. Henry	Thos. Robertson	Completed. In interest of station.
66- 3300	do	213	320 0 0	Geo. Greaves	Henry Ricketson	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
3404	do	215	320 0 0	Thos. Main	Shanahan & Jennings	Complete. In interest of station.
67- 2094	do	239	60 0 0	Henry Smith	Donald Cameron	do <i>Bona fide.</i>
2504	do	243	40 0 0	do	do	do do
2595	do	242	199 0 0	Henry Vernon	Fred. T. Humphrey	do do
2209	do	241	320 0 0	Alfred Matthews	do	do do
2130	do	238	89 0 0	John S. Judd	Eliza H. Taylor	Incomplete do
2210	do	240	55 0 0	do	do	do do
2441	do	246	320 0 0	Samuell Snell	Fredk. T. Humphrey	Complete. do
2404	do	247	40 0 0	Henry Broe	J. F. M'Mullan	Incomplete. do
78- 20	do	248	40 0 0	A. Farrell, under C.P. 67-2443 (lapsed).	J. St. Leger Kynaston	Forfeited. Vacant Crown Land.
68- 1226	do	249	166 2 0	John Taylor	Thos. Robertson	Complete. In interest of station.
2577	do	270	40 0 0	Ben. Whatley (lapsed) ...	Erasmus Wren	Auction. Not in interest of station.
2686	do	300	40 0 0	do	do	do do
71- 1361	do	307	40 0 0	John Sheppard	John Sheppard	Complete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
72- 197	do	309	100 0 0	Angus M'Kay (forfeited) ...	Decimus Lamb	Auction. Not in interest of station.
73- 1467	do	315	57 0 0	Wm. Cadman	Wm. Cadman	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
75- 97	do	314	240 0 0	do	do	do do
74- 9529	do	318	200 0 0	Rob. Lamb	Rob. Lamb	do do
79- 5	Tholobin	24	63 2 0	Wm. Nisbet	Wm. Nisbet	do do
76- 45	do	34	268 2 0	do	do	do do
81- 60	do	36	115 2 0	Robt. Nisbet	Robert Nisbet	do do
60	do	22	(part of 438 acres C.P.) 55 1 0	do	do	do do
60	do	23	(part of 438 acres C.P.) 85 2 0	do	do	do do
60	do	25	(part of 438 acres C.P.) 181 3 0	do	do	do do
73-12872	do	40	320 0 0	Geo. Langdon (forfeited)	R. & A. Landale	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
12871	do	41	320 0 0	Jas. Goverd (forfeited)	do	do do
74- 3036	do	43	320 0 0	John Blackwood (forfeited)	do	I.P. completed do
2771	do	50	320 0 0	Margaret Parry	Margaret Parry	Completed do
73- 9231	Coolagali	11	320 0 0	Alex. H. M'Millan	Alex. H. M'Millan	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
9232	do	6	252 0 0	Ann Clarke	J. K. M'Millan	do do

Murrumbidgee No. 2—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original selector.	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
			a. r. p.			
73- 9224	Coolagali	13	320 0 0	Mary Irving.....	Union Bank	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
9225	do	4	208 0 0	Henrietta Irving	Alex. M'Millan.....	do do
76- 211	Willeroo	65	265 1 0	Jas. Hocquard (forfeited) now C.P. 80-43 for 233½ acres.	R. A. Landale	do In interest of run.
163	do	62	356 2 0	do (forfeited) now C.P. 80-43 for 233½ acres.	do	do do
55	do	57	401 1 0 (part of 640 acres).	Jas. Mason	R. & A. Landale	Completed do
55	do	21	238 3 0 (part of 640 acres).	do	do	do do
213	do	76	222 0 0	Catherine Reid.....	do	do do
40	do	56	426 3 0	Daniel Fox (forfeited) partly reselcted, see next line.	do	do do
80- 29	do	56	214 1 0	Jas. Mathewson	James Mathewson	do <i>Bona fide.</i>
75- 106	Bergangibil	1	119 3 0	J. H. Bradley	J. H. Bradley	Incomplete. do
73- 9227	Coolagali	34	289 0 0	Isabella M'Millan	Isabella M'Millan.....	do do
9228	do	33	307 2 0	Jessie M'Millan	Jessie M'Millan	do do
9219	do	32	315 3 0	Robert Irving	Thos. Irving.....	do do
9220	do	31	316 1 0	Isabella Irving	do	do do
9226	do	23	320 0 0	John M'Millan.....	John M'Millan.....	do do
9229	do	24	320 0 0	Thos. C. M'Millan	Thos. C. M'Millan	do do
9218	do	25	320 0 0	Nicholas M. Irving	Nicholas M. Irving	do do
9217	do	26	320 0 0	Francis W. Irving	Francis W. Irving	do do
9216	do	27	320 0 0	Thos. Irving	Thos. Irving.....	do do
9223	do	28	272 0 0	Catherine Irving	do	do do
9230	do	19	320 0 0	Angus M'Millan	Angus M'Millan	do do
9221	do	18	320 0 0	John Irving	John Irving	do do
9222	do	17	320 0 0	Mary Jane Irving	Mary Jane Irving	do do
76- 166	Berganbigil	11	314 3 0 (part of 491 ac. 3 rd.)	P. Nestrom	Peter Nestrom	do do
166	do	112	134 1 0 (part of 491 ac. 3 rd.)	do	do	do do
166	do	111	42 3 0 (part of 491 ac. 3 rd.)	do	do	do do
78- 125	do	12	316 2 0 (part of 532 ac. 1 rd.)	J. Hawkins	John Hawkins	do do
125	do	15	215 3 0 (part of 532 ac. 1 rd.)	do	do	do do
76- 122	do	13	578 1 0	Jas. Robertson.....	London Chartered Bank...	do do
123	do	14	639 3 0	Saml. Little	Henry C. J. Hawkins	do do
78- 32	do	16	553 3 0	Alex. Hume	Bank of New South Wales	do do
86	Thurgoon	75	333 2 0	D. Theakstone	London Chartered Bank...	do do
76- 248	do	73	114 1 0	Wm. H. Jones (forfeited)	R. & A. Landale	Completed, I.P. In interest of run.
161	do	78	564 1 0	Alex. J. Fraser	T. Brown & A. M'Farlan..	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
73-11921	Mundiwa	6	320 0 0	Robt. Dun (cancelled) ...	R. & A. Landale	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
11918	do	12	320 0 0	John Orr	do	do do
11923	do	18	320 0 0	Wm. Orr	do	do do
11951	Coolagali	44	265 0 0	Patk. Hession	Patrick Hession	Completed. do
11952	do	43	265 2 0	Jas. Hession	Jas. Hession	do do
9233	Wandook	13	178 0 0 (part of 355 a. 3 r. 17 p.)	C. Robertson (cancelled)...	R. & A. Landale	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
9233	do	14	177 3 37 (part of 355 a. 3 r. 17 p.)	do	do	do do
9238	do	11	164 0 0	Angus Robertson.....	Angus Robertson	Incomplete. In interest of run.
9235	do	12	164 0 0	John Robertson	John Robertson	do do
6504	Boonoke	13	320 0 0	Wm. Badham (cancelled)	R. & A. Landale	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
6503	do	14	320 0 0	Robert Simpson do	do	do do
8764	do	11	320 0 0	Jas. Rose	do	Incomplete. do
8765	do	10	320 0 0	Maria Rose	do	do do
6767	do	8	320 0 0	Alex. Tolmie	E. Hodgkins, J. G. Evans, & N. M'Kenzie.	do do
772	Wandook	7	320 0 0	John T. Hanlon	John T. Hanlon	do do
10495	do	26	287 2 0	Angus Robertson	R. & A. Landale	Completed, C.P. In interest of run.
10889	do	34	96 3 0	Julia Hanlon	Julia Hanlon	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
11463	do	35	91 3 0	do	do	do do
12271	do	37	72 3 0	David Dawson	John H. Hanlon	do do
74- 1611	do	26	245 0 0	Wm. Nisbet, junr	Wm. Nisbet, junr	do do
73-11223	Tholobin	19	320 0 0	A. Williamson (lapsed) ...	R. & A. Landale	Completed, I.P. Interest of Run.
12285	do	17	320 0 0	John Boyd	John Boyd	Completed. <i>Bona fide.</i>
12283	do	18	320 0 0	Harry Parry	Harry Parry	do do
12284	do	15	320 0 0	William Leonard Seeley...	William Leonard Seeley...	do do
12286	do	16	320 0 0	do	do	do do
11860	do	30	320 0 0	Elizth. Howie	Bank of New South Wales	Incomplete. do
11854	do	31	320 0 0	James S. Nisbet	James S. Nisbet	do do

REFERENCES TO SKETCH MAPS.

Murrumbidgee No. 2—SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections—continued.

C P. No	Parish.	Portion No	Area.	Original selector	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any)	Remarks.
73-11224	Tholobin	33	a. r. p 320 0 0	Harnet Nisbet . . .	Harnet Nisbet	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 3	do	35	296 2 0	Wm. Nisbet	Wm Nisbet	do do
73- 7602	do	37	320 0 0	do	do	do do
76- 252	Willeroo ...	79	284 1 0	Chas. Govend (lapsed) .	R & A Landale ...	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
74- 4728	Tholobin	92	80 0 0	Wimfred Boyle	Robert Graham	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 6	Mundiwa . . .	30	400 0 0	Amos Short	R. & A Landale	do In interest of run.
71	do	28	200 0 0	James Colcott . . .	do	Completed do
74- 9161	do	24	320 0 0	Robert Blackwood ..	do	Purchased at auction. In interest of run
73-12873	do	20	320 0 0	James Smith ..	do	do do
77- 103	Wandook ...	75	180 0 0	F. W. Burrows .	do	Completed. do
196	do	74	40 0 0	do	do	do do
75- 290	Willeroo	49	200 0 0	Norman Brown (lapsed)	do	Purchased at auction In interest of run.
74-14295	do .. .	46	320 0 0	Jesse Randall	do	Completed.
75- 159	do	47	40 0 0	Patrick Walsh .	do	do do
252	do	48	60 0 0	do	do	do do
272	do	42	320 0 0	Wm. Brown (lapsed)	do	Purchased at auction In interest of run.
74- 5843	do ...	15	160 0 0	H. Lamb do ...	do	Completed, I.P. do
5842	do ...	14	160 0 0	do do	do	do do
9159	do	17	320 0 0	Chas. Govend (forfeited)	do	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
5845	do	12	160 0 0	Wm. Lamb	do	do do
3945	do	10	40 0 0	Thos Grey (lapsed)	do	Completed, I.P. do
3948	do	11	40 0 0	Wm Inglis (forfeited) ...	do	do do
9160	do	7	320 0 0	Thos Baker (lapsed) ...	do	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
73-11665	do .. .	4	320 0 0	Donald Cross ..	do	Completed. do
11663	do .. .	6	320 0 0	Jessie Cross . . .	do ..	do do
11662	do .. .	3	320 0 0	Alex. Cross, jr. . .	do	do do
11664	do ...	5	320 0 0	do	do	do do
4562	Wandook ...	21	320 0 0	Daniel Fox . . .	do	do do
6574	do ...	32	75 0 0	Demis Hanlon . . .	.....	Forfeited.
1468	do	33	57 1 0	do ..	do	do
78- 83	do	32 & 33	132 1 0	do (forfeited)	Alex. Robertson	Incomplete. do
73- 9239	do ...	23	282 0 0	Angus Robertson . . .	do	do do
69- 2757	do .. .	5	50 0 0	K. Macauley	John Hanlon	Completed. do
73-12874	Berganbigil ...	55	320 0 0	Francis Mackenzie (forfeited)	R. & A. Landale	Completed, I.P. do
74-12522	do	73	258 0 0	W. Berg (forfeited) ..	do	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
76- 10	Wandook .	97	206 1 0	Angus Roberston . .	do	Completed. do
74-12738	Berganbigil	10	200 0 0	Alex. Rose (lapsed) ...	do	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
73- 7605	Tholobin	110	320 0 2	John Nisbet	John Nisbet	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
7604	do	111	320 0 0	Robert Nisbet	Robert Nisbet	do do
7603	do	112	320 0 0	Agnes Nisbet	Agnes Nisbet	do do
76- 5	Wandook ..	72	84 3 0	C. Jeffrey	C Jeffrey	do do
73- 7600	Tholobin ...	27	320 0 0	Elizabeth J Brown	Elizabeth J Brown .	do do
7599	do .. .	28	320 0 0	Francis A Brown	Francis A. Brown . .	do do
7598	do	29	320 0 0	Walter G Brown	Walter Gentle Brown	do do
7601	do .. .	32	320 0 0	Chas. W Brown	Bank of New South Wales	do do
74- 9164	do .. .	44	200 0 0	David Mitchell	Alex. Dalgleish ...	do do
3059	do .. .	45	320 0 0	Alex Dalgleish	do	do do
3058	do .. .	46	320 0 0	Elliot Dalgleish	Elhot Dalgleish	do do
3072	do .. .	47	320 0 0	Wm. Dalgleish .. .	Wm Dalgleish	do do
10495	do .. .	48	120 0 0	David Mitchell	David Mitchell . . .	do do
6408	do .. .	49	320 0 0	Catherine Cashman...	Wm Cashman	do do
1601	do .. .	51	320 0 0	Robt Graham ..	Margaret A Graham ..	do do
10103	do .. .	52	320 0 0	Peter S Tapp . . .	James Mann	do do
75- 315	do .. .	89	100 0 0	Alex Dalgleish	Alex Dalgleish	do do
291	do .. .	93	80 0 0	John Howie	John Howie	do do
74- 6409	do .. .	90	80 0 0	Wm. Cashman . . .	Wm Cashman	do do
75- 348	Wandook .	77	80 0 0	Geo Jeffery	Geo Jeffery	do do
76- 4	do .. .	70	56 2 0	Wm. Jeffery	William Jeffery, junr.	do do
75- 347	do .. .	78	80 0 0	do	do	do do
79- 13	do ...	73	40 0 0	C E Shirreffs (C P 75-353, lapsed)	Chas Jeffery	do do
78- 177	do	76	54 0 0	A E Shirreffs (C P 75-479, forfeited)	do	do do
73- 2010	do ...	20	320 0 0	Thos M'Intyre	Jas Mann	do do
12035	do	53	50 0 0	B. Lawrence	B Lawrence	do do
74-10106	Thurgoon	23	50 0 0	M. Gately	William Watson ...	do do
73-10493	Wandook	54	100 0 0	John Burrows	Henry J Corden . . .	do do
74- 4727	Thurgoon	15	130 0 0	W. H Jones	R & A. Landale	Completed In interest of run
75- 107	do ...	72	130 0 0	do	do	do do
76- 248	do .. .	173	40 0 0	do	do	do do
67- 620	Wandook	4	100 0 0	John Burrows ...	Henry J Corden.	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide</i>
76- 76	do .. .	89	195 3 0	T. Burrows	Wm. Orr	do do
78- 50	Thurgoon	82	55 0 0	Joseph High	R & A Landale	do In interest of run
14	Wandook .	120	100 0 0	Chas Jeffery	Chas Jeffery	do <i>Bona fide.</i>
76- 35	Willeroo	68	180 0 0	Bobt Graham	R & A Landale .. .	do In interest of run
56	do ...	67	112 0 0	John Tolan	do	do do
77- 24	do	66	120 1 0	do	do	do do

Murrumbidgee No. 2—SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original selector.	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any)	Remarks.
77- 36	Willeroo	22	541 0 0	Robert Muir	Robert Muir	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
76- 93	do	20	87 3 0	Wm Miller	Bank of New South Wales	do do
58	do	19	240 0 0	E. Derham	Edward Derham	do do
74- 5211	do	8	320 0 0	John Tolan	R. & A. Landale	do In interest of run
78- 27	do	9	40 0 0	Alex Lawson (C.P. 74-3946, lapsed).	do	do do
73- 2009	Wandook	19	320 0 0	Arthur M'Intyre	James Mann	do <i>Bona fide.</i>
66- 3242	do	3	50 0 0	K. Macaulay	John Hanlon	do In interest of run.
74- 5212	Thurgoon	25	169 3 0	Alex Fraser	T Brown & A Macfarlane	do <i>Bona fide.</i>
76- 90	do	77	240 0 0	Margaret Corbett	do	do do
74-13361	do	26	58 0 0	Michael Gately	Wm Watson	do do
72- 314	do	5	250 0 0	Jas. Fraser	Jas Fraser	do do
71- 3787	do	4	60 0 0	John Corbett	Jas Mann	do do
69- 3956	do	3	40 0 0	do	do	do do
77- 269	Berganbigl	114	59 1 0	J V. Ingram	Bank of New South Wales	do do
74- 6111	Thurgoon	22	168 0 0	Thos Perrotted	Thos Perrotted	do do
3350	do	21	320 0 0	M J Bailey	Mary Jane Bailey	do do
3349	do	20	320 0 0	Chas Bailey	Chas Bailey	do do
3351	do	19	320 0 0	C H Bailey	do	do do
3352	do	18	320 0 0	Margaret Bailey	Margaret Bailey	do do
3354	do	17	320 0 0	Elizabeth Bailey	Elizabeth Bailey	do do
77- 244	Berganbigl	113	61 3 0	Jas Robertson	London Chartered Bank	do do
74- 8431	do	74	160 0 0	Alfred Tripp	Sydney A Tripp	do do
76- 109	Thurgoon	111	160 0 0	John Scally	Union Bank	do do
77- 221	Berganbigl	17	80 3 0	Jas V Ingram	T Brown & A. Macfarlane	do do
76- 99	do	19	200 0 0	do	Bank of New South Wales	do do
94	do	20	200 0 0	do	do	do do
247	do	21	100 0 0	do	do	do do
77- 88	do	22	200 0 0	Alfred Tripp	Sydney A Tripp	do do
75- 138	do	8	250 0 0	Sydney A. Tripp	R. and A Landale	do In interest of run.
76- 162	do	9	169 3 0	do	do	do do
73-10887	Thurgoon	24	70 0 0	J Fraser	Jas Fraser	do <i>Bona fide.</i>
74- 3353	do	16	320 0 0	C Bailey	Catherine Bailey	do do
8435	Berganbigl	72	120 0 0	Joseph High	Aus. Joint Stock Bank	do do
8434	do	71	100 0 0	do	do	do do
3947	do	69	40 0 0	Andrew Fowler (forfeited) See next line	. . . . .	do do
76- 239	do	69	40 0 0	Joseph High	A. Tripp	do do
74- 8433	do	70	100 0 0	do	Aus Joint Stock Bank	do do
77- 258	do	68	80 0 0	A Picton (C.P. 74-3611 lapsed)	S A Tripp	do do
74- 8429	do	77	320 0 0	A H Tripp	Alfred H Tripp	do do
76- 32	Willeroo	51	400 0 0	E Derham	E Derham	do do
69- 23	Thurgoon	2	100 0 0	John Corbett	James Mann	do do
74- 8430	Berganbigl	75	160 0 0	Alfred Trip	S A Tripp	do do
76- 66	Willeroo	73 & 53	552 1 0	Wm Miller	Wm Miller	do do
73-11924	Coolagali	50	320 0 0	R & A Landale (forfeited)	R and A Landale	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
73-11950	do	46	220 0 0	P Hession	P. Hession	Completed do
81- 85	Wandook	40	63 0 0	R and A Landale	R. and A Landale	Incomplete. do
76- 50	do	38	88 2 0	R Boyd	do	Completed. do
50	do	39	82 2 0	do	do	do do
57	do	25	98 1 0	Chas Robertson	do	do do
73- 7603	Tholobin	112	320 0 0	Agnes Nisbet	Agnes Nisbet	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
7600	do	27	320 0 0	Elizabeth J Brown	Elizabeth J Brown	do do
74- 6097	Wandook	71	220 0 0	Wm Matts	R. and A. Landale	Completed I.P. In interest of run.
73- 7605	Tholobin	110	320 0 0	John Nisbet	John Nisbet	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
73- 7604	do	111	320 0 0	Robert Nisbet	Robert Nisbet	do do
76- 5	Wandook	72	84 3 0	C Jeffery	C Jeffery	do do
78- 27	Willeroo	9	40 0 0	Alex Lawson (C.P. 74-3946, lapsed)	R and A. Landale	do In interest of run.
74- 1600	Wandook	22	80 3 0	R and A Landale	do	Completed In interest of run.
73- 7909	Mathoura	157	320 0 0	W R. Virgoe	W R N. Virgoe (complete)	In interest of run.
9248	do	110	320 0 0	Maria Evans (lapsed)	W. R. Virgoe (auction)	do
9250	do	142	320 0 0	Margt. A Birrell (lapsed)	A W Johnson (I.P., complete)	do
9251	do	140	320 0 0	Elzth. Birrell (void)	do do	do
72- 6795	do	43	240 0 0	Jas A Tardy	W. R. Johnson (complete)	do
6796	do	42	40 0 0	do	do do	do
6797	do	41	40 0 0	do	do do	do
6794	do	44	320 0 0	John Birrell	do do	do
80- 7	Yalama	85	320 0 0	W. R. Virgoe	W. R. Virgoe (incomplete)	do
33	do	86	45 2 0	do	do do	do
73- 8744	Mathoura	179	320 0 0	J. Greaves (void)	Re-conditional purchased by W R Virgoe (complete)	do
71- 1650	Nallam	45	40 0 0	G Birrell do	Re-conditional purchased by W. R. Johnson (complete).	do
69- 3855	do	41	40 0 0	H. Fahetman	W. R. Johnson (complete)	do
164P	do	40	148 2 0	Jas Iron	W R Virgoe do	do
68- 477	do	34	160 0 0	Chris Ratthe (void)	Re-conditional purchased by W R. Johnson (complete)	do
1504	do	35	146 0 0	do do do	do do	do
64- 670	do	9	40 0 0	Geo Templar (forfeited)	do do	do

REFERENCES TO SKETCH MAPS.

Murrumbidgee No. 2—SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections—continued.

C P. No	Parish	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any)	Remarks.
			a. r p.			
70- 1351	Boyeo	9	75 0 0	Jas Willoughby	W. R. Virgoe (complete)	In interest of run.
71- 2622	do	10	320 0 0	Wm Palmer	W. R. Johnson do	do
73- 4565	Cudoc	5	320 0 0	J G Peddle (forfeited)	do (auction)	do
4566	do	6	320 0 0	M Killeen do	do do	do
4816 ^p	do	7	320 0 0	T. Jones ..	do (complete)	do
4817	do	8	320 0 0	T Tomkins (forfeited)	do (auction)	do
72- 5728	Boyeo	42	40 0 0	Jas Willoughby	W. R. Virgoe (complete)	do
6954	do	43	40 0 0	do	do do	do
7915	do	44	40 0 0	do	do do	do
73- 5394	do	28	320 0 0	T. G. Evans, junr.	W. R. Johnson do	do
5393	Cudoc	9	320 0 0	J. R. Evans (lapsed)	W. R. Virgoe (auction)	do
5392	do	10	320 0 0	Elhz C. Evans (forfeited)	do do	do
5391	do	11	320 0 0	J G. Evans (lapsed)	do do	do
11957	do	52	40 0 0	M. O'Donnell (forfeited)	do do	do
11956	do	58	40 0 0	Martin O'Day do	do do	do
7867	do	28	320 0 0	Wm. Edwards do	do do	do
7862	do	29	320 0 0	Esther Edwards do	do do	do
7863	do	30	320 0 0	R. Edwards do	do do	do
7866	do	31	320 0 0	Elhzth Edwards do	do do	do
7865	do	32	320 0 0	Thcs. Edwards do	do do	do
7864	do	33	320 0 0	R. Edwards (lapsed)	do do	do
7858	do	96	320 0 0	Jas Clifford do	do do	do
7858	do	97	320 0 0	W. R. N Virgoe (lapsed)	W. R. Virgoe (auction)	do
7908	do	126	320 0 0	R B Virgoe do	do do	do
76- 91	do	136	467 3 0	R. Ruorden	do (incomplete)	do
73- 7861	do	135	320 0 0	J. Edwards (lapsed)	do (auction)	do
7860	do	137	320 0 0	C Edwards do	do do	do
11462	Boyeo	36	50 0 0	H Willoughby	do (complete)	do
9242	do	35	50 1 0	do	do do	do
11461	do	34	60 0 0	J. Willoughby	do do	do
74- 4196	Mathoura	103	320 0 0	Wm. Foster	Duncan Sinclair (incomplete)	Bona fide.
73- 9247	do	141	320 0 0	Sarah Evans	Sarah Evans (lapsed)	Crown Lands.
74- 4197	do	104	320 0 0	Margt. B Sinclair	M. B. Sinclair (incomplete)	Bona fide.
73- 3950	do	58	100 0 0	Andrew Reid	Andrew Reid do	do
7401	do	59	180 0 0	do	do do	do
7329	do	37	320 0 0	Donald M'Donald	Donald M'Donald do	do
7330	do	38	320 0 0	Duncan Sinclair	Duncan Sinclair do	do
7331	do	39	320 0 0	Neil M'Leod	do do	do
7328	do	40	320 0 0	Jno. Reynolds	do do	do
6528	do	34	320 0 0	Donald Sinclair	Donald Sinclair do	do
6527	do	35	320 0 0	Alex. H. Sinclair	Alex. H. Sinclair do	do
6526	do	36	320 0 0	Donald J. Sinclair	Donald J Sinclair do	do
81- 35	Yalama	89	320 0 0	John Leetham	John Leetham do	do
78- 54	do	83	400 0 0	Geo. Leetham	Geo. Leetham do	do
55	do	84	421 3 0	Wm. Leetham	Wm Leetham do	do
75- 175	do	74	40 0 0	Edmund G. Lacey	W. R. Virgoe do	In interest of run.
74- 279	do	54	320 0 0	Emily Taylor	Jane Taylor do	do
72- 5378	Nallam	49	100 0 0	Jos. Crump	Jos. Crump do	Bona fide.
73-13343	do	50	100 0 0	do	do do	do
74- 2094	do	48	40 0 0	Andrew Reid	Jane Crump do	do
292	do	51	235 3 0	Jane Crump	do do	do
73-11216	do	46	80 0 0	Daniel Gwyder	Daniel Gwyder do	do
70- 1970	do	44	100 0 0	Eliza Crump	Elhz Crump do	do
72- 897	do	47	100 0 0	Andrew Reid	Jane Crump do	do
69- 4961	do	43	40 0 0	H. E. C. Campbell	H. E. C. Campbell do	do
67- 1284	do	37	38 0 0	P. Crossen (forfeited)	do do	Crown Lands.
do	do	31	100 0 0	R. Olive	James H. Graves (auction)	In interest of run.
65- 367	do	10	80 0 0	Campbell Hogg (forfeited)	Re-conditional purchased by David Barnett (complete).	do
69- 77	Boyeo	8	40 0 0	Jno Willoughby	Jno. Willoughby (complete)	do
72- 1048	do	11	40 0 0	Ben C Jones	Ben. C. Jones (incomplete)	Bona fide.
73- 5395	do	29	320 0 0	T. G Evans, senior	Lapsed	Crown Lands.
5390	Cudoc	12	320 0 0	Emma Evans	Emma Evans (incomplete)	Bona fide.
74- 4125	do	17	250 0 0	Wilham Dunn	Wm. Dunn do	In interest of run.
2099	do	15	320 0 0	Geo. Dunn	Geo. Dunn do	do
281	do	109	320 0 0	Mary Taylor	Jane Taylor do	Bona fide.
282	do	110	320 0 0	Chas. Barry	George Ashcroft do	do
293	do	111	320 0 0	Sarah A Taylor	Sarah A. Taylor do	do
73-12878	Boyeo	60	60 0 0	Ben. C. Jones	Void, re-conditional purchased by B. C. Jones (incomplete)	do
75- 207	do	61	40 0 0	Emaha Warn	Wm.H Hunter do	do
81- 103	do	38	119 2 0	Geo. Leetham	Geo. Leetham do	do
69- 24	Nallam	39	181 3 0	do	do do	do
74- 2091	Brassa	62	50 0 0	Wm. Mills	W. R. Virgoe (complete)	In interest of run.
2089	do	28	320 0 0	M. J. Glennon	(Forfeited) Shanahan and Jennings.	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
76- 151	do	86	90 0 0	Catherine Glennon	(Lapsed) do do	Purchased at auction. do.
6	do	52	183 0 0	Mary Ann Orr	M ry Ann Orr	Incomplete. do.
74- 9530	do	53	320 0 0	Wm. Holmes	John Francis McMullen	(Incomplete) Bona fide.
75- 419	do	55	60 0 0	Robert Orr	Shanahan and Jennings	In interest of run.
74- 1566	Citgathen	67	40 0 0	George Coombes	(Forfeited)—M. Shanahan and P. A. Jennings.	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
1565	do	39	40 0 0	T M'Cracken	do	do
9148	do	79	40 0 2	Jas Murphy	do	do
				Wm Struthers	do	do

Murrumbidgee No. 2—SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C P. No.	Parish.	Portion No	Area.			Original Selector	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any)	Remarks.	
			a.	r.	p.				
74-1615	Citgathen	41	40	0	0	Hugh Logan	(Forfeited)—M Shanahan	Purchased at auction. In	
1614	do	43	40	0	0	B M'Laughlin	and P. A. Jennings.	interest of run.	
1616	do	44	40	0	0	Allan M'Donald	do	do	do
2097	do	81	40	0	0	Wm. Edwards	do	do	do
1569	do	69	40	0	0	Michael Conlon	do	do	do
1564	do	26	40	0	0	George Scott	do	do	do
1617	do	46	40	0	0	Peter O'Neil	do	do	do
3064	do	57	40	0	0	R. Clunes	do	do	do
1568	do	76	40	0	0	Wm. Lyons	do	do	do
1612	do	34	40	0	0	Andrew Rogers	do	do	do
1566	do	47	40	0	0	Thos. Blake	do	do	do
3936	do	50	40	0	0	Arthur Beresford	do	do	do
3060	do	102	40	0	0	J Clayton	do	do	do
2076	do	111	320	0	0	Wm. Devlin	do	do	do
2077	do	136	320	0	0	Alfred Devlin	do	do	do
2078	do	123	320	0	0	Jos Devlin, junr.	do	do	do
2079	do	131	320	0	0	John Devlin	do	do	do
3065	do	120	40	0	0	W. Richardson.....	do	do	do
3938	do	119	40	0	0	C. Jones	do	do	do
3939	do	112	40	0	0	W. Brown	do	do	do
3940	do	106	40	0	0	C Strike	do	do	do
3941	do	117	40	0	0	J. Sidey	do	do	do
7349	do	127	40	0	0	Carl Muller	do	do	do
9149	do	105	80	0	0	A Fitzgerald	do	do	do
9151	do	109	50	0	0	W. Betteridge	do	do	do
75- 413	do	130	100	0	0	Morris Dillon	do	do	do
412	do	139	40	0	0	R. Douglas	do	do	do
414	do	144	100	0	0	Arthur Dillon	do	do	do
74-3063	do	95	40	0	0	Andrew Stephens	do	do	do
9147	do	97	50	0	0	Coln Smith	do	do	do
66-3700	South Denliquam	290	110	0	0	John M. Bacon (forfeited)	P. A. Jennings	do	do
-3701	do	218	320	0	0	M. Shanahan	do	do	do
-3837	do	232	152	1	0	Thos Gormley	do	do	do
-3786	do	226	183	1	0	J. M. Bacon	do	do	do
-3699	do	225	320	0	0	J. Shanahan	do	do	do
73-11220	Brassi	5	320	0	0	Richd Metcalfe	Richard Metcalfe	(Incomplete). <i>Bona fide.</i>	
-11219	do	4	320	0	0	Joshua Metcalfe	J Steel Bram.	do	do
69-3046	South Denliquam	233	173	2	0	John Stafford (forfeited)..	P A Jennings... .. .	In interest of run.	
75- 350	Warbreccan.....	26	269	3	0	O. Walsh	M. Shanahan and P. A Jennings.	Purchased at auction. In	
75- 351	do	33	245	2	0	J. Skinner	do	do	do
75- 349	do	16	179	3	0	do	do	do	do
73-9832	do	12	320	0	0	S L. Murray (cancelled)	do	do	do
-9830	do	7	320	0	0	M G Murray	do	do	do
-9834	do	11	320	0	0	T A Murray	do	do	do
-9831	do	6	320	0	0	H A Murray	do	do	do
-9833	do	9	320	0	0	Kate A Murray	do	do	do
-9836	Citgathen...	15	320	0	0	P. J Murray	do	do	do
-9837	do	16	320	0	0	Margaret A Murray do	do	do	do
-9838	do	17	320	0	0	Harnett A Murray do	do	do	do
-9835	do	19	320	0	0	W H Murray	do	do	do
78- 74	Tumudgery	51	276	0	0	Neil Macaulay	London Chartered Bank	Incomplete). <i>Bona fide.</i>	
- 74	do	75	318	0	0	do	do	do	do
- 58	do	49	294	0	0	George A Gibbs	do	do	do
- 72	do	56	318	0	0	John Macauley	do	do	do
- 72	do	73	322	0	0	do	do	do	do
- 73	do	52	378	0	0	R. S. Macauley	R. S. Macauley	do	do
77- 294	do	47	640	0	0	R. W. Holmes	J S Bram	do	do
66-3633	South Denliquam	228	320	0	0	John Waring	Fredk Marshall	do	do
74-3613	Purdanma	36	320	0	0	David Hill	Peter M'Donald	do	do
73-8963	do	40	320	0	0	James McDonald	Bank New South Wales	do	do
75- 482	do	35	230	0	0	David Hill	Jos Steele Bram... .. .	do	do
77- 26	do	80	160	0	0	Margaret M Holmes	do	do	do
78- 13	do	51	40	0	0	Richard Holmes	do	do	do
142	do	52	40	0	0	do	do	do	do
149	do	53	320	0	0	do	do	do	do
79- 45	do	69	640	0	0	David K Hill	David K. Hill	do	do
82- 21	do	55	129	0	0	James G Arnot	J S. Bram	do	do
73-8962	do	41	320	0	0	Innes M'Donald	Bank of New South Wales	do	do
77- 136	do	39	320	0	0	P. M'Donald... .. .	do	do	do
75- 480	do	42	94	0	0	Innes M'Donald	do	do	do
80- 26	Brassi	77	120	0	0	Patrick Smyth	Patrick Smyth	do	do
81- 88	do	76	80	0	0	do	do	do	do
79- 67	do	71	60	0	0	Wm Grmshaw	Wm. Grmshaw	do	do
81- 14	do	94	76	0	0	do	do	do	do
61	do	95	40	0	0	do	do	do	do
55	do	92	124	0	0	Margaret M. Holmes	Jos. S. Bram	do	do
53	do	93	50	0	0	do	do	do	do
77- 72	do	82	83	2	0	Joshua Metcalf	do	do	do
80- 60	do	79	54	0	0	Patrick Smyth	Patrick Smyth	do	do
81- 8	do	83	140	0	0	Wm. Grmshaw	Wm Grmshaw	do	do
9	do	84	100	0	0	do	do	do	do

Murrumbidgee No. 2—SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original selector.	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
81- 11	Brassi	85	44 0 0	Margaret M. Holmes	Jos. S. Braim	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 145	do	87	149 0 0	Samuel Metcalfe	do	do do
123	do	88	120 0 0	do	do	do do
80- 22	do	78	40 0 0	Wm. Price	do	do do
4	do	75	130 0 0	E. J. Gibbs	E. J. Gibbs	do do
79- 49	do	73	640 0 0	John Gibbs	John Gibbs	do do
70	do	72	40 0 0	Peter F. Webber	Thos. Grimshaw	do do
79- 72	do	70	40 0 0	William Price	Jos. S. Braim	do do
14	do	68	320 0 0	Patrick Smyth	Patrick Smyth	do do
78- 160	do	66	60 0 0	Wm. Price	Jos. S. Braim	do do
150	do	67	49 1 0	Eliza M. Holmes	Eliza M. Holmes	do do
103	do	63	320 0 0	Wm. Watt	Union Bank	do do
107	do	64	320 0 0	do	do	do do
10	do	65	320 0 0	Peter Smyth	Bank of New South Wales	do do
76- 8	do	60	137 0 0	Wm. Holmes	John F. M'Mullen	do do
227	do	61	320 0 0	Patrick Smyth	Bank of New South Wales	do do
15	do	58	320 0 0	Robert Orr	Shanahan & Jennings	do In interest of run.
74-2391	do	35	320 0 0	F. S. Holmes	F. S. Holmes	do <i>Bona fide.</i>
5209	do	36	320 0 0	Patrick Smyth	Bank of New South Wales	do do
5524	do	37	160 0 0	Letitia Holmes	Letitia Holmes	do do
5521	do	38	320 0 0	Peter Smyth	Bank of New South Wales	do do
7088	do	39	320 0 0	Charles Wait	Union Bank	do do
3069	do	42	200 0 0	Margaret M. Holmes	Jos. S. Braim	do do
3070	do	43	120 0 0	do	do	do do
2390	do	40	50 0 0	Henry E. Holmes	Henry E. Holmes	do do
3942	Citgathen	158	40 0 0	John Turnbull (forfeited)	M. Shanahan & P. A. Jennings	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
9894	do	159	40 0 0	M. M'Gauren	do	do do
9895	do	157	40 0 0	W. Browne	do	Vacant. Crown Lands.
75- 415	do	166	40 0 0	Wilson Ramsay	M. Shanahan and P. A. Jennings.	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
74-9892	do	169	50 0 0	J. Ryan	do	do do
9891	do	173	40 0 0	A. Strachan	do	do do
75- 411	do	171	40 0 0	Wm. Howard	do	do do
74-7350	Warbreccan	45	40 0 0	F. Johnstone	do	do do
7354	do	42	40 0 0	A. Newman	do	do do
7353	do	39	40 0 0	R. Meillon	do	do do
66-3551	Purdanima	3	320 0 0	A. Bacon (lapsed)	P. A. Jennings	do do
3549	do	4	320 0 0	do	do	do do
74-1582	do	18	320 0 0	Mary A. Holmes	Shanahan & Jennings	Incomplete. do
1590	do	20	320 0 0	Helena Holmes	Helena Holmes	do do
1583	do	19	320 0 0	James H. Holmes	James H. Holmes	do do
9531	do	21	300 0 0	John H. Orr	John Shanahan	do do
76- 39	do	49	212 2 0	F. W. Orr	Shanahan & Jennings	do do
38	Brassi	54	147 1 0	Robert Orr, junior	do	do do
74-9533	Purdanima	47	200 0 0	F. W. Orr	do	do do
76- 152	Yaloke	143	640 0 0	Jos. M'Cauley	John F. M'Mullen	do do
128	do	140	60 0 0	R. Orr, junior	Shanahan & Jennings	do do
129	Purdanima	48	60 0 0	do	do	do do
74-9532	Yaloke	139	320 0 0	do	do	do do
75- 410	do	95	40 0 0	John Ward (forfeited)	M. Shanahan & P. A. Jennings	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
420	do	130	40 0 0	Henry Wells	do	do do
408	do	127	40 0 0	Harriet Gant	do	do do
74-9889	do	101	40 0 0	Roderick M'Lean	do	do do
9885	do	115	40 0 0	H. J. Bannister	do	do do
9886	do	109	40 0 0	Alex. M'Vitty	do	do do
75- 418	do	83	40 0 0	Annie Harris	do	do do
417	do	84	40 0 0	Margaret Gough	do	do do
416	do	89	40 0 0	Henry Rawsthorn	do	do do
74-9896	do	75	60 0 0	T. McGurren	do	do do
9893	do	81	40 0 0	John Healy	do	do do
3943	do	77	40 0 0	Albert Low	do	do do
9887	do	135	40 0 0	Wm. Bartoldson	do	do do
9888	do	133	40 0 0	George Ferguson	do	do do
9890	do	120	100 0 0	Moses Bailey	do	do do
76- 74	do	144	72 0 0	G. H. Carey	John F. M'Mullen	Incomplete. do
74-2389	Brassi	41	200 0 0	Henry E. Holmes	Henry E. Holmes	do <i>Bona fide.</i>
2388	do	46	70 0 0	do	do	do do
1579	do	29	320 0 0	Richard J. Holmes	Richard J. Holmes	do do
1581	do	33	320 0 0	Caroline M. Holmes	Caroline M. Holmes	do do
1580	do	31	320 0 0	Eliza M. Holmes	Eliza M. Holmes	do do
1595	do	15	320 0 0	Ester A. Metcalfe	Ester A. Metcalfe	do do
1596	do	16	320 0 0	Eva Metcalf	Eva Metcalf	do do
1578	do	30	320 0 0	Wm. Holmes	John F. M'Mullen	do do
1598	do	22	320 0 0	Fanny Metcalfe	Joseph S. Braim	do do
1599	do	13	240 0 0	Joshua Metcalf, jr.	Joshua Metcalf, jr.	do do
79- 46	Warbreccan	35	80 0 0	Mary Metcalf	Mary Metcalf	do do
46	do	36	(part of 120 acres C.P.) 40 0 0	H. A. Smith (lapsed)	do	do do
78- 80	do	15	200 0 0	James Hart	Jos. S. Braim	do do
79	do	97	200 0 0	John A. Bryce	John A. Bryce	do do
104	do	71	464 0 0	Wm. Mather	Union Bank	do do
169	do	68	281 0 0	Thos. Sullivan	Thos. Sullivan	do do

Murrumbidgee No. 2—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C.P. No.	Parish	Portion No	Area	Original Selector	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any)	Remarks
81- 4	Warbreccan	69	a r. p. 163 0 0	Wm. Metcalfe	Wm Metcalfe	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
80- 42	do	70	87 0 0	James Strong	Union Bank	do do
41	do	72	124 0 0	Wm Featherstone	do	do do
14	Brassi	21	117 0 0	Fanny Metcalf	Jos S. Bram	do do
75- 254	do	17	142 2 0	E Metcalf	do	do do
76- 74	do	56	184 1 0	G. H. Carey	J. F. M'Mullen	do In interest of run.
74	do	57	303 0 0	do	do	do do
			(part of 640 acres C.P.)			
74	Yaloke	82	80 3 0	do	do	do do
78- 58	Tumudagery	48	346 0 0	George A. Gibbs	London Chartered Bank	do <i>Bona fide.</i>
			(part of 640 acres C.P.)			
70	do	55	326 0 0	A. Macaulay	Annie A. Macauley	do do
			(part of 640 acres C.P.)			
77- 25	Brassi	26	265 0 0	M Shanahan (forfeited)	do	Vacant Crown Lands.
74-1597	do	23	320 0 0	Rosina Metcalf	Rosina Metcalfe	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
81- 108	Pindanima	102	215 3 0	Henry W Wheeler	Henry W. Wheeler	do do
107	do	101	269 3 0	Mary Ann Holmes	Mary Ann Holmes	do do
45	Brassi	96	42 3 0	Emilius J Gibbs	Emilius J. Gibbs	do do
79- 1	Warbreccan	73	430 0 0	Wm. Fetherston	Union Bank	do do
74-5516	Brassi	48	220 0 0	Sarah Cox	Sarah Cox	do do
5515	do	49	100 0 0	do	do	do do
1613	Citgathen	31	40 0 0	Joseph Mayne (forfeited)	Shanahan & Jennings	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
75- 487	Purdamma	37	77 0 0	David Hill	P. M'Donald	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 136	do	38	160 0 0	T. Holland (C.P. 73-2012 lapsed)	Bank of New South Wales	do do
			(part of 480 acres)			
76- 59	Brassi	50	99 3 0	P. Hickey	J. F. M'Mullen	do do
74-3061	Citagthen	98	40 0 0	Henry Welsh (forfeited)	Shanahan & Jennings	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
66-3550	Pindanima	1	320 0 0	Herbert Kelly (lapsed)	P. A. Jennings	do do
75- 393	Brassi	14	60 0 0	Joshua Metcalf	Joshua Metcalfe	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
438	do	47	266 2 0	E. Mather	E. Mather	do do
74-3048	Citgathen	10	320 0 0	Rose E Devlin (lapsed)	Shanahan & Jennings	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.
3062	do	part of por. 35	40 0 0	J. Berlay (lapsed)	do	Vacant Crown Lands.
1585	Pindamma	31	320 0 0	R. Holmes	Jos S. Bram	Incomplete. <i>Bona fide.</i>
1584	do	30	320 0 0	Chas. F. Holmes	Chas. F. Holmes	do do
5206	do	34	320 0 0	G. D Holmes	G. D. Holmes	do do
77- 10	do	33	320 0 0	R Holmes	Jos S. Bram	do do
73-2011	do	12	160 0 0	Thos. Gormley (forfeited)	Shanahan & Jennings	Purchased at auction. In interest of run.

Murrumbidgee No. 3.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Murrumbidgee No. 3," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C.P. No	Parish	Portion No	Area.	Original selector	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any)	Remarks
81- 5	Brush	9	a. r. p. 640 0 0	Abraham Neill	Abraham Neill	<i>Bona fide.</i>
6	Wahwoon	170	320 0 0	William Davis, junior	William Davis, junior	do
82- 164	Wirkenbergal	28	40 0 0	H. Boyd	H. Boyd	do
76- 170	Wahwoon	169	283 0 0	W Davis, junior	Wm. Davis, junior	Part of C.P. <i>Bona fide.</i>
78- 24	Brush	7	640 0 0	John Eades	Fitz. W. Wentworth	In interest of run.
75- 7	Wahwoon	168	202 0 0	William Davies, senior	William Davies, senior	<i>Bona fide.</i>
73-8247	do	25	40 0 0	Wm. Davis, junior	do	do
3909	do	24	78 0 0	do	do	do
81- 123	Wirkenbeyal	42	341 3 0	Wm Chas Bowen	W. C. Bowen	In interest of run.
75- 40	Wahwoon	33	284 3 0	Joseph Eades	J. Eades	<i>Bona fide.</i>
39	do	35	154 3 0	Joseph Eades, junior	J. Eades, junior	do
41	do	36	123 2 0	do	do	do
76- 92	Killendoo	37	640 0 0	Peter Jackson	Ellen Grace Flett	do
82- 74	Burrabogie	46	160 0 0	M'Gaw & Co	M'Gaw & Co	Application for measured portion sub division not made In interest of station
70- 284	Wahwoon	12	120 0 0	William Davies	William Davies	<i>Bona fide.</i>
75- 237	Wirkenbergal	15	62 2 0	J. F. Reymont	A. J. S. Bank	do
76- 72	do	18	101 2 0	do	do	do
170	Wahwoon	63	357 0 0	W. Davis	W Davis	do
68-2764	Mulburruga	32	108 0 0	Wm Campbell	W Campbell	do
72-4487	do	36	320 0 0	John Campbell	John Campbell	do
76- 119	do	81	304 3 0	Wm. Campbell	James Campbell	do
117	do	82	360 2 0	Jas. Campbell	do	do
118	do	83	320 0 0	John Campbell	do	do

REFERENCES TO SKETCH MAPS.

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Murrumbidgee No. 4.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Murrumbidgee No. 4," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C P. No.	Parish	Portion No	Area			Original selector.	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any.)	Remarks.
			a.	r.	p.			
78- 276	Coura ...	6	200	0	0	Charles M. O Probert ..	Charles Gilbert	<i>Bona fide.</i>
285	Hay ...	31	100	0	0	James Nugent	James Nugent	do
77- 46	do ...	12	200	0	0	John Reid	John Reid	do
327	do ...	13	200	0	0	do	do	do
407	do ...	9	150	0	0	Thomas Cross	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In interest of station.
312	do ...	10	50	0	0	James Nugent	James Nugent	<i>Bona fide.</i>
306	do ...	11	50	0	0	do	do	do
76- 8	do ...	5	120	0	0	do	do	do
77- 232	do ...	15	150	0	0	Bernard Dunne ...	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In interest of station.
78- 280	do ...	35	150	0	0	do	do	do
271	do ...	33	150	0	0	Thomas Cross	do	do
79- 58	co ...	36	40	0	0	Thomas Murrell ..	do	do
77- 252	do ...	14	400	0	0	do	do	do
79- 8	do ...	34	180	0	0	Thomas Cross	do	do
78- 220	do ...	30	94	2	0	John Reid	John Reid	<i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 233	do ...	20	500	0	0	John C Mahan	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In interest of station.
78- 104	do ...	32	60	0	0	Martin Rolfe	Forfeited, 9th August, 1881.	
75- 973	do ...	4	320	0	0	Robert James Reynolds .	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	do
78- 270	Maragle .	32	430	0	0	Thomas Blomley ..	Thomas Blomley	<i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 276	do ...	24	100	0	0	W C. Seymour ...	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In interest of station.
368	do ...	25	240	0	0	do	do	do
75- 811	do ...	9	200	0	0	Robert Seymour.....	do	do
78- 266	do ...	33	120	0	0	Joseph Wood	do	do
75- 41	do ...	4	320	0	0	do	do	do
914	do ...	5	200	0	0	do	do	do
77- 309	do ..	19	637	3	0	Andrew Kinieside ...	do	do
395	do ...	27	325	0	0	Chas. William Davis	do	do
231	do ...	20	640	0	0	Alexr Watson	do	do
323	do ..	18	250	0	0	Thos. Ballard	do	do
363	do ...	21	225	0	0	P. J. Eagan	James Wilson.	<i>Bona fide.</i>
76- 141	do ...	16	250	0	0	Andrew Kinieside	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In interest of station.
9	do ...	14	200	0	0	W. C. Seymour	do	do
202	do ..	15	100	0	0	do	do	do
75- 812	do ...	10	200	0	0	David Black	do	do
74- 2715	do .	{ 1	100	0	0	} James Mahan	Lapsed.	
77- 444	do .	{ 1	100	0	0	} P. & R. Cox	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	do
80- 32	Hay	38	100	0	0	R B Scott	R. B. Scott	<i>Bona fide.</i>
74-10870	Tooma ...	105	60	0	0	Jane Georgina Mahon ...	Lapsed, 4th May, 1878.	
69- 2222	do ...	28	100	0	0	George Richards	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse .	In the interest of station.
73-11199	do ...	53	200	0	0	Charles William Davis	do	do
67- 1658	do ...	3	200	0	0	James Egan	Mary Maginnity	<i>Bona fide.</i>
72- 7494	do ...	6	95	0	0	Henry Edwin Hargreaves	Henry Edwin Hargreaves ...	do
77- 42	do ...	132	120	0	0	Sarah Ann Woodhouse	Charles Woodhouse, sen.	do
82- 31	do ...	106	155	0	0	E H Macartney .	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In the interest of station.
73- 6749	do ...	83	120	0	0	Duncan M'Callum ...	do	do
6750	do ..	84	50	0	0	do	do	do
75- 79	do ...	85	150	0	0	do	do	do
73- 4656	do ...	82	320	0	0	Bridget Tahey	do	do
6742	do ..	76	40	0	0	Minnie Grace Richards ...	Minnie Grace Richards	<i>Bona fide.</i>
74- 2714	do ...	78	320	0	0	John Chambers Mahon	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse...	In the interest of station.
73- 6751	do ...	55	200	0	0	Ernest H. Crawford	do	do
74-11028	do ...	56	120	0	0	do	do	do
78- 249	do ..	157	200	0	0	James Griffiths	James Griffiths	<i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 272	do ..	118	100	0	0	Anthony Bishop ..	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse...	In the interest of station.
78- 265	do	159	150	0	0	do	do	do
72- 1005	do ...	73	150	0	0	Rodger Blomley	Rodger Blomley	<i>Bona fide.</i>
76- 182	do ...	122	400	0	0	Richard Donelan	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse...	In the interest of station.
77- 11	do ...	125	160	0	0	do	Commercial Bank	<i>Bona fide.</i>
78- 160	do ...	127	42	2	0	do	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In the interest of station.
75- 993	do ...	116	500	0	0	Samuel Gilbert	do	do
80- 192	do ...	185	50	0	0	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	do	do
77- 27	do ..	161	407	0	0	John Fahey	do	do
78- 87	do ...	145	150	0	0	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	do	do
79- 7	do ...	151	180	0	0	do	do	do
77- 271	do ...	133	160	0	0	Martin Tyrrell ..	Martin Tyrrell	<i>Bona fide.</i>
21	do ...	162	220	0	0	do	do	do
78- 161	do	143	550	0	0	John Macnamara .	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse...	In the interest of station.
77- 23	do ...	117	320	0	0	Bernard M'Gee ..	do	do
273	do	121	200	0	0	do	do	do
74-11629	do ..	48	111	0	0	Charles Wilham Hargreaves	Charles Wilham Hargreaves	<i>Bona fide.</i>
73-11191	do ...	49	100	0	0	do	do	do
70- 8720	do ...	39	40	0	0	Charles Wood ...	Charles Wood	do
71- 909	do ...	40	60	0	0	do	do	do
70- 2472	do ...	37	100	0	0	T S Blomley	Thomas Shelley Blomley	do
74-11812	do ...	50	174	1	0	John Fahey	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In the interest of station.
76- 339	do ...	138	114	2	0	David Maginnity	Mary Maginnity (widow) ..	<i>Bona fide.</i>
69- 4683	do ...	31	60	0	0	Hugh M'Callum, junior.	Duncan M'Callum ..	do
4684	do ...	30	50	0	0	do	do	do
4682	do ...	7	40	0	0	do	do	do
74-11575	do ...	97	75	0	0	Andrew Walker ...	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In the interest of station.
76- 14	do ...	112	50	0	0	Hugh M'Callum, senior	Hugh M'Callum, senior ..	<i>Bona fide.</i>
78- 264	do ...	149	50	0	0	do	do	do
182	do ...	144	90	0	0	John M'Namara ..	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In the interest of station.
151	do ...	153	100	0	0	James M'Laughlin	do	do
76- 241	do ...	113	40	0	0	Andrew Walker	do	do

Murrumbidgee No. 4—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.			Original selector.	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
			a.	r.	p.			
79- 4	Tooma	152	140	0	0	John W. Chadwick	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In the interest of station.
74-10856	do	98	40	0	0	William M'Farland	do	do
76- 299	do	110	100	0	0	Thomas Murrell	do	do
76- 2	do	109	40	0	0	do	do	do
67- 1782	do	4	320	0	0	Israel Hargraves	do	do
77- 249	do	129	120	0	0	Matthew Bradley	do	do
77- 66	do	128	200	0	0	do	do	do
75- 180	do	96	150	0	0	Joseph Edmund Perrott .	do	do
76- 341	do	114	250	0	0	William Chadwick ...	do	do
77- 295	do	115	250	0	0	do	do	do
79- 10	do	167	500	0	0	Samuel Gilbert	Samuel Gilbert	<i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 75	do	146	200	0	0	George Cross	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In the interest of station.
78- 296	do	147	250	0	0	do	do	do
79- 9	do	148	48	0	0	do	do	do
74-11861	do	67	160	0	0	Henry Edwin Hargreaves	Henry Edwin Hargreaves	<i>Bona fide.</i>
73-11192	do	66	50	0	0	do	do	do
77- 247	do	139	100	0	0	William Richards .. .	Commercial Bank	do
78- 72	do	140	40	0	0	do	do	do
78- 169	do	141	50	0	0	Thomas Richards	do	do
72- 5371	do	45	74	0	0	William M'Farland	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In the interest of station.
73-12722	do	46	100	0	0	do	do	do
77- 103	do	142	70	0	0	George Richards ...	do	do
76- 3	do	108	40	0	0	do	do	do
69- 224	do	14	40	0	0	Thomas Garland	do	do
3907	do	27	100	0	0	Thomas Bell	Thomas Bell	<i>Bona fide.</i>
74-10881	do	63	40	0	0	Margaret C. Whitehead ...	Margaret Catherine Whitehead	do
73- 5823	do	34	50	0	0	Thomas Richards	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In the interest of station.
71- 647	do	32	40	0	0	Minnie Grace Richards	Minnie Grace Richards	<i>Bona fide.</i>
76- 386	do	33	100	0	0	do	do	do
76- 161	do	111	250	0	0	Thomas Bell	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In the interest of station.
78- 140	do	79	60	0	0	Richard and Patrick Cox..	do	do
74-14435	do	99	100	0	0	Joseph Wyburn	do	do
76- 1	do	103	100	0	0	James Griffiths	James Griffiths	<i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 280	do	119	250	0	0	William Blomley	William Blomley	do
78- 75	do	120	200	0	0	do	do	do
77- 238	do	126	270	0	0	George Ambrose Graves...	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In interest of station.
70- 2471	do	36	200	0	0	Thomas Blomley	James Brabin	<i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 1	do	131	257	0	0	John Perkins	Richard Donelan	do
78- 201	do	134	200	0	0	John Emerson	John Emerson	do
73- 6157	do	71	320	0	0	Andrew Kinleside	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In interest of station.
74-11574	do	51	320	0	0	George H. Greene	do	do
73- 2691	do	52	320	0	0	William Shore	do	do
73- 6463	do	69	150	0	0	George W. Crommelin.....	do	do
75- 78	do	70	127	0	0	do	do	do
69- 2223	do	26	320	0	0	Richard Donelan	Commercial Bank	<i>Bona fide.</i>
74- 188	do	77	200	0	0	William James Griffiths...	William James Griffiths	do
77- 21	do	38	100	0	0	Martin Tyrrell	Martin Tyrrell	do
80- 2	do	136	50	0	0	do	do	do
73- 2991	do	80	100	0	0	G. D. M'Laughlan	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In interest of station.
74- 8563	do	81	220	0	0	do	do	do
69- 1736	do	23	40	0	0	David Maginnity	Mary Maginnity	<i>Bona fide.</i>
73- 5822	do	35	48	0	0	James Donohoe	James Donohoe	do
74-11029	Waleregang ..	86	320	0	0	Joseph Crowe	Joseph Crowe	do
9543	do	85	120	0	0	Colquhoun Crowe	Colquhoun Crowe	do
73-12723	do	83	200	0	0	Edwin Whitehead	Edwin Whitehead	do
12594	do	84	92	2	0	do	do	do
10180	do	81	200	0	0	Margaret C. Whitehead	Margaret Catherine Whitehead	do
69- 1839	Tooma	8	40	0	0	George Henry Greene .	George Henry Greene .	In interest of station.
3550	do	2	160	0	0	do	do	do
3465	do	29	100	0	0	Patrick Supple	do	do
3463	do	15	119	0	0	Thomas Garland .	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	do
3464	do	12 & 13	45a. & 90a.			do	do	do
1973	do	21 & 22	64a. & 45a.			C. W. Hargreaves	William Charles Hargreaves	<i>Bona fide.</i>
68- 1548	do	9	160	0	0	James Mahon	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In interest of station.
1671	do	10	160	0	0	do	do	do
1672?	do	11	100	0	0	Jane Georgina Mahon...	do	do
78- 166	do	163	171	2	0	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	do	do
78- 278	do	150	200	0	0	do	do	do
74- 192	do	43	60	0	0	R. Wilson	Richard Wilson, junr	<i>Bona fide.</i>
79- 32	do	166	40	0	0	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In interest of station.
77- 325	do	68	177	1	0	do	do	do
73- 6747	do	58	125	0	0	James Emerson	do	do
6748	do	59	125	0	0	do	do	do
76- 223	do	89 & 90	252a & 300a.			Charles Sheather ...	Chas. Sheather .	<i>Bona fide.</i>
227	Waleregang ...	96	310	0	0	John Fredericks	Basil Gray	do
226	do	97	324	0	0	Joseph Lowden	Rev. Chas. Philip Greene ...	do
72- 6297	Tooma	75	50	0	0	Hugh M'Callum, senr. ...	Hugh M'Callum, senr. ...	do
75- 4837	do	74	40	0	0	do	do	do
79- 110	do	180	40	0	0	Christian Vanderlak	Thomas Cross	do
75- 985	do	123	320	0	0	Edward Moorhouse.....	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In interest of station.
77- 248	do	124	320	0	0	do	do	do
76- 192	do	114	320	0	0	Joseph Crowe	Joseph Crowe	<i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 332	Waleregang ...	121	82	3	0	Hamilton M'Clurg	do	do
76- 160	do	106	400	0	0	Richard Wilson	do	do
81- 13	do	107	40	0	0	J. Crowe ..	do	do
71- 4164	do	58	50	0	0	Wm Appleton ..	William Appleton ..	do
77- 369	do	154	331	0	0	Patrick Jordan ..	Macartney, Rolfe, & Moorhouse	In interest of station.
78- 158	do	155	44	2	0	do	do	do
272	do	156	50	0	0	do	do	do

Murrumbidgee No. 5.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Murrumbidgee No. 5," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C.P. No.	Parish	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
			a. r. p.			
72- 8059	Gerogery	181	40 0 0	James Pitt	A. J. M. Watson	In interest of run.
74- 9434	do	182	180 0 0	do	do	do
73- 4983	do	175	160 0 0	Paul Schubert	R Goldsbrough & D M Parker	do
5124	do	173	40 0 0	F. Henrick	Commercial Banking Co. .	<i>Bona fide.</i>
6464	do	174	60 0 0	L. M. Heppner	L. M. Heppner	do
6465	do	172	40 0 0	A. F. Heppner	Goldsbrough & Parker ..	In interest of run.
3435	do	168	200 0 0	do	do	do
72- 6791	do	107	40 0 0	L. M. Heppner	L. M. Heppner	<i>Bona fide.</i>
73- 700	do	108	50 0 0	F. Henrick	Commercial Banking Co. .	do
705	do	111	40 0 0	P. H. Heppner	P. H. Heppner	do
72- 6792	do	109	40 0 0	do	do	do
73- 343	do	110	40 0 0	D. Heppner	D Heppner	do
72- 4394	do	104	53 3 0	Angus Bell	James Mitchell	In interest of run.
3608	do	103	212 0 0	J M'Donald	John Moore	<i>Bona fide.</i>
3609	do	105	40 0 0	do	do	do
71- 4555	do	99	40 0 0	A. Walker	Goldsbrough & Parker ..	In interest of run.
4554	do	100	40 0 0	do	do	do
2384	do	98	40 0 0	DI. Heppner, senior	Commercial Banking Co. .	<i>Bona fide.</i>
650	do	97	40 0 0	DI. Heppner, junior	do	do
70- 4201	do	88	40 0 0	J. H. Will.	Goldsbrough & Parker ..	In interest of run.
69- 3106	do	92	240 0 0	H. Beattie	James Mitchell	do
70- 2806	do	96	320 0 0	A M'Donald	Fred. James Mitchell . .	do
69- 4083	do	93	60 0 0	J. J. B. Bell	J. J. B. Bell	<i>Bona fide.</i>
4084	do	89	60 0 0	do	do	do
4085	do	90	40 0 0	do	do	do
4086	do	91	40 0 0	do	do	do
67- 205	do	7	120 0 0	M. Matuschka	Goldsbrough & Parker ..	In interest of run.
68- 1262	do	8	61 2 0	do	do	do
74	do	9	96 0 0	A. F. Heppner, junior	A. F. Heppner	<i>Bona fide.</i>
67- 2049	do	10	90 0 0	do	do	do
2046	do	11	40 0 0	A. H. F. Kohn	A. H. F. Kohn	do
68- 17	do	12	75 3 0	M. Scheety	D. J. Abercrombie	do
71- 391	do	6	60 0 0	O. Pohlner	Commercial Banking Co. .	do
67- 209	do	15	220 0 0	M. Kloos	Aust Joint Stock Bank ..	do
461	do	17	80 0 0	J. J. B. Bell	J. J. B. Bell	do
66- 1523	do	4	40 0 0	Wm. Moore	Thos. H. Mate	In interest of run.
3515	do	3	320 0 0	R T Mitchell	James Mitchell	do
67- 1080	do	18	40 0 0	J. J. B. Bell	J. J. B. Bell	<i>Bona fide.</i>
206	do	5	320 0 0	A. F. Heppner	Rev Ch. Ph. Green	do
75- 450	do	115	40 0 0	Arthur Brown	Lapsed	do
77- 214	do	127	200 0 0	M. E. Watson	do	do
73- 5370	Castlestead	162	314 1 0	G. Smith	Goldsbrough & Parker ..	In interest of station.
74- 2093	do	164	320 0 0	M. Flynn	F. L. Watson	do
75- 270	do	203	40 0 0	C. Hille	Goldsbrough & Parker ..	do
73- 8399	do	170	132 3 0	do	do	do
1920	do	101	200 0 0	Gottfried Hensel	Commercial Banking Co. .	<i>Bona fide.</i>
74-13481	do	181	134 1 0	W. Gregson	W. Gregson	do
73- 484	do	118	320 0 0	John Harrison	Goldsbrough & Parker ..	In interest of run
5371	do	125	320 0 0	Wm. Wade	do	do
8658	do	123	311 3 0	G. Aylwin	do	do
8656	do	121	320 0 0	Wm. H. Bye	do	do
4985	do	109	200 0 0	J. Beattie	do	do
3705	do	105	120 0 0	J. B. Armstrong	do	do
68- 973	do	12	50 0 0	Gottheb Zeppel	Gottheb Zeppel	<i>Bona fide.</i>
71- 4540	do	77	320 0 0	Wm Paech	Goldsbrough & Parker ..	In interest of run.
66- 2527	Yambla	94	320 0 0	M. Bell	M Bell	<i>Bona fide.</i>
65- 1966	Huon	55	50 0 0	D Higgins	D Higgins	do
69- 4326	do	57	109 2 0	John Long	John Long	do
67- 1414	do	56	56 2 0	Dems Higgins	D. Higgins	do
75- 987	do	189	50 0 0	Pat Costigan	P. Costigan	do
67- 608	do	77	40 0 0	D. M'Namara	Thos H Mate	In interest of run.
66- 3761	do	75	40 0 0	P. Costigan	P. Costigan	<i>Bona fide.</i>
64- 2264	do	38	50 0 0	do	do	do
63- 1702	do	20	200 0 0	Thos Ewers	Wm Smith	do
70- 2043	do	61	317 2 0	A. W Mason (C P. 66-256)	Lapsed	do
67- 777	do	76	50 3 0	P. Costigan	Pat Costigan	do
2763	do	78	40 0 0	do	do	do
69- 4006	do	79	50 3 0	D M'Namara	F. H Mate	do
67- 305	do	80	300 0 0	Keith Petrie	J S Quast	do
379	do	83	200 0 0	J. S Quast	Wm. Doubleday	do
208	do	82	320 0 0	J. C Mayelsdorf	Commercial Bank	do
71- 385	do	84	129 2 0	C Greschke	do	do
67- 2047	do	92	79 3 0	Johan Moller	F. W. Semke	do
76- 207	do	81	200 0 0	A. H. F. Kohn	A. H. F. Kohn	do
67- 2048	do	91	79 3 0	Ch Hille	A. F. Heppner	do
63- 1701	do	26	320 0 0	A M'Leod	James Mitchell	In interest of run
1698	do	23	320 0 0	A. R. M'Leod	do	do
1699	do	25	320 0 0	Stuart M'Leod	Commercial Banking Co	<i>Bona fide.</i>
1700	Huon	24	320 0 0	Isabella M'Leod	James Mitchell	In interest of run.
66- 2398	Yambla	63	320 0 0	Benjamin Bell	B Bell	<i>Bona fide.</i>
69- 4219	do	87	72 2 0	John Gregson	James Mitchell	In interest of run.
68- 412	do	113	40 0 0	John Gregson	do	do
63- 3175	do	28	100 0 0	Wm M'Leod	do	do

Murrumbidgee No. 5—Schedule of Conditional Selections—continued.

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No	Area	Original selector	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any)	Remarks
			a. r. p.			
69- 2519	Huon	42	49 0 0	Batia Ebel .. .	Batia Ebel	<i>Bona fide.</i>
2518	do	44	83 0 0	Carl Ebel	M. A. Ebel	do
65- 915	do	43	40 0 0	R Gregson, junior	M. L. Ebel	do
70- 2543	Yambla	124 to 126	267 3 0	Alfred Mate	T. H. Mate	In interest of run.
72- 7409	do	121 to 123	266 3 0	Patrick Heffernan	James Mitchell	do
71- 1900	do	127	94 3 0	J. Gregson	do	do
66- 3380	Gerogery	2	320 0 0	Angus Bell	Angus Bell	<i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 52	do	121 & 122	220 0 0	A M'Donald (lapsed)	do	
65- 2034	Huon	51	200 0 0	Mr. Quirk	James Mitchell	In interest of run.
164	do	37	100 0 0	J. Stephens	Edward Mitchell	do
487	do	45	50 0 0	Samuel Wright	Samuel Wright	<i>Bona fide.</i>
63- 35	do	16	100 0 0	H. Thurling	Chas. John Morton	do
66- 4091	do	17	50 0 0	do	do	do
63- 870	do	19	100 0 0	J Ewers	Wm Smith	do
72- 2548	Castlestead	28	195 0 0	B. D. Watson	B. D. Watson	In interest of run.
2549	do	29	295 3 0	F. L. Watson	do	do
60- 2908	Gerogery	41 to 43	277 2 0	John Fisher	Goldsbrough & Parker	do
79- 6	do	34	142 2 0	R. Goldsbrough and D M Parker.	do	do
71- 4553	do	36	110 0 0	A. Walker	do	do
2806	do	30	164 1 0	Samuel Watson	Samuel Watson	do
68- 862	do	24 to 26	250 0 0	do	Goldsbrough & Parker ..	do
256	do	23	95 1 0	M. Stallwarthy	M. Stallwarthy	<i>Bona fide.</i>
69- 513	do	20	208 1 0	James Mitchell	James Mitchell	In interest of station.
79- 17	do	32	112 1 0	R. Goldsbrough and D M Parker.	Goldsbrough & Parker ..	do
72- 7206	do	71	84 2 0	J. E. Stallwarthy.. ..	do	do
7488	do	72	118 2 0	do	do	do
68- 866	do	48 & 55	182 2 0	Martin Kotzno	do	do
864	do	63	114 3 0	John Kilo	do	do
66- 867	do	49	93 2 0	Fredk Pumpa	do	do
69- 1436	do	50	95 2 0	Ch Salzke	Johann Salzke	<i>Bona fide.</i>
72- 4566	do	53	74 0 0	Johan Salzke	do	do
76- 865	do	54	92 1 0	do	do	do
72- 2357	do	51	115 3 0	Gottheb Fepper	John Parnell	
73- 331	do	80	102 3 0	Ludwig Angus (Lapsed).	do	
1193	do	76	100 3 0	Martin Pumpa	Peter C. Wagner	do
69- 2835	do	75	78 1 0	do	do	do
73- 4991	do	78 & 82	191 2 0	August Heppner	Saml. Watson	In interest of run.
168	do	83	114 0 0	A. O Pohlner	Commercial Banking Co.	<i>Bona fide.</i>
333	do	84	48 0 0	Martin Matuschka	R Goldsbrough & Parker	In interest of run.
71- 4166	do	85	56 0 0	J Birch	John Hore	do
69- 1202	do	86	90 0 0	M Matuschka	R Goldsbrough & Parker	do
68- 173	Huon	122	200 0 0	Peter Schwarze	Bank of Australasia	<i>Bona fide.</i>
172	do	121	200 0 0	Herman Schwarze	H Schwarze	do
70- 2129	do	120	200 0 0	F. E Schwarze	Peter Schwaize	do
69- 23	do	118	117 3 0	John Mickan	John Mickan	do
70- 1794	do	119	122 1 0	do	Flemming and Bradley	do
73- 1685	do	115 & 116	271 1 0	Christian Salzke	T. H. Mate	In interest of run.
72- 5177	do	117	105 0 0	Wm Terlich	Wm Terlich	<i>Bona fide.</i>
70- 2376	do	109	91 3 0	Mary M'Namara	M. M'Namara	do
69- 2914	do	107	59 3 0	D. M'Namara	D. M'Namara	do
74- 1787	do	106	121 0 0	J Heirke	T. H. Mate	In interest of run.
73- 5366	do	105	99 3 0	Robert M'Nair	John A. Anderson	<i>Bona fide.</i>
70-10143	do	104	99 3 0	J. Smith	J. Smith	do
71- 3484	do	103	66 3 0	do	J Saml Inask	do
73- 2772	do	102	75 3 0	Robt Thurling	Robt Thurling	do
69- 3112	do	94	101 3 0	Ch Pumpa	John Pumpa	do
73- 2780	do	97	114 3 0	John Gorman	J Gorman	do
70- 3511	do	100	77 1 0	J F. Ebert	A F Heppner	do
68- 2669	do	101	74 1 0	T. Quirk	James Mitchell	In interest of run.
73- 5	do	93 & 95	198 0 0	John Gorman	John Gorman	<i>Bona fide.</i>
71- 908	do	96	103 2 0	H Dunleary	H. Dunleary	do
68- 2093	do	99	84 3 0	T. Dunleary	James Mitchell	In interest of run.
2668	do	98	104 2 0	T. Dunleary	do	do
66- 2399	Yambla	66	320 0 0	Wm. Bell	Wm Bell	<i>Bona fide.</i>
67- 376	do	67	320 0 0	Joseph Bell	Joseph Bell	do
66- 1822	Huon	60	50 0 0	D. M'Namara	T. H. Mate	In interest of run.
64- 2265	do	39	50 0 0	do	E. E. Morgan	<i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 53	Gerogery	123	640 0 0	R Wilson (lapsed)	Saml. Watson <i>re</i> conditionally purchased.	In interest of run.
73-11792	Creighton	26	183 2 0	J. E. Stallworthy	Henry Henty	<i>Bona fide.</i>
11793	do	27	177 1 0	do	do	do
72- 3002	do	30	240 0 0	M. Pumpa	Goldsbrough & Parker	In interest of run.
74-13480	do	102	160 1 0	Saml. Gregson	do	do
78- 203	do	100 & 101	74 3 0	Saml. Watson	do	do
72- 7869	do	31	165 0 0	F. Wm. Pumpa	F. W. Pumpa	<i>Bona fide.</i>
8260	do	41	233 3 0	S C Knowles	Goldsbrough & Parker	In interest of run.
73-11784	Castlestead	166	320 0 0	W. G. Watson	W. G. Watson	do
74- 1072	do	163	316 0 0	M E. Watson (forfeited)	do	
73- 773	do	161	310 0 0	A W. Watson	A. W. Watson	do
73- 4984	do	110	320 0 0	S. E. Watson	S. E. Watson	do
78- 92	do	116	200 0 0	Samuel Watson	Goldsbrough & Parker	do
104	do	124	170 0 0	do	do	do
108	do	120	200 0 0	do	do	do
72- 7491	do	112	240 0 0	Charles Huon	do	do
7492	do	111	40 0 0	do	do	do

REFERENCES TO SKETCH MAPS.

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Murrumbidgee No. 5—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area	Original selector.	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks
			a. r. p.			
71- 4539	Castlestead	79	100 0 0	M. E. Watson	Samuel Watson	In interest of station.
70- 4190	do	7	50 0 0	do	do	do
72- 1416	do	18 & 19	243 3 0	J. & P. Fitzell	do	do
8136	do	14	80 2 0	W. A. Zeppi	H. A. Allen	<i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 129	do	78	320 0 0	Samuel Watson	Samuel Watson	In interest of station.
70- 4355	Gerogery	13	320 0 0	A. W. Watson	A. W. Watson	do
3266	do	94	131 0 0	W. G. Watson	W. G. Watson	do
72- 6298	do	101	240 0 0	Samuel Watson	Goldsborough & Parker	do
7638	do	106	160 0 0	P. Schubert	Samuel Watson	do
73- 8139	do	176	120 0 0	D. E. Heppner		
78- 43	do	180	100 0 0	Samuel Watson	Goldsbrough & Parker	do
73- 5369	do	177	320 0 0	J. Grimshaw	Samuel Watson	do
4992	do	170	40 0 0	A. M. Heppner	do	do
4993	do	171	40 0 0	do	do	do
7584	do	167	40 0 0	F. W. Heppner	do	do
7585	do	169	40 0 0	do	do	do
8655	do	178	53 0 0	Samuel Watson	Goldsbrough & Parker	do
77- 340	do	130	200 0 0	Angus Bell	James Mitchell	do
328	do	129	100 0 0	do	do	do
81	do	125	100 0 0	W. H. Bye	H. A. Allen	<i>Bona fide.</i>
78- 57	do	126	50 0 0	do	do	do
131	do	131	320 0 0	W. A. Zeppi	Flemming & Bradley	do
72- 1008	do	102	40 0 0	P. H. Heppner	P. H. Heppner	do
78- 38	do	124	101 0 0	Angus Bell	Samuel Watson	In interest of run.
76- 181	do	120	143 0 0	do	James Mitchell	do
74- 4654	do	179	100 0 0	P. Carlon	Goldsbrough & Parker	do
76- 55	do	119	40 0 0	W. T. Wigglesworth (forfeited.)		
74- 9647	do	196	45 0 0	H. Thatcher (lapsed)		
9646	do	195	110 0 0	H. Lawrence (forfeited.)		
11640	do	194	100 0 0	H. Saltzkes	H. Saltzkes	<i>Bona fide.</i>
69- 2909	do	94	40 3 0	John Fisher	Goldsbrough & Parker	In interest of run.
78- 134	Castlestead	122	320 0 0	Samuel Watson	do	do
73- 3433	do	108	319 0 0	Martin Kotzur	Martin Kotzur	<i>Bona fide.</i>
3707	do	107	50 0 0	Julius Harring	Julius Harring	do
3013	do	106	50 0 0	do	do	do
68- 1643	Yambla	98	100 0 0	R. Collard	Commercial Banking Co.	do
67- 916	do	85	50 0 0	J. Fitzell	James Mitchell	In the interest of run.
69- 2516	do	90	81 0 0	Peter Fitzell	Joseph Perryman	<i>Bona fide.</i>
3111	do	91	71 0 0	J. C. Jennings	J. C. Jennings	do
68- 713	do	89	40 0 0	F. Corrigan	James Mitchell	In the interest of the run.
1873	do	95	320 0 0	F. H. Mitchell	F. H. Mitchell	do
69- 3241	do	107 & 108	149 0 0	C. W. Jennings	do	do
2732	do	103	87 0 0	Michl. Keogh	Commercial Banking Co.	<i>Bona fide.</i>
70- 639	do	104	103 1 0	do	do	do
69- 2834	do	101	54 0 0	Jas. Keogh	do	do
2728	do	99 & 102	187 1 0	Robt. Wilson	James Mitchell	In interest of station.
71- 1899	do	139	40 0 0	E. A. Mitchell	E. A. Mitchell	In interest of run.
1718	do	138	40 0 0	do	do	do
69- 3348	do	119	80 0 0	H. Jones (forfeited)	James Mitchell	do
68- 1973	do	92	77 0 0	W. Jennings	Wm. Jennings	Auction purchase, <i>Bona fide.</i>
1648	do	93	114 2 0	do	do	<i>Bona fide.</i>
74- 2685	do	186	40 0 0	E. A. Mitchell	E. A. Mitchell	In interest of run.
2686	do	187	40 0 0	do	do	do
2687	do	188	40 0 0	do	do	do
2688	do	181	40 0 0	do	do	do
2689	do	189	40 0 0	do	do	do
2690	do	190	40 0 0	do	do	do
82- 181	do	219	73 1 0	do	do	do
75- 804	do	204	320 0 0	James Mitchell	James Mitchell	do
76- 196	do	205	320 0 0	do	do	do
77- 116	do	208	200 0 0	J. Chrisp	John Hore	do
76- 194	do	207	360 0 0	do	do	do
73- 4654	do	174	250 0 0	R. H. Mitchell	R. H. Mitchell	do
75- 794	do	175	193 2 0	G. Hadrill	G. Hadrill	<i>Bona fide.</i>
73- 6735	do	173	320 0 0	F. H. Mitchell	F. H. Mitchell	In interest of run.
74- 2219	do	183	200 0 0	W. Drosten	John Hore	do
73- 6736	do	181	80 0 0	do	do	do
6737	do	182	40 0 0	do	do	do
74- 2227	do	197	40 0 0	Patrick Devine	P. Devine	<i>Bona fide.</i>
2226	do	196	40 0 0	do	do	do
2225	do	195	40 0 0	do	do	do
7211	do	199	76 0 0	do	do	do
76- 186	do	202	40 0 0	do	do	do
75- 816	do	194	40 0 0	P. Devine	do	do
68- 1642	Jindera	43	98 0 0	G. Hadrill	G. Hadrill	do
1675	do	45	128 0 0	H. Bourne	Kathne. Keany	do
1233	do	44	117 2 0	G. Hadrill	G. Hadrill	do
73- 6445	Wynndham	45 & 46	160 0 0	Wm. Stallworthy	John Hore	In the interest of the run
68- 1875	Yambla	97	320 0 0	H. F. Mitchell	H. F. Mitchell	do
1872	do	94	220 0 0	F. J. Mitchell	J. F. Mitchell	do
66- 3454	do	62	320 0 0	Geo. Gill	James Mitchell	Complete. do
64- 47	do	30	120 0 0	James Keogh	Commercial Banking Co.	<i>Bona fide.</i>
63- 174	do	7	52 0 0	Tim Hynes	Tim Hynes	do
721	do	9	320 0 0	Edwd. Hull	James Mitchell	Complete. In interest of run
73-10295	do	179 & 180	74 0 0	M. E. Devine	M. E. Devine	<i>Bona fide.</i>

Murrumbidgee No. 5—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original selector.	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
63-1886	Yambla	23	a. r. d. 320 0 0	Louis Huon (lapsed)	James Mitchell	Auction purchase. In interest of run.
73-6444	Wyndham	42	80 0 0	Wm. Stallworthy	John Hore	do do
62-3284	Yambla	5	70 0 0	James Keogh	Commercial Banking Co.	<i>Bona fide.</i>
478	do	4	50 0 0	do	do	do
73-1181	do	150 & 151	95 0 0	H. F. Mitchell	H. F. Mitchell	Complete. In interest of run
66-2211	do	95 & 96	293 3 0	H. Gipson	H. Gipson	<i>Bona fide.</i>
79-158	do	120	40 0 0	J. M'Farlane	James Mitchell	In interest of run.
55-827	do	53	100 0 0	R. Gregson	do	do
73-6447	Wyndham	44	40 0 0	D. M'Donald	John Hore	do
6442	Yambla	137	40 0 0	Nicholas Devine	N. Devine	<i>Bona fide.</i>
63-1697	do	8	50 0 0	John Carlile	Ware & Hunter	do
73-6446	Wyndham	48	80 0 0	Wm. Stallworthy	John Hore	In interest of run.
66-958	Yambla	56	80 0 0	N. Keogh	Commercial Bank	<i>Bona fide.</i>
70-159	do	82 & 83	112 0 0	Ewd. M'Farlane	Benj. Bell, senr.	do
69-2623	Wyndham	37 & 38	271 0 0	Peter Mullarey	Peter Mullarey	do
68-1757	Yambla	109	320 0 0	Joseph Edwards	James Mitchell	In interest of run.
66-1057	do	86	40 0 0	J. Keogh	Commercial Bank	<i>Bona fide.</i>
72-7205	Jindera	225	40 0 0	G. A. Heppner	G. A. Heppner	do
74-10441	do	239	86 1 0	A. E. Heppner	A. E. Heppner	do
73-6999	do	231	120 0 0	do	do	do
68-1873	Yambla	95	320 0 0	F. H. Mitchell	F. H. Mitchell	In interest of run.
1874	do	96	320 0 0	H. M'Fadden	James Mitchell	do
73-1391	Wyndham	41	245 2 0	Patk. Mullarey	Patk. Mullarey	do
71-799	Huon	52	239 1 0	J. Gorman	James Mitchell	do
649	do	50	129 2 0	J. Stephens	do	do
69-198	do	47 & 48	300 3 0	P. Gorman	do	do
66-3007	do	14 & 14a	318 2 0	E. Mitchell	do	do
69-3110	Yambla	114	320 0 0	J. Mitchell	do	do
3109	do	115	320 0 0	L. C. Huon	do	do
3234	do	117	120 0 0	W. C. Steel (forfeited)	do	do
3113	do	116	40 0 0	do	do	do
76-67	Wyndham	51	40 0 0	F. Kruse	do	do
152	do	52	178 1 0	G. W. Jennings	John Hore	do
6998	do	49	320 0 0	do	do	do
74-536	Wyndham	50	229 1 0	James Murray	do	do
64-1687	Yambla	36 & 37	239 0 0	John Henshaw	James Mitchell	do
1688	do	34	86 0 0	F. J. Mitchell	do	do
63-2625	do	20	240 0 0	F. H. Mitchell	F. H. Mitchell	do
2384	do	21	40 0 0	do	do	do
2008	do	22	40 0 0	do	do	do
2457	do	27	100 0 0	A. Ratcliffe	John Hore	do
64-329	do	40	40 0 0	James Keogh	Commercial Banking Co.	<i>Bona fide.</i>
640	do	38	80 0 0	Henry Huon	Forfeited	do
67-1986	do	38	80 0 0	E. A. Mitchell	E. A. Mitchell	In interest of run.
64-641	do	35	80 0 0	John Henshaw	Robert Ker	<i>Bona fide.</i>
843	do	32	160 0 0	M. Keogh	Commercial Banking Co.	do
218	do	31	160 0 0	do	do	do
68-355	do	88	40 0 0	F. Corrigan	James Mitchell	In interest of run.
67-915	do	84	100 0 0	L. Rielly	do	do
66-957	do	112	300 0 0	E. Keogh	Commercial Banking Co.	<i>Bona fide.</i>
3516	do	65	94 0 0	John Huon	Forfeited	do
68-1871	do	65	94 0 0	F. Mitchell	F. Mitchell	In interest of run.
65-1340	do	55	38 2 33	A. Rutliff	John Hore	do
66-3085	do	59	40 0 0	John Carlile	Ware & C. Hunter	<i>Bona fide.</i>
69-3906	do	61	51 0 0	do	Rev. Ware & Richmond	do
806	do	60	73 2 0	Ellen Carlile	Ellen Carlile	do
63-1885	do	24	320 0 0	James Mitchell	James Mitchell	In interest of run.
68-1874	do	96	320 0 0	H. M'Fadden	do	do
73-6459	do	178	320 0 0	P. J. Dervine	P. J. Dervine	<i>Bona fide.</i>
8141	Jindera	236	40 0 0	M. L. Heppner	M. L. Heppner	do
8142	do	237	40 0 0	do	do	do
8143	do	238	40 0 0	do	do	do
70-1791	Huon	68 & 69	100 0 0	J. A. Rothe	James Mitchell	In interest of run.
58-590	do	62, 63, & 65	137 0 0	C. F. Mitchell	C. F. Mitchell	do
69-2518	do (part of C.P. 129½ acres)	67	46 2 0	Charles Ebel	M. A. Ebel	<i>Bona fide.</i>
70-88	do	64	41 0 0	Matilda Kennedy	M. Kennedy	do
4354	Yambla	68	57 3 0	do	James Mitchell	In interest of run
69-623	do	69	58 0 0	John M'Carthy	Bank of Australasia	<i>Bona fide.</i>
70-89	do	70 & 71	125 1 0	Joseph Spurr	Joseph Spurr	do
68-2781	do	74	60 0 0	Anthony Spurr	Anthony Spurr	do
1756	do	78, 79, & 80	311 2 0	David Drummond	James Mitchell	In interest of station
63-433	Huon	10	103 3 0	Thos. Atkinson	Stephen Hopgood	<i>Bona fide.</i>
68-80	Jindera	15	152 0 0	F. W. Heppner	F. W. Heppner	do
147	do	12	199 1 0	F. W. Raschke	Heppner & Roster	do
181	do	11	127 2 0	J. F. Heppner	J. F. Heppner	do
70-2542	do	8 & 9	164 3 0	E. E. Heppner	E. E. Heppner	do
72-7204	do	7	156 0 0	G. A. Heppner	G. A. Heppner	do
70-1793	do	30	101 3 0	A. Fredrick	Comm. Banking Company	do
3512	do	31	92 1 0	do	do	do
69-622	do	32	103 2 0	James Hynes	James Hynes	do
68-772	do	33	104 1 0	Charles Hynes	Charles Hynes	do
2261	do	35	100 2 0	do	do	do
69-4592	do	34	99 3 0	Thomas Hynes	Thomas Hynes	do
68-675	do	53 & 55	156 2 0	Charle Roberts	Rcv. C. P. Green	do

REFERENCES TO SKETCH MAPS.

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Murrumbidgee No. 5—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original selector.	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
68- 674	Jindera	54 & 48	a. r. p. 191 2 0	Saml. Roberts	Rev. C. P. Green.....	<i>Bona fide.</i>
66- 1602	do	52	47 0 0	James Tynan	James Tynan	do
64- 326	do	56	41 0 0	do	do	do
62- 3285	do	58	45 0 0	do	do	do
69- 1629	do	46	64 0 0	Rd. Kennedy	James Mitchell	In interest of run.
66- 164	do	50	53 0 0	M. Moore	James Tynan	<i>Bona fide.</i>
62- 2497	do	51	53 0 0	do	do	do
3335	do	57 & 59	105 0 0	do	do	do
63- 3173	do	36 & 37	188 0 0	Timy. Hynes	Timothy Hynes	do
68- 413	do	38 & 39	205 0 0	J. Perryman.....	Ware & Ch. Hunter	do
414	do	40 & 41	181 2 0	E. H. Perryman	E. H. Perryman	do
1646	do	42	75 0 0	Geo. Vagg.....	George Haddrill	do

Wellington No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections, shown on Sketch Map "Wellington, No. 1," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C P. No.	Parish.	Portion No	Area	Origin Selector	Present state of Selection or Portion, and name of Holder, if any	Remarks
			a r.			
M.C. 80- 170	Bonum .	23	80 0	John O'Neil	John O'Neil	In interest of station.
80- 162	do	21	364 1	Harry K Major ...	Harry K Major.....	do
80- 154	Boomagrill	2 & 3	640 0	Henry Robinson	Henry Robinson	<i>Bona fide.</i>
81- 426	Bergo.....	78	80 0	Donald M'Callum ...	Donald M'Callum	do
81- 191	do	76	40 0	do	do	do
81- 87	do	75	100 0	do	do	do
81- 3	do	74	200 0	do	do	do
M.C. 80- 169	Bonum ..	25	40 0	Charles Stewart	Charles Stewart	In interest of station.
M.C. 80- 172	do	24	90 0	Robert Wilson ...	Robert Wilson	do
80- 163	do	22	640 0	James A. Magner	James A. Magner	do
M.C. 80- 164	do	26	40 0	Josiah J. Hamilton	Josiah J. Hamilton	do
81- 252	Bergo.....	77	50 0	John Bowles	John Bowles	<i>Bona fide.</i>
78- 87	Canonba..	8	47 1	John Quinn.....	John Quinn	do
82- 243	Bergo	Pt 37	40 0	H. V. Jackson	H. V. Jackson.....	do
80- 243	Canonba..	18 & 19	640 0	George A. J. C. Rogers	William Alison	In interest of station.
81- 26	Bonum ..	9	505 0	Walter H. Vivian	Walter H. Vivian	do
80- 156	do	7 & 8	530 0	Edward Jas. Robinson	Edward Jas. Robinson	<i>Bona fide.</i>
82- 166	do	Pt. 8	85 0	do	do	do
80- 155	do	Pt. 3, 4, 5	640 0	Alfred J. Robinson	Alfred J. Robinson	do
80- 157	do	6	640 0	Henry Bligh Robinson...	Henry Bligh Robinson ..	do
74-6478	Bergo	$\frac{5}{17}$	40 0	Robert Payton	Australian Joint Stock Bank	do
65- 204	Bannah	3	160 0	John Brown	Lessee	In interest of station.
81- 25	Gerar.....	21	245 0	W. Alison, sen.	W. Alison	do
81- 3	Yarran .	12	40 0	Richard O'Brien	Richard O'Brien	<i>Bona fide.</i>

NOTE.—The letters M.C. denote selections taken up for mining purposes.

Wellington No. 2.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map "Wellington No. 2," giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C P. No.	Parish	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
			a. r. p.			
80- 124	Burrawong .	15	376 0 0	Thomas Edols	Thos. Edols	In interest of station.
66- 717	Badjerribong	2	100 0 0	John Brown	Mitchell Brown ...	<i>Bona fide.</i>
718	do	3	50 0 0	Michael Hickey ...	M. Hickey . . .	do
67- 430	do	4	103 0 0	Michael Heffernan.	M. Heffernan ...	do
74-14018	do	1	60 0 0	Annie Hickey	Michael Hickey ...	do
75- 118	do	8	70 0 0	R. T. & H. G. Lees.	Fredk. Lindsay Barker	do
68- 2525	do	5	320 0 0	John King	John Bodel	do
69- 3153	do	6	40 0 0	James Ragan ...	William Jones	do
4132	Corridgery.....	6	50 0 0	Sarah Shean	S. Shean . . .	do
73- 9193	do	4	40 0 0	John Monk	Thomas Edols	In interest of station.
320	do	3	40 0 0	do	do	do
3534	do	5	100 0 0	Alexander Barr	Commercial Banking Co	<i>Bona fide.</i>
72- 4782	do	2	320 0 0	Benjamin Robinson	do	do
73-12350	do	19	40 0 0	Alexander Barr...	do	do
12351	do	20	40 0 0	do	do	do
74-10622	do	15	49 0 0	John Monk	Thomas Edols ...	In interest of station.
82- 63	Badjerribong...	11	50 0 0	Jane Constable ...	Jane Constable	<i>Bona fide</i>
74- 6670	do	13	40 0 0	James Todd	Alfred Stokes	do
79- 75	do	15	220 0 0	C. M'Lean	do	do
73-12610	Monwonga.....	7	50 0 0	John Yeo	Thomas Edols	In interest of station.
75- 102	do	8	50 0 0	Sarah Shean	do	do
73- 2045	Sebastopol.....	27	80 0 0	Josiah Strickland ..	Herbert Castleman Jeffreys.	<i>Bona fide.</i>
74-13534	Corridgery...	22	270 0 0	Frederick Warner...	Thomas Edols & Wm. Denms.	In interest of station.
76- 21	do	21	100 0 0	Benjamin Robinson.	Commercial Banking Co	<i>Bona fide.</i>
75- 304	Badjerribong .	21	100 0 0	Mitchell Brown...	M. Brown... ..	do
289	do	20	100 0 0	Michael Hickey ...	M. Hickey . . .	do
74- 2093	do	12	100 0 0	Michael Scott	M. Scott	do
75- 255	do	18	50 0 0	do	Wm. Henry Dick ...	do
74-12536	do	16	200 0 0	Thomas S. H. Ford	T. S. H. Ford ...	do
13797	do	17	100 0 0	do	do	do

REFERENCES TO SKETCH MAPS.

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Wellington No. 2—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C P No	Parish	Portion No	Area	Original Selector.	Present state of Selection or portion, and name of holder (if any)	Remarks
			a. r. p.			
75- 371	Corrindery ..	26	640 0 0	John James Collier.	Thomas Edols ...	In interest of station.
79- 84	Burrawong...	3	104 0 0	Paul Straney.....	do	do
75- 130	do	2	40 0 0	do	do	do
20	do	10	80 0 0	do	do	do
79- 141	do	4	40 0 0	do	do	do
76- 190	Trundle ...	7	40 0 0	Stephen Spargo ..	John Thomas	<i>Bona fide.</i>
345	do	8	40 0 0	do	do	do
37	Corrindery ...	27	320 0 0	Jeremiah Smith ..	J. Smith	do
74-14017	do	25	200 0 0	John King	J. King	do
76- 25	Gunning ...	4	640 0 0	James Watkins ..	Thos Edols ...	In interest of station.
78- 37	Monwonga ..	6	320 0 0	William Shean ..	W. Shean	<i>Bona fide.</i>
74- 4154	Corrindery.....	18	40 0 0	Henry Johnston ..	W. Hodges	do
77- 215	Badjerribong	32	100 0 0	J. Smith	J. Smith	do
74- 2071	Bomobbin ...	46	320 0 0	J. Dennis, junr.	Lapsed.	
76- 324	Corrindery.....	34	160 0 0	B. Robinson	Commercial Banking Co	<i>Bona fide.</i>
337	do	33	56 2 0	do	do	do
82- 57	Bomobbin ...	98	320 0 0	Andrew Shean ...	A Shean	do
73-11230	Corrindery.....	17	40 0 0	Henry Turner ...	W. Hodges	do
10427	do	16	40 0 0	do	do	do
77- 475	Monwonga	100	640 0 0	M E. Crowe.....	Thos. Edols ...	In interest of station.
476	Burrawong.....	101	640 0 0	Wm. Brennan ...	do	do
81- 181	Corrindery	60	40 0 0	H. T. Hodges ..	H. T. Hodges ..	<i>Bona fide.</i>
82- 4	Monwonga.....	90	40 0 0	A. B Omons	do	In interest of station.
78- 206	do	88	640 0 0	M. M. Minchan ..	Thos Edols	do
203	do	96	188 0 0	John Jeffries ..	A. Stokes	<i>Bona fide.</i>
245	do	98	400 0 0	F. A. Byrne	Thos. Edols	In interest of station.
237	do	97	348 2 0	Esther Shean... ..	A. Stokes	<i>Bona fide.</i>
307	Badjerribong...	100	54 3 0	J. R Dick	Wm. H Dick	do
292	Monwonga....	89	320 0 0	S. Minchan	Thos. Edols	In interest of station.
75- 2	do	91	244 3 0	Sarah Shean ...	S. Shean	<i>Bona fide.</i>
78- 348	Badjerribong	101	100 0 0	Charles M'Lean ..	A. Stokes	do
77- 112	Corrindery....	65	112 0 0	Jeremiah Smith ..	J Smith	do
76- 243	Badjerribong.	30	320 0 0	William Elliott. ...	W. Elliott	do
77- 337	do	66	320 0 0	do	do	do
78- 231	Gunning ...	10	320 0 0	Michael Walsh ...	A. Stokes	do
165	Bomobbin	110	121 2 0	J. W. Wilson ..	J. Wilson	do
76- 72	Mulguthrie ...	17 & 4,5,6	395 0 0	W. Deas	Hon James Goodall Francis.	In interest of station.
79- 45	Badjerribong...	70	50 0 0	John King ...	J. Bodel	<i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 223	Sebastopol ...	2	560 0 0	J. Struckland ..	H. C. Jeffreys ...	do
76- 73	Mulguthrie ...	1, 2, & 3	415 0 0	T. Hahesy ...	Thos. Edols	In interest of station.
82- 42	Corrindery. ...	31	40 0 0	Commercial Banking Co	Commercial Banking Co.	<i>Bona fide.</i>
79- 112	Burrawong	6	200 0 0	W J Byrum	Thos. Edols	In interest of station.
158	do	7	320 0 0	Lous White	L. White	do
35	Gunning	5	160 0 0	Henry Connell	A Stokes	do
80- 122	Badjerribong...	61	100 0 0	M. Brown	M. Brown	do
79- 181	Corrindery	35	47 0 0	W. Delaney ...	B. Robinson.....	do
76- 331	do	62	40 0 0	do	do	do
79- 190	Bundaburra ..	4	40 0 0	R Thornsby, junr	Thos Edols ...	do
77- 341	Badjerribong	71	200 0 0	William King ..	J King	<i>Bona fide.</i>
79- 214	Burrawong ..	8	40 0 0	W. L Gerrard	W. L. Gerrard	do
80- 60	do	11	160 0 0	W. M'Manus....	W. M'Manus.	<i>Bona fide.</i>
59	do	12	640 0 0	Robert Wilson ..	Robt. Wilson	In interest of station.
12	Bomobbin ...	102	40 0 0	W S. Burt	J. Thornton.	<i>Bona fide.</i>
38a	Cookey's Plains	2	500 0 0	Joseph Ellhot ...	Jos Elliott.	do
57	Bundaburra ..	8	640 0 0	E. A P. Garrard ..	E A. P. Garrard.	do
58	do	9	640 0 0	Charles Plus ..	Chas. Plus.	do
82- 31	Mulguthrie ...	32	81 0 0	Thomas Heshn ..	T. Heshn.	do
39	do	30	90 0 0	Richard Kidney ..	R. Kidney.	do
80- 71	Burrawong	20 & 94	281a. & 39a.	Lous White ..	L. White.	do
174	Badjerribong	72	157 0 0	John King	J King.	do
81- 108	Bundaburra ..	10	540 0 0	Isaac Dawson ..	I. Dawson.	do
79- 13	Mulguthrie ...	13	200 0 0	Wm. Peisley	J. Jackson.	do
81- 73	Gunning	6	320 0 0	F. A. Edols	F. A. Edols	In interest of station.
79- 183	Badjerribong	38	640 0 0	Hugh Swan	H Swan	do
80- 171	Wolongong ...	49 & 50	186a 1r. & 187a	Geo Dawes	Geo Dawes	do
70- 180	Derriwong ...	1	160 0 0	G. P. Wood	G. P. Wood.	<i>Bona fide.</i>
80- 140	Mulguthrie ...	33	77 0 0	Thos. Edols & Wm Dennis.	Thos Edols & Wm Dennis.	In interest of station.
82- 177	Burrawong	29, 30, 32	571 0 0	John Stokes ...	J. Stokes.	<i>Bona fide.</i>

Warrego District.

SCHEDULE of Conditional Selections shown on Sketch Map of the north-western portion of the Warrego District, giving the name of the original Selector and the present state of each Selection, or the portion of land measured to represent it.

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of Selection, or portion, and name of holder (if any.)	Remarks.
County of Finch.						
72- 1934	Bukulla.....	1	a. r. p. 40 0 0	Alexander Patterson	Jno. Eckford, senior	<i>Bona fide.</i>
76- 7	do	2	40 0 0	Jacob Thuro	Jacob Thuro	do
75- 13	Yarraman	1	40 0 0	Wm. Ellis.....	C. Kennedy	do
66- 4204	Mogil Mogul.....	1	80 0 0	James Daly	D. Daly	do
3449	do	2	40 0 0	Robert Walker.....	Robert Walker.....	do
73- 5528	do	3	40 0 0	James Daly	James Daly	do
74- 4025	do	4	240 0 0	Robert Walker.....	Robert Walker.....	do
2218	Carrabellina	1	40 0 0	A. W. G. Patterson.....	Lapsed	
66- 1515	Gundabloui	2	40 0 0	H. K. Davis	H. K. Davis	do
74- 2217	Cowelba	1	40 0 0	Alex. Patterson	Lapsed	do
79- 2	Mundoo	2	40 0 0	R. A. Hobden	R. A. Hobden	do
74- 6139	Euminbah.....	2	320 0 0	Henry Rourke	Lapsed	
76- 1	do	3	40 0 0	J. Dawson.....	J. Dawson.....	do
75- 4	do	4	320 0 0	A. Adams	W. Waugh	do
76- 15	do	18	62 0 0	John Hoath	Jno. Hoath	do
15	do	19	3 0 0	do	do	do
70- 2909	Collarindabri ...	2	40 0 0	John Brasen	Jno. Brasen	do
3004	do	3	80 0 0	do	do	do
74- 7255	Werribilla	4	80 0 0	James Wm. Daly.....	James Daly	do
80- 20	do	8	640 0 0	John D. Daly	Jno. D. Daly	do
74- 8332	Gamallally	4	40 0 0	William Earl	Lapsed	
82- 30	Collarindabri ...	Not known	640 0 0	do	William Earl	do
91	do	do	640 0 0	Edward Earl	Edward Earl.....	do
92	do	do	40 0 0	Peter Crawford	Peter Crawford	do
66- 4062	Camborah	1	40 0 0	Alfred B. Walford	Forfeited	
79- 3	do	11	40 0 0	J. Commins	J. Commins	do
78- 16	Morundah.....	1	40 0 0	Thomas Shaw	H. Wilson & R. Lewis ..	do
77- 2	Scott	1	40 0 0	H. Connelly	G. H. Connelly	do
79- 13	Kee Kee	4	640 0 0	John Fitzgerald	J. Mathews	do
65- 390	Gingie	1	40 0 0	E. J. Sparke	E. J. Sparke.....	do
66- 1658	Urandoole	1	320 0 0	Cornelius Bride	Lapsed	
75- 10	Greaves	6	320 0 0	Richard Middleton	C. B. Fisher	do
7	Yeranbah	4	320 0 0	Sydney Sherwood	Lapsed	
6	do	2	320 0 0	Thomas H. Hill	C. B. Fisher	do
76- 10	do	7	220 0 0	do	F. C. Brown.....	do
80- 15	do	7	100 0 0	do	Thomas H. Hill	do
79- 8	Mundoo	1	40 0 0	Thomas Ramsay	T. H. Horncastle.....	do
75- 9	Birruma	1	320 0 0	Augusta Hill	Forfeited	
8	do	2	320 0 0	James Staine	C. B. Fisher	do
81- 15	Coonghan	5	120 0 0	Francis Coveney	Francis Coveney	do
80- 3	Wilby Wilby ...	2	40 0 0	T. Blackborrow	T. Blackborrow.....	do
66- 4063	do	1	40 0 0	J. & E. L. Wall	Forfeited.	
County of Narran.						
82- 2	Wilby	12	640 0 0	J. J. Blackwell.....	J. J. Blackwell.....	In interest of station.
11	Gumblegubinbah	1	320 0 0	L. Parker	L. Parker	do
1	do	2	640 0 0	F. M' Rae	F. M' Rae	do
3	do	13	640 0 0	David Luke	David Luke	do
79- 4	Burrell	1	160 0 0	Burnard Burrell	Bernard Burrell	<i>Bona fide.</i>
9	do	2	480 0 0	do	do	do
71- 902	Dickenson	2	40 0 0	William J. Dickenson	W. J. Dickenson	do
66- 3820	Cockelerina	1	40 0 0	J. & R. Kerrigan	J. B. Watt	In interest of station.
67- 2752	Milroy	8-1	40 0 0	James Kerrigan	Jas. Kerrigan	<i>Bona fide.</i>
76- 26	do	2	640 0 0	Stephen Harbrow	Stephen Harbrow	do
80- 1	Narrandool	1	60 0 0	J. Todd	J. Todd	In interest of station.
78- 17	Cato	4	40 0 0	Andrew Bain	James Batton	<i>Bona fide.</i>
75- 19	Goonoo	1	640 0 0	Andrew Doyle	Andrew Doyle	do
73- 8870	Cato	3-1	40 0 0	Andrew Bain	James Batton	do
82- 21	Papperton.....	1	640 0 0	De Renzie Wilson	De Renzie Wilson	In interest of station.
69- 3897	Langboyde	69-1	40 0 0	Geo. D. Barton	Geo. Reynolds	<i>Bona fide.</i>
67- 2731	do	69-2	40 0 0	Wm. St. John Harding ...	H. Cohen & Elias Cohen...	do
79- 10	Moongoonoola	4	122 0 0	James Power	T. O. Roods	do
10	do	5	474 0 0	do	do	do
77- 23	Ballanbillian.....	8	320 0 0	H. Hatfield	H. Hatfield	do
78- 27	do	9	200 0 0	H. J. Solomon	H. J. Salomon	do
78-34 & 80-3	do	10	144 0 0	do	do	do
78- 35	do	20	40 0 0	H. Hatfield	H. Hatfield	do
79- 24	do	21	100 0 0	J. Woods	J. T. Sherwin	do
23	do	22	200 0 0	C. Anthony	do	do
81- 36	Hammond.....	2	126 0 0	T. M. Cross	T. M. Cross	do
36	do .....	...	370 0 0	do	do	do
70- 510	do	1	40 0 0	Wm. Swift	do	do
79- 1	Boogenderra.....	1	160 0 0	James Carter	Jas. Carter	do
77- 11	Cowga	1	100 0 0	Geo. Tate	R. R. Doyle	In interest of station
76- 17	do	2	80 0 0	John Newton	do	do
18	do	3	80 0 0	Jas. Lindores	do	do
77- 12	do	5	400 0 0	R. R. Doyle	do	do

REFERENCES TO SKETCH MAPS.

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Warrego District—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C. P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original selector.	Present state of selection or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
<i>County of Narran—continued.</i>						
81- 27	Cowga	8	240 0 0	R. R. Doyle	R. R. Doyle	In interest of station.
79- 29	do	21	80 0 0	J. Connelly	Lapsed	
80- 1	do	22	80 0 0	do	do	
81- 8	do	23	240 0 0	Jos. Peisley	Jos. Peisley	<i>Bona fide.</i>
81- 11	Teriabolá	24	640 0 0	Baker	Baker	do
83- 2	Cowga	26	80 0 0	W. H. Bayes	W. H. Bayes	do
82- 49	Denman .....	.....	640 0 0	J. W. C. Cox	J. W. C. Cox	do
78- 28	Bugindear	10	80 0 0	A. Fletcher	J. W. Doyle	In interest of station.
81- 5	do	11	80 0 0	do	do	do
82- 47	do .....	.....	640 0 0	P. J. Fitz Doyle	P. J. Fitz Doyle	do
68- 2776	Coobung	1	40 0 0	J. P. Gideon	Forfeited	
78- 10	do	2	100 0 0	G. Donaldson	Commercial Bank	<i>Bona fide.</i>
<i>County of Culgoa.</i>						
82- 3116	Bourbah	1	80 0 0	Edward Ryan	Edward Ryan	do
3117	do	2	200 0 0	do	do	do
77- 22	Tatala	1	100 0 0	Robert Cross	Lapsed	
75- 19	Bunta Warra ..	1	40 0 0	Rosco Doyle	Withdrawn	
M.C. 75- 22	Nunty	1	40 0 0	Arthur Chesney Wilson..	Arthur Chesney Wilson..	In interest of station.
67- 984	do	2	40 0 0	Willoughby Witmarch ..	Willoughby Witmarch ..	<i>Bona fide.</i>
81- 33	do .....	.....	80 0 0	H. B. Coward	H. B. Coward	In interest of station.
73- 4741	Corella	2	40 0 0	James Henry Doyle.....	James Henry Doyle.....	do
4742	do	3	40 0 0	Erastus Morcom	do	do
82- 39	.....	600a	600 0 0	John M'Nevin	John M'Nevin	<i>Bona fide.</i>
68- 511	Gurerra	1	320 0 0	John Shearer	John Shearer	do
78- 10	do	2	40 0 0	R. W. Picton	Thos. Shearer	do
76- 1	do	3	40 0 0	William Shearer	William Shearer	do
81- 37	do .....	.....	600 0 0	James M'Nevin	James M'Nevin	do
82- 4	do .....	.....	300 0 0	do	do	do
<i>County of Gunderbooka.</i>						
71- 179	Ford's Bridge ...	3	40 0 0	Michael M'Auliffe	Executors of Joseph Becker	<i>Bona fide.</i>
69- 2743	do	2	40 0 0	Michael M'Auliffe & John Ranger.	Forfeited	
68- 2325	do	1	40 0 0	John M'Lean & Jas. Brady	do	
77- 27	Sutherland	1	40 0 0	William Sutherland.....	Sir John O'Shannassy.....	In interest of station.
78- 41	do	2	40 0 0	James Sutherland	do	do
82- 61	do .....	.....	360 0 0	Sir John O'Shannassy.....	do	do
64	do .....	.....	80 0 0	do	do	do
89	Pera	1	40 0 0	Ephraim Smith	Ephraim Smith	do
68	do .....	.....	400 0 0	Harry Rogers	Harry Rogers	Applied for 27th Dec., 1882.
86	do .....	.....	640 0 0	Stephen Spettigue	Stephen Spettigue	In interest of station.
85	do .....	.....	640 0 0	Thomas Jackson	Thomas Jackson	Applied for 19th Oct., 1882.
49	do .....	.....	640 0 0	Stanley Darbishire	Stanley Darbishire	In interest of station.
65	do .....	.....	50 0 0	David Grimwood	David Grimwood	Applied for 12th Oct., 1882.
57	do .....	.....	640 0 0	James Stewart	James Stewart	<i>Bona fide.</i>
90	do .....	.....	340 0 0	Maurice Patk. Fitzgerald..	Maurice Patk. Fitzgerald..	Applied for 7th Sept., 1882.
83	do .....	.....	80 0 0	Alexander Maxwell.....	Alexander Maxwell.....	<i>Bona fide.</i>
58	Boyong .....	.....	640 0 0	James Finlayson	James Finlayson	Applied for 24th Aug., 1882.
79	do .....	.....	640 0 0	Bernard M'Cabe	Bernard M'Cabe	In interest of station.
82	do .....	.....	640 0 0	Bryan Gibney	Bryan Gibney	Applied for 28th Sept., 1882.
68- 2206	Polo	1	40 0 0	John Richard Barrett.....	Forfeited.	In interest of station.
74-10516	do	4	320 0 0	Edgar Atterwood	Declared void.	
10517	do	5	320 0 0	James Buckley	do	
82- 94	do .....	.....	60 0 0	Charles Gibbs	Charles Gibbs	<i>Bona fide.</i>
74	Talaa .....	.....	200 0 0	Joseph Wright.....	Joseph Wright	Applied for 5th Oct., 1882.
<i>Counties of Gunderbooka and Narran.</i>						
76- 22	Brandis	1	40 0 0	John Kerr.....	Lapsed C.P.	Selected after auction in interest of station.
78- 30	do	3	40 0 0	William Harrod	William Harrod	<i>Bona fide.</i>
34	do	4	40 0 0	Jeremiah Cronin	Jeremiah Cronin	do
79- 6	do	9	40 0 0	Charles Webb	Lapsed C.P.	
82- 36	do .....	.....	160 0 0	George Holt	George Holt	Applied for 13th July, 1882.
56	do .....	.....	640 0 0	Angus M'Donald.....	Angus M'Donald	<i>Bona fide.</i>
35	do .....	.....	40 0 0	William Harrod	William Harrod	Applied for 24th August, 1882.
27	do .....	.....	320 0 0	Walter Tully Palmer	Walter Tully Palmer	<i>Bona fide.</i>
98	do .....	.....	40 0 0	George Rolfe	George Rolfe	Applied for 13th July, 1882.
78- 13	Goldson.....	1	40 0 0	George Goldson	Alexander Stewart	<i>Bona fide.</i>
81- 38	do	4	40 0 0	Alexander Stewart	do	do
82- 93	do .....	.....	100 0 0	John Clayton	John Clayton	do
79- 39	Bullamunta	10	200 0 0	Edward Glasheen.....	Edward Glasheen	do
82- 14	do	11	120 0 0	do	do	do
15	do	12	80 0 0	Joseph Savage	Joseph Savage	do
22	do	84	320 0 0	Thomas Gearin.....	Thomas Gearin	do

NOTE.—The letters M.C denote selections taken up for Mining purposes.

Warrego District—Schedule of Conditional Selections—*continued.*

C.P. No.	Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Original Selector.	Present state of Selection, or portion, and name of holder (if any).	Remarks.
<i>Counties of Gunderbooka and Narran—continued.</i>						
82- 34	Bellamunta .....	.....	a. r. p. 320 0 0	Edward Glasheen	Edward Glasheen.....	Applied for 18th July, 1882. <i>Bona fide.</i>
9	do	82	640 0 0	Thomas Wilson	Thomas Wilson	<i>Bona fide.</i>
51	do .....	.....	640 0 0	Mary Jane Wilson	Mary Jane Wilson	Applied for 17th August, 1882 <i>Bona fide.</i>
17	Talaa	1	640 0 0	John Thomas Wilson	John Thomas Wilson	<i>Bona fide.</i>
67- 1415	Looden	1	40 0 0	John Allen	Lapsed.	
79- 16	Bibildoolie	1	50 0 0	Abner James Webster	Bridget O'Neil.....	<i>Bona fide.</i>
43	do	2	40 0 0	Henry Edwards	Henry Edwards	do
81- 13	do	3	50 0 0	Bridget O'Neil.....	Bridget O'Neil.....	do
66- 1268	Leila	2	100 0 0	Edward John Bloxham	Lapsed M.C.P.....	
2543	do	3	40 0 0	do	do	
77- 11	Mungunyah	1	40 0 0	Charles Joseph Conway	Charles Joseph Conway	do
79- 11	do	2	41 0 0	do	do	do
27	do	3	40 0 0	do	do	do
2- 31	do	4	129 0 0	do	do	do
75- 290	Thurmybal	1	40 0 0	Alex. & Arthur C. Wilson	Alexander & Arthur Chesney Wilson.	do
73- 13414	Barrengun	1	40 0 0	James Millens	James Millens	do
76- 17	do	2	60 0 0	do	do	do
78- 35	do	3	40 0 0	John Anderson	Henry Green	do
77- 4	do	4	60 0 0	James Millens	James Millens	do
77- 25	do	5	60 0 0	do	do	do
79- 2	do	6	40 0 0	James Lewis.....	David Murray	do
32	do	7	68 0 0	John Anderson.....	Charles Edward Grant	do
21	do	8	40 0 0	Henry Hayes	Henry Green	do
46	do	9	80 0 0	James Paterson	do	do
80- 8	do	10	120 0 0	do	do	do
79- 22	do	11	80 0 0	Thomas Henry Cary	Gustav Carl Nungesser	do
82- 42	do .....	.....	640 0 0	James M'Nall .....	.....	Applied for 12th October, 1882. <i>Bona fide.</i>
43	do .....	.....	640 0 0	Gustavus Emile Klaeby... ..	.....	do do
78- 24	Belalie	1	40 0 0	George Purkis	Thomas Allen	<i>Bona fide.</i>
77- 12	do	2	50 0 0	Jams Wilson	Lapsed 21st Dec., 1880	

NOTE.—A large proportion of the conditional purchases, stated in the Schedule as being *bona fide*, have been sold to the lessees of runs.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

RETURN showing the Area of Land reserved from Sale within each Territorial Division of the Colony.

DIVISION I.

County.	Area.	County.	Area.
Argyle	52,967	King	35,466
Bathurst	44,120	Lincoln (part)	13,238
Bligh	73,269	Macquarie	103,197
Brisbane	53,934	Murray	63,126
Camden	243,311	Northumberland	223,118
Cook	61,393	Phillip	58,984
Cumberland	181,898	Roxburgh	54,927
Durham	45,360	St. Vincent	71,307
Gloucester	61,325	Wellington	20,451
Georgiana	24,851	Westmoreland	43,850
Gordon (part)	12,340		
Hunter	15,748	Total	1,558,180

DIVISION II.

County.	Area.	County.	Area.
Arrawatta	232,591	Gresham... ..	49,966
Ashburnham	362,049	Harden	92,892
Auckland	35,644	Hardinge	244,699
Baradine	407,758	Hawes	57,219
Benarba	221,142	Hume	83,739
Beresford	37,677	Inglis	100,947
Bland	434,056	Jamison	239,799
Buccleuch	64,762	Kennedy... ..	146,941
Buckland	105,147	Leichhardt	542,897
Buller	88,623	Lincoln (part)	345,427
Burnett	159,599	Mitchell	158,626
Bourke	476,584	Monteagle	137,994
Boyd	180,670	Murchison	128,812
Cadell	79,430	Nandewar	111,145
Caira (part)	86,436	Napier	146,614
Clarence	90,987	Narromine	217,783
Clarendon	85,011	Nicholson	198,425
Clarke	41,923	Oxley	237,534
Cooper	295,890	Parry	56,288
Courallie	168,302	Pottinger	328,313
Cowley	29,120	Raleigh	100,158
Cunningham	189,765	Richmond	76,590
Clive	343,236	Rous	186,616
Denham	102,138	Sandon	104,797
Denison	95,974	Selwyn	152,527
Dowling	155,741	Stapylton	85,497
Drake	157,134	Sturt	100,492
Dudley	91,675	Townsend	566,065
Dampier	23,043	Urana	402,478
Darling	101,026	Vernon	102,410
Ewenmar	307,807	Wallace	47,979
Fitzroy	122,199	Wakoöl	638,743
Forbes	169,042	Waradgery	522,347
Gipps	361,689	Wellesley	46,862
Gordon (part)	155,878	White	110,591
Goulburn	96,998	Wynyard	205,720
Gough	455,121		
Gowen	213,086	Total	14,395,529
Gregory	494,644		

DIVISION III.					
County.		Area.	County.		Area.
Blaxland		204,191	Menindie... ..		132,550
Baroona		24,532	Narran		261,638
Booroondarra		4,103	Poole ... ..		.....
Cowper		285,956	Perry		47,201
Canbelego		89,177	Rankin		161,571
Culgoa		43,773	Robinson... ..		322,289
Caira (part)		150,000	Tara		134,840
Clyde		333,063	Taila		159,154
Delalah ... ..		.....	Tandora		12,540
Evelyn		26,610	Tongowoko		10,560
Finch		350,340	Thoulcanna		35,500
Franklin		205,502	Ularara		17,121
Farnell		3,200	Waljeers... ..		161,713
Fitzgerald		8,620	Wentworth		190,472
Flinders		141,390	Werunda... ..		133,300
Gunderbooka		248,250	Woore		3,282
Irrara		119,037	Windeyer		120,096
Killara		62,490	Young		90,085
Kilfera		14,846	Yanda		99,282
Landsborough		25,922	Yancowinna		23,132
Livingstone		366,052	Yantara		28,150
Mootwingee		4,320	Yungnulgra		28,960
Mossgiel		73,805			
Mouramba		65,550			
Manara		58,455			
			Total		5,082,620

Total area reserved within Division No. I	1,558,180 acres
" " II	14,395,529 "
" " III	5,082,620 "
	<u>21,036,329</u> "

NOTE.—Since this Report was in print a series of papers has been received relating to the reserves as they existed on the 31st December, 1882. It is impossible now to make use of these further than to present the above abstract, in which is detailed the total areas of the reserves in counties grouped according to the three Territorial Divisions.

These reserves include nearly a ninth of all the lands of the Colony, and are manifestly in excess of legitimate requirements. Much of their intention will be better appreciated when it is perceived that a sixth of the area of the second Division has been reserved, the greater portion being first-class pastoral lands. Over this field the conflicts between the lessees of runs and selectors raged most fiercely, and the extent and position of the reserves have been weapons in the hands of the former, which have often turned the tide of battle in their favour. The magnitude of the reserves was anticipated, and therefore its authoritative disclosure does not affect the estimates formed of the probable revenue that may be expected from leasing the public estate. Indeed, the fact that so much good land has been reserved should tend eventually to increase the public income.

A. M.
G. R.

[Two sketches and thirty plans.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE LAND LAW.

INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED BY MESSRS. MORRIS AND RANKEN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 January, 1883.

Memorandum in reference to the materials which Messrs. Morris and Ranken are
collecting for their report.

THE accompanying circular will explain the character of the information which is expected from the District Surveyors and others who have local experience ; but the better to elucidate the operation of the land laws, full returns of all sales of land, from the year 1862 to 1882 inclusive, of passed auction lots that are open to selection at the upset price, of reserves, of pre-emptive leases, and other statistics bearing on the question, are being prepared in the Department of Lands.

A report has been asked from the Geological Surveyor as to the probabilities of obtaining adequate fresh-water supply below the surface in the unwatered districts of the Colony.

Reports have been asked on the construction and cost of tanks in various districts, and exact information on these subjects will be obtained.

The Government Astronomer will furnish a report on the rainfall in the more arid districts of the Colony, extending over the longest periods obtainable.

The Inspector of Live Stock will compile a return so that the grazing capabilities of each county may be estimated approximately, and some check placed on depreciating estimates.

Correct estimates will be obtained as to the cost of so improving given areas of unwatered lands that, with a knowledge of their grazing capabilities, their annual value may be fairly determined.

The disadvantages and difficulties under which *bona fide* conditional purchasers labour are being carefully considered, and the troubles and difficulties under which the lessees of the public lands are suffering will not be overlooked.

The inquiry is being rapidly pushed forward, and it is hoped that within four or five weeks a report can be made from which a fairly accurate view of the condition and value of the public estate may be taken.

The settled districts or nineteen counties will also be reported on.

Memorandum for District Surveyors and others in the old intermediate and the
unsettled districts.

MESSRS. MORRIS and RANKEN have been led to believe that they will receive such assistance as the District Surveyors can give in carrying out the inquiry now instituted.

The object of the inquiry is to ascertain the present state of the public lands.

As the greater portion of these lands is included within the limits of squatting stations, it is necessary to show the consequences of alienation within these stations ; to what extent this alienation has resulted in the settlement of a farming population, or what other apparent effects have ensued ; what proportion of these purchases has been made by squatters to protect their runs, or to hem in, harass, or drive out selectors ; also to what extent the practices of blackmailing, dummying, and other abuses, either in the interest of squatter or selector, may have taken place. The uses made of auction, improvement and conditional purchases, of volunteer land orders, and mining purchases and leases, have also to be explained, and the consequences generally to the squatter, the selector, and the community, from the action of the law.

The administration of the reserves will require to be made clear ; the various descriptions of reserves, the authority by which they were created, or whether they are marked on the map, marked on the ground, or in any way identified so as to be recognizable by the public ; also how far they have been used in defending station against selector.

All facts connected with water conservation, and the effect of the present law and administration in encouraging or thwarting this important work, will need to be detailed.

Careful consideration will also be given in respect to the bearing of the policy of the Act on the public estate, more especially as to the relative value of the lands yet unsold as compared with those sold. Whether the lands have been fairly taken up, the inferior in fair proportion to the better lands, or whether the "picking the eyes out" of the country has in any way prejudiced the public interests.

Finally, the capabilities of each district, from position, soil, pasture, water, climate, for either pastoral or agricultural settlement, must be carefully gone into.

In carrying out this, it is desirable to furnish an approximate idea of the area of pastoral and arable land in each county; and the results of the observation and experience of each surveyor in his district will in this be specially acceptable.

Statistical details are not now wanted, but those general facts that cannot fail to have come to the knowledge of officers engaged in the administration of the Act, and conversant with the localities and the population of their districts.

1. A general report on these points is requested from each District Surveyor with as little delay as possible.

The District Surveyors may distinctly understand that the matter communicated by them, either in their reports or otherwise, will be treated confidentially by the gentlemen conducting the inquiry, and that the source from which it is derived will in no case be disclosed.

It is impossible to procure and put forward evidence in detail as to use and tenancy of all the lands of the Colony, and therefore it has been decided to illustrate the condition of the various pastoral districts by maps representing stations or groups of stations under the present law.

2. Each District Surveyor is, with this end in view, requested to name any station property or properties within his district which he may consider typical.

Upon such a suggestion with the needful explanation being given, the compilation and draughting will be carried out by officers appointed for the purpose.

It is to be understood that the district report is quite apart from the station map. No specific allusion need be made to it in the report, as that should be of general application, but the preparation of both should proceed without delay.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

JAMES RICE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT MOLONG.
(CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 January, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 2nd November, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers, correspondence, reports, plans, minutes, and other documents in reference to the conditional purchase, 76,339, made by James Rice, at the Land Office, Molong, on the 24th August, 1876, in the County of Gordon. Part of the said selection, it is alleged, has been claimed by Mr. Francis Lord.”

(Dr. Ross.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Application by Francis Lord, junr., for the purchase of 100 acres Crown Lands, district of Molong. 10 February, 1876	2
2. Application by the same for the purchase of 220 acres Crown Lands, district of Molong. 25 May, 1876.....	2
3. Application by James Rice for the purchase of 100 acres Crown Lands, district of Molong, with minutes. 24 August, 1876	2
4. James Rice to the Minister for Lands, with minutes and enclosure. 6 January, 1876.....	3
5. Surveyor-General to Licensed-Surveyor Simpson, with minute. 4 June, 1877	3
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7. Chief Commissioner to James Rice. 11 August, 1877	3
8. Same to the same. 1 October, 1877	4
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JAMES RICE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT MOLONG.

No. 1.

Application by Mr. F. Lord, jun.

District of Molong. No. 40 of 1876. C. [Alienation Act, section 22.]
 Application by Francis Lord, jun., for the conditional purchase without competition, of 100 acres
 unimproved Crown Lands.
 Received by me, with a deposit of £25, this 10th day of February, 1876, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN H. NISBETT,
 Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

10 February, 1876.

Sir, I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 100 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £25, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,
 FRANCIS LORD, JUN.,
 Molong.

To the Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

Description.

County of Gordon, parish of Ganoo, 100 acres, on the east side of the Buckenbah Creek, adjoining my freehold of 320 acres purchased by M. Hyeronumis on the southern boundary, with to include the quantity.

No. 2.

Application by Mr. F. Lord, jun.

District of Molong. No. 192 of 1876. C. [Alienation Act, section 22.]
 Application by Francis Lord, jun., for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 220 acres
 unimproved Crown Land.
 Received by me, with a deposit of £55, this 25th day of May, 1876, at 11 o'clock.

JOHN H. NISBETT,
 Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

25 May, 1876.

Sir, I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 220 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £55, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,
 FRANCIS LORD, JUN.,
 Molong.

To the Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

Description.

County of Gordon, parish of Ganoo, 220 acres, on the eastern side of Buckenbah Creek, adjoining the southern boundary of my conditional purchase of 100 acres, to be in a square block.

No. 3.

Application by Mr. J. Rice.

District of Molong. No. 339 of 1876. D. [Alienation Act, section 13.]
 Application by James Rice, for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 50 acres unimproved
 Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £25, this 24th day of August, 1876, at 10:30 o'clock.

JOHN H. NISBETT,
 Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

24 August, 1876.

Sir, I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 50 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £25, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c., his
 JAMES x RICE,
 mark Molong.

Witness to mark—THOMAS LINCHE.

To the Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

Description.

County of Gordon, parish of Dilga, 50 acres, on the left bank of Buckenbah Creek, adjoining the southern boundary of T. Jenkins' conditional purchase of 40 acres, having frontage to the creek upwards.

Minutes on No. 3.

Licensed-Surveyor W. B. Simpson. To measure if unobjectionable.—H.E.W., *pro* Surveyor-General, 30 September, 1876. Returned to Surveyor-General with report, see letter 77/85, 24th July, 1877.—W. B. SIMPSON.

No. 4.

3

No. 4.

Mr. J. Rice to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Burrawang, Obley Road, Molong, 6 January, 1877.

I do myself the honor to acquaint you that on the 24th of August, 1876, I selected 100 acres of land on the Buckenbah Creek, on the Burrawang Run, in the county of Gordon, at the Lands Office, Molong, describing half the area, namely, 50 acres, as being forfeited by James Gallagher or Thomas Jenkins; now Mr. Ross, who represents the Honorable Francis Lord, claims this last-mentioned portion as being selected by himself previous to my selection.

I describe the land as being bounded on the north by Jenkins' 40 acres. I would like to know if the land so selected by me was also selected by Mr. Ross.

I have, &c.,
JAMES RICE.

Minutes on No. 4.

Mr. Locke,—Quote Mr. Ross' conditional purchase.—J.W., 11/1/77. No conditional purchase in Ross' name during 1876, but Francis Lord holds two purchases, conditional purchases 76-40 and 76-192, which however are not described as in the same parish.—W.A., 12/2/77. Make copies of all and send to Mr. Rutter.—J.W., 13/2/77. Mr. Sturrock. Copies herewith.—W.R.S., 14/2/77. Conditional Sales Branch,—It is necessary that it should be ascertained what is the state of the conditional purchases of James Gallagher or Thomas Jenkins, which may be held as transfers. If such cannot be traced, then to Mr. Landers for reminder to report quoting the substance of this letter therein.—F.W.R., 10/5/77. Mr. Milford.—J.W., 17/5/77. Mr. Landers,—See Mr. Rutter's memorandum of 10 May, 1877, 19/5/77. Reminder on conditional purchase 76-339 to Licensed-Surveyor W. B. Simpson, 4 June, 1877, No. 114. Mr. Rutter. Conditional Sales Branch,—Inform the writer that the surveyor has been reminded to furnish report as soon as possible as the land taken up by him cannot be identified without further information as to the adjoining lands.—F.W.R., 31 July, 1877. Surveyor has furnished report and plan conditional sales 77-26,642. This should be placed therewith.—13/11/77.

No. 5.

Mr. J. F. Landers to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Simpson.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 4 June, 1877.

I beg to invite your attention to my letter of the 14th day of October, No. 76-40, whereby you were directed to measure, if unobjectionable, J. Rice's conditional purchase 76-339, and I have to request that you will carry out the instructions above referred to with as little delay as possible, and report on this memo. when the instruction will probably be carried out.

I am, &c.
JOHN F. LANDERS,
For the Surveyor-General.

Minute on No. 5.

Returned with report (see letter 77-85), 24 July, 1877.—W. B. SIMPSON, Licensed Surveyor.

No. 6.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Simpson to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Wellington, 24 July, 1877.

In compliance with instructions in B.C. of 13th November, 1876, No. 76-404, I have now the honor to transmit report on conditional purchase by James Rice, in the county of Gordon, parish of the Gap. I have not been able to make a survey of this land, as the applicant claims for his conditional purchase a portion of 50 acres as part of his 100 acres, which portion has been sold to Francis Lord, sale at Molong on the 29th December, 1875, lot A, portion No. 7, of 50 acres. The applicant was present and said that this portion was part of the land he had selected. He was not resident on the land. He resides on an adjoining selection. He refused to have any other land surveyed for him without including the portion already sold. He had commenced to make some slight clearing on the sold land.

I have, &c.,
W. B. SIMPSON,
Licensed Surveyor.

Minutes on No. 6.

The applicant may be informed that the conditional purchase application includes portion 7, alienated previously to date of his conditional purchase, consequently he should receive refund of deposit on 50 acres, or of the whole deposit if he does not desire to hold the balance (50 acres) available.—F.W.R., 18 September, 1877. Return as to payment of account, &c.

No. 7.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. Rice.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 11 August, 1877.

With reference to your letter of the 6th January last, respecting your conditional purchase, I am directed to apprise you that the surveyor has been reminded to furnish report as soon as possible, as the land taken up by you cannot be identified without further information as to the adjoining lands.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

Molong, 24
August, 1876;
100 acres; 13th
section.

No. 8.

No. 8.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. Rice.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 1 October, 1877.

Molong, C.P.
76-339, 100 acres,
24 August, 1876;
James Rice.

Referring to your conditional purchase, noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that as your application includes portion 7 of 50 acres, alienated previously to the date of your application to the Honorable F. Lord, you have the option of retaining the 50 acres available, receiving refund on the area 50 acres deducted, or your purchase will be declared void and your deposit refunded to you. An immediate reply is necessary.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,
For the Chief Commissioner.

No. 9.

Mr. J. Rice to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Dilga, via Molong, 6 November, 1877.

In reply to your letter of the 1st October, 1877, No. conditional purchase 76-339 conditional sales 77-26,642, I beg to inform you that your suggestions are so absurd and unjust that I will not comply with them until compelled to do so by a Court of justice. I selected the land *bona fide*, and have now cleared 10 acres of the land. The land adjoins my former selection, on which I have also expended over £300. The 100 acres I can positively swear never contained any improvements when I selected it, and now only shows my own improvements. If the land is taken from me I shall most certainly petition Parliament to have the matter fully investigated.

I have, &c.,

JAMES RICE.

Minutes on No. 9.

Mr. Rice should be informed that the portion 7, lot A, of sale, 29th November, 1875, containing 50 acres, included in his conditional purchase, was previously sold to Francis Lord on that date, and cannot therefore be allowed to him. *Vide* 77-26,642 conditional sales.—C.N., 20 March, 1878. Mr. Rice should be reminded to state which he prefers. *Vide* 77-26,642.—C.N., 27 June, 1878. Send report on the 50 acres.—A.O.M., 25 March, 1880.

Re conditional purchase 76-339 (Molong). Deputy Surveyor-General.—The applicant was reported by the surveyor as having included in his conditional purchase and partly improved portion 7 of 50 acres, on which account refund to the extent of deposit on that area has taken place but only lately. The survey of the remaining 50 acres should of course be made as speedily as possible. In similar cases the Surveyor-General has paid the surveyor (being the licensed surveyor of or working in the district) well for doing the work promptly. Mr. District-Surveyor Dalglish is the District Surveyor to whom the papers herewith might be sent, except the declaration, which should not be sent out of the office.—F.W.R., 19th April, 1880.

The District Surveyor may be so informed.—R.D.F., 21 April, 1880. Records.—To separate declaration. Then to Mr. Landers to send cover and the other papers on to the District Surveyor.—F.W.R., 21 April, 1880. Mr. District-Surveyor Dalglish, B.C., 26 April, 1880. No. 120. Received 29 April, 1880. Transferred to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher, as the locality referred to falls within the district under his supervision.—J. C. DALGLISH, District Surveyor, Dubbo, 29 April, 1880. Forwarded to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Brock for survey as soon as possible, as the matter has now been in abeyance for over three years.—E. FISHER, District Surveyor, B.C., 5 May, 1880. Plan by letter 80-183 of 29 November.—R. BROCK.

No. 10.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. Rice.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 28 March, 1878.

Molong, 100
acres, 24 August,
1876, 13 sect on.

With reference to your letter of the 6th November last, objecting to the proposal with regard to your conditional purchase, to the effect that it must be reduced to 50 acres, or, as a whole, declared void, on account of interference with a previous purchase, I am directed to apprise you that portion 7, lot A of sale, 29th December, 1875, containing 50 acres, included in your conditional purchase, was previously sold to Mr. Francis Lord on the date named, and cannot therefore be allowed to be embraced by your selection.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

No. 11.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. Rice.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 1 July, 1878.

In reference to my letter addressed to you on the 28th March, 1878, on the subject mentioned below, I am directed to draw your attention to the matter, and to request the favour of a reply at the very earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

Subject alluded to :—

Respecting 100 acres, selected at Molong on 24th August, 1876, under 13th section.

No. 12.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. Rice.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 15 November, 1878.

In reference to my letter, addressed to you on the 28th March, 1878, on the subject mentioned below, I am directed to draw your attention to the matter, and to request the favour of a reply at the very earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

Subject alluded to:—

Respecting 100 acres, selected at Molong, on 24th August, 1876, under the 31st section.

No. 13.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. Rice.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 29 January, 1879.

In reference to my letter, addressed to you on the 28th March, 1878, on the subject mentioned below, I am directed to draw your attention to the matter, and to request the favour of a reply at the very earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

Subject alluded to:—

Respecting 100 acres, selected at Molong, on 24th August, 1876, under the 31st section.

No. 14.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. Rice.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 26 June, 1879.

In reference to my letter, addressed to you on the 28th March, 1878, on the subject mentioned below, I am directed to draw your attention to the matter, and to request the favour of a reply at the very earliest opportunity.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

Subject alluded to:—

Respecting 100 acres, selected at Molong, on 24th August, 1876, under the 13th section.

No. 15.

Declaration of Mr. J. Rice.

[Alienation Act.]

(C.P. No. 76-339.)

E.

(G. 199-1,567.)

Declaration of Conditional Purchaser under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. I, JAMES RICE, of Molong, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1875, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements consisting of clearing and dam, fencing and buildings, and to the value of £300, have been made on such land and on my original and additional selection. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty intituled "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits.*"

his
JAMES x RICE.
mark

The deponent having heard the contents read, appears to me to understand the same.—J. H. NISBETT, a Commissioner for Affidavits.

Taken and declared, at Molong, this 22nd day of August, 1879, before me,—

J. H. NISBETT,
A Commissioner for Affidavits.

Description.

County of Gordon, parish of Burrawang, 100 acres, at Burrawang Creek, being conditional purchase No. 339 of 1876, in the District of Molong, made on the 24th August, 1876.

No. 16.

No. 16.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. Rice.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 10 April, 1880.

With reference to your conditional purchase at Molong on the 24th August, 1876, I am directed to inform you, that the area of the portion selected having been found, on measurement, to be only 50 acres, instead of 100 acres, as stated in your application, you are entitled to a refund of £12 10s., being the amount of deposit on the 50 extra acres, paid in excess.

Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up and forwarded to the Treasury, with the authority signed by you, will enable that department at once to refund the amount.

Any instalment paid in excess will be refunded to you upon application at the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner, *per* J.B.

[Enclosure to No. 16.]

Conditional Purchase.—Revenue Refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 10 April, 1880.

Dr. to James Rice for the following refund, *viz.*, C.S. No. 77-40,533; C.P. No. 76-339. Land Office at Molong; date of selection, 24th day of August, 1876; deposit paid on 100 acres, £25; selection withdrawn or void to the extent of 50 acres, £12 10s.; deposit to be refunded on 50 acres, £12 10s.

No. 17.

The Chief Commissioner to The Land Agent, Molong.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 10 April, 1880.

With reference to James Rice's conditional purchase of the 24th August, 1876, I am directed to inform you, that the area thereof having been found, on measurement, to be only 50 acres, instead of 100 acres, as stated in his application, he has been informed that he is entitled to a refund of £12 10s., the amount of deposit upon the 50 extra acres, paid in excess, for which the necessary refund form has been forwarded.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner, *per* J.B.

No. 18.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Conditional Purchase.—Revenue refunded.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 10 April, 1880.

I am directed to inform you that the area of the conditional purchase, noted in the margin, having been reduced from 100 acres to 50 acres, you will be good enough to refund the amount of deposit, *viz.*, £12 10s., on the area for paid in excess.

2. I am to add, that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,

Chief Commissioner, *per* J.B.

P.S.—Any instalment paid in excess may be refunded upon application.

District, Molong; name, James Rice; date of selection, 24 August, 1876.

C.P. No. 76-339, tracing and plan herewith. The plan of this portion G. 199-1,567, was burnt in the late fire at the Garden Palace.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land containing 50 acres, numbered 61, in the parish of Dilga, county of Gordon, applied for by James Rice under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and surveyed in accordance with instructions dated the 26th April, No. 80-120, transferred to me by Mr. District-Surveyor Dalglish; date of survey, 22nd November, 1880. Applicant's improvements on the land consisted of clearing, £75, and fencing, £15, worth altogether £90, and he was not nor ever has been resident thereon.

I have, &c.,

R. BROCK.

P.S.—The applicant is under the impression that he has been wronged by the Department, and being of illiterate and stubborn nature he would not listen to any explanation and is under the impression that no residence is required on this portion.—R. Brock.

Minutes on No. 19.

Tracing received. Received 15th December. Forwarded for approval. The land was applied for on 24 August, 1876, and from Messrs. Licensed-Surveyors Simpson and Brock's reports applicant has never resided on this land. Mr. F. Lord, senr., having purchased portion No. 7 at auction, applicant can have no claim to such land or the improvements he has erected on it.—E. FISHER, District Surveyor. B.C., 21st December, 1880.

Probably for Inspector's report, but the declaration is perhaps in the office?—W.H., 9 April, 1881. Records for declaration on conditional purchase 76-339, Molong.—W.H.C., 3 May, 1881. Declaration 79-37,307.—10 May, 1881. Records.

No. 20.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Brock.

Charting Branch.

MEMORANDUM of subjects requiring explanation or completion in connection with the survey and plan of portion No. 61, parish of Dilga, county of Gordon, transmitted by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Brock, letter No. 80-183, of 29th November. Instructions issued to Licensed-Surveyor Brock on No. and on which Mr. Brock's report in explanation is requested.

Subject.

The reference to the north-east corner of the above portion does not agree with the south-east corner of portion No. 7.

P.F.A.

13th April, 1881.

Report.

The original old corner-tree is almost unearthed, and I opened a fresh and sound one. The peg had also disappeared as the bank is now altered; the reference as given on my plan, viz., $107^{\circ} 45'$, apple 12 links 61-7, is as now on the ground.

R. BROCK.

30th April, 1881.

No. 21.

Mr. J. R. Ardill to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Cumnock, 4 November, 1881.

I do myself the honor to acquaint you that I selected 100 acres of land in the parish of Dilga at the Lands Office, Molong, the date of which appears in the margin.

2. I have at various and several times paid in interest, instalments, and deposit £37 10s., and I have also improved the said land to the value of £150, besides a dam of water which I value at £15, in all £165, and I confidently assert that no one ever improved the said land but myself.

3. I have also a letter from the Government stating that if I did not improve the land my selection would be forfeited.

4. Now my grievance is that the land is given to the Hon. Francis Lord, the lessee of Burrawang run, and my further deposits have been refused. I therefore pray that justice may be done in the matter.

I have, &c.,

JAMES RICE,

By his agent, JOHN ROCHE ARDILL, L.-S.

Minutes on No. 21.

Presented by Dr. Ross, and requests that the Minister will be kind enough to give the within-mentioned case his earliest consideration.—A. Ross, M.D., 8 November, 1881.

Urgent.—The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Purchases,—Please let me know how this matter stands at present.—J.H., 8 November, 1881.

Papers herewith.—F.C., 10 November, 1881.

The applicant included in his application for 100 acres, 50 acres previously sold by auction to Mr. Lord. He has been written to on the subject seven times, and finally, on the 10th April, 1880, I sent him a refund order for the 50 acres. He had previously been asked whether he would have a refund of the deposit on the 50 acres or on the whole. The land was selected under clause 13, but has been declared on as under 21, and the applicant is reported non-resident. As regards the 50 acres previously sold to Mr. Lord, he has no claim whatever, and is not entitled to any consideration (see Surveyor's report, 77/26,642). In the remaining 50 acres his claims must depend upon whether he has resided, or is entitled to hold it in virtue of any adjacent land, as to which latter point further inquiry should be made.—A.O.M., 21 November, 1881.

Dr. Ross, M.P., should be informed fully in terms of the above minute.—J.H., 22 November, 1881.

No. 22.

The Chief Commissioner to A. Ross, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 24 November, 1881.

With reference to the case presented by you, under date the 8th instant, of a selection by James Rice, at Molong in 1876, I have the honor to inform you that the matter stands thus:

The applicant included in his application for 100 acres, 50 acres previously sold by auction to Mr. Lord. He has been written to on the subject seven times, and finally, on the 10th April, 1880, I sent him a refund order for the 50 acres. He had previously been asked whether he would have a refund of the deposit on the 50 acres or on the whole. The land was selected under clause 13, but has been declared on as under 21, and the applicant is reported non-resident.

As regards the 50 acres previously sold to Mr. Lord, he has no claim whatever, and is not entitled to any consideration.

For the remaining 50 acres, his claim must depend upon whether he has resided, or is entitled to hold it in virtue of any adjacent land, as to which latter point inquiry will be made.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

For the Chief Commissioner.

No. 23.

No. 23.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. Inspector Street.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 20 December, 1881.

I am directed to remind you that you have not yet furnished this Department with your report upon the case specified in the margin, instructions having issued on the 20th December, 1881, and to request, therefore, that you will do so with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner,
Per W.H.C.

50 acres, district
of Molong,
county of
Gordon, parish
of Dilga.
Selected on 24th
August, 1876, by
Jas. Rice.

No. 24.

A. Ross, Esq., M.P., to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

(Very urgent.)

Sir,

Sydney, 12 October, 1882.

I do myself the honor to draw your attention to a conditional purchase of 100 acres made by one James Rice, 24th August, 1876, county Gordon, and to your answer in reply thereto, dated 11th August, 1877, conditional purchase 76-3,390, and to ask the reason why this case has been so long delayed or under consideration, and why no report has been furnished in this matter?

Your earliest attention to the above case will oblige.

I have, &c.,

A. ROSS.

Minutes on No. 24.

Chief Commissioner.—C.O., 11/10/82. Inform Dr. Ross that the matter awaits a final report from the Inspector, whose attention has been called to the subject. The applicant has, however, been fully advised that portion of the land applied for by him is available; and as to that part the inquiry now pending is as to his residence thereon, which he has himself omitted from his declaration, although the purchase has been made under the 13th clause. The applicant to be now required to show what land he claims to hold the balance of area in conjunction with, and informed that it was taken under clause 13 and subject to residence. Inspector should be required to report without further delay.—A.O.M., 12/10/82.

No. 25.

The Chief Commissioner to A. Ross, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 12 October, 1882.

With reference to your letter of this date to the Under-Secretary for Lands, which has been forwarded to me as relating to the business of this division, calling attention to the conditional purchase noted in the margin, I have the honor to inform you that the matter awaits a final report from the Inspector, whose attention has been called to the subject. The applicant has, however, been fully advised that part only of the land applied for by him is available; and as to that part the inquiry now pending is as to his residence thereon, which he has himself omitted from his declaration, although the purchase has been made under the 13th clause.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

Molong,
C.P. 76,339, 100
acres, now 50
acres, James
Rice.

No. 26.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. Inspector Street.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 13 October, 1882.

I am directed to remind you that you have not yet furnished this Department with your report upon the case specified in the margin, instructions having issued on the 13th October, 1882, and to request, therefore, that you will do so with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner,
Per W.H.C.

50 acres, district
of Molong,
county of
Gordon, parish
of Dilga.
Selected on 24th
August, 1876, by
James Rice.

[Sketches.]

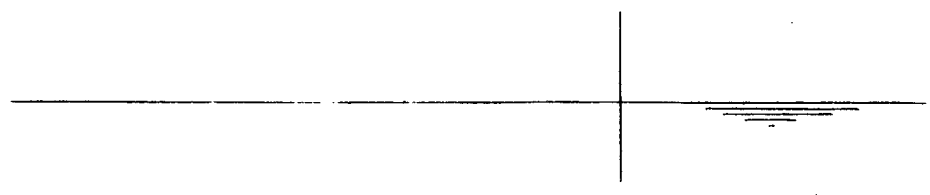
PLAN FROM TRACING

shewing by Red tinting the land applied for by Francis Lord J^{nr}

C. P. 76. 40. 192 Melong

W. Hyeronimus 320 ac tinted Blue. Portions tinted

Yellow H. Shaw's C. P. of 40 ac each



COUNTY OF GORDON

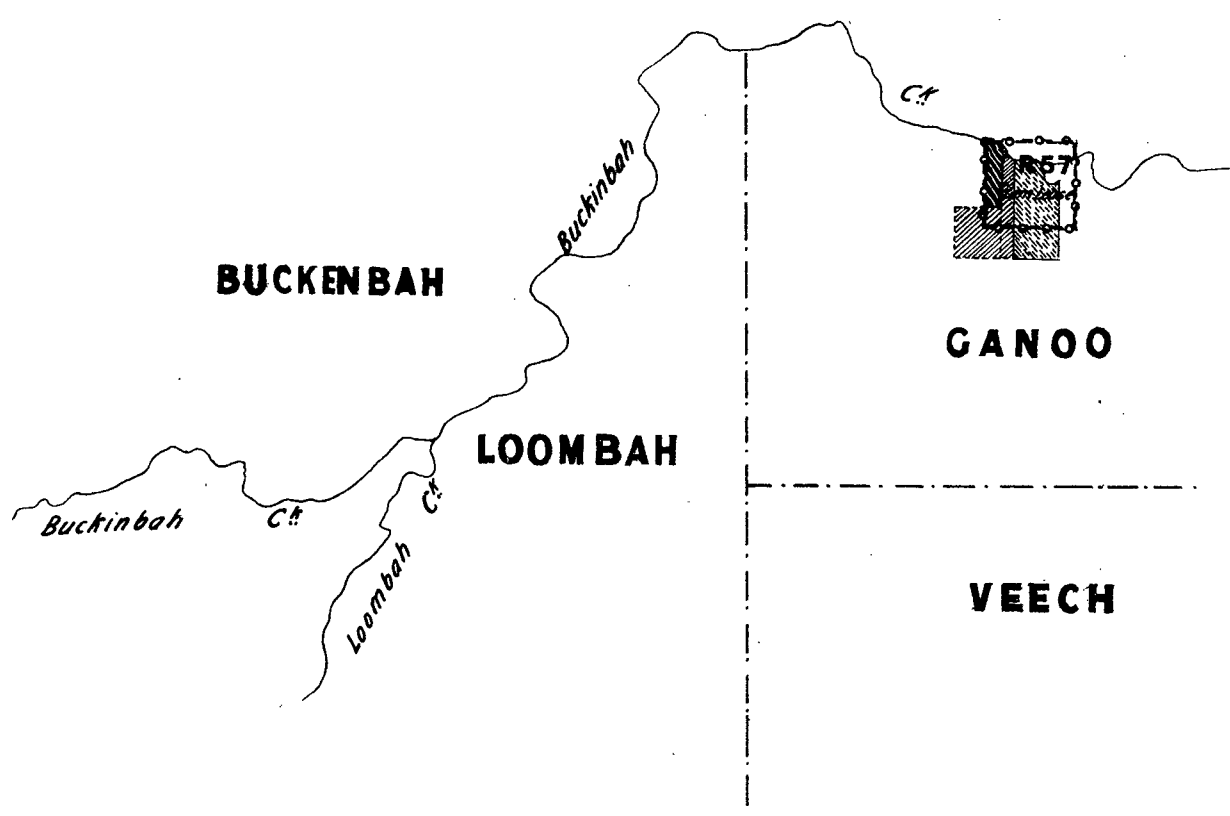
OBLEY




BUCKENBAH

GANOO

LOOMBAH

VEECH



NOTE.— *The green edging on original Tracing is upon this plan shown thus* —○—○—○—○—○—○—○—
The Red tinting on original Tracing is upon this plan shown thus 
The Blue tinting on original Tracing is upon this plan shown thus 
The Yellow tinting on original Tracing is upon this plan shown thus 

(Sig. 82-)

PLAN FROM TRACING

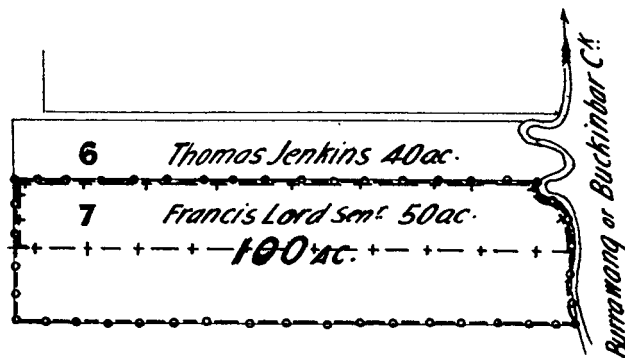
shewing by Red edging the land applied for by

J. Rice

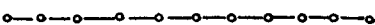

C.P. 76.339 Molong

and by Blue tinting Francis Lord's

50 ac.



*Par 7 was offered for sale at Molong on
29 Dec. 1875 as lot G and purchased by
F. Lord Senr.*

NOTE. The red edging on original tracing is upon
this plan shown thus 
The blue tint on original Tracing is upon this
plan shown thus 

Molong

COPY FROM PLAN

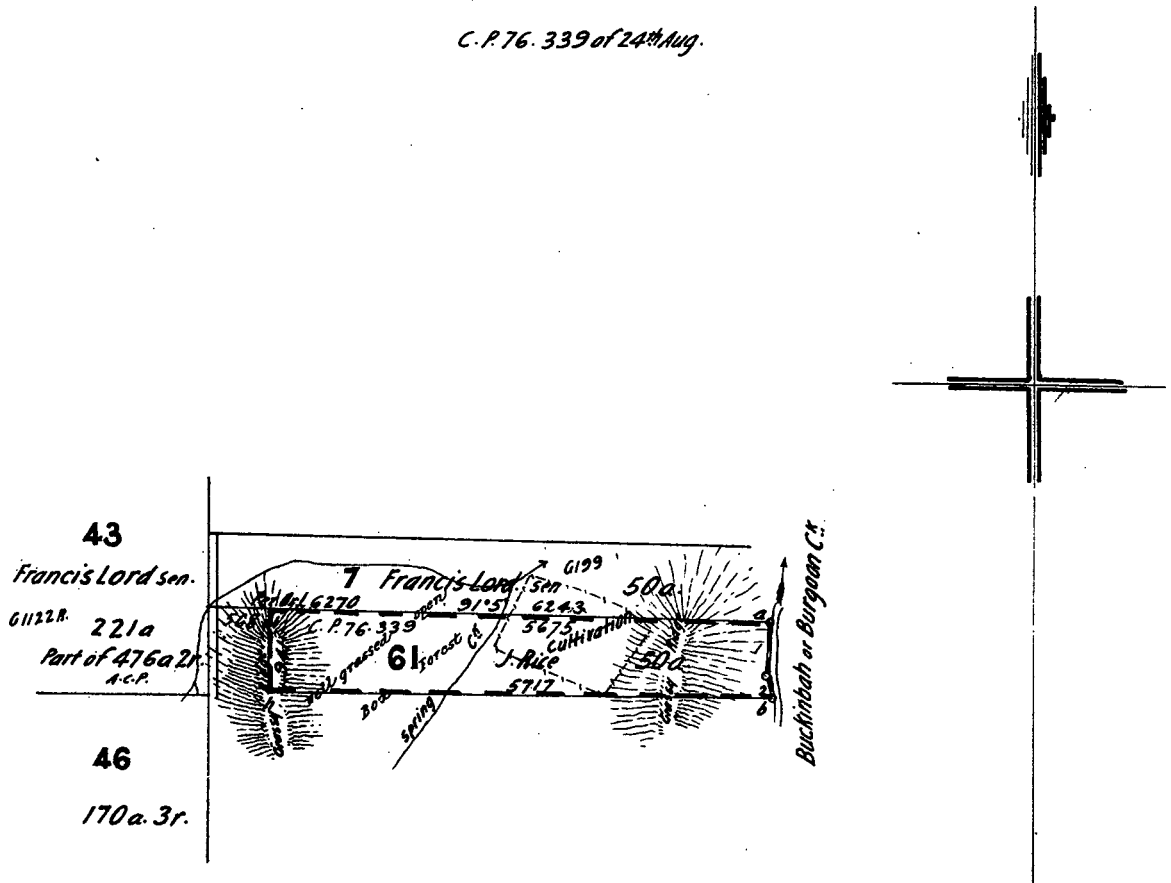
of portion N° 61

Parish of Dilga, County of Gordon

Applied for under the 13th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 by

James Rice.

C. P. 76. 339 of 24th Aug.



NOTE— Portion N° 61 tinted Red on Original is upon this plan shown thus — — — — —

*Vol. 80. 89
Sep. & tracing*

Reference to Corners.

Bearing	From	Links	N° on Tree.
4.5'	Apple	12	7
9° 0'	"	46	61.
34. 45'	Box	23	61
54° 30'	"	33	61

Reference to Traverse.

Line	Bearing	Distance
1	183° 21'	594
2	162° 15'	253

Scale 20 chains to an inch.

Marked in accordance with regulations
Instrument used in Survey Theodolite
Date of Survey 22nd November, 1880

Value of Improvements Clearing £75 Fencing £15
Sited in the Burrawong Run.

Transmitted to the Surveyor-General with my letter of the 29th November 1880/1881

(signed) R. Brock
Licensed Surveyor.

Plan accepted
(signed) W. H.
9th April 1881.

Drawn by C. Young
Examined by E. S. S.

1341.

(S16. 82)

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THOMAS JAMES ROGERS'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE AT TUMUT.
(PAPERS, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 January, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 14th November, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, minutes, &c., in reference to a conditional purchase taken up by Thomas James Rogers at Tumut, on 31st May, 1877, or 1st August, 1878, together with copies of any instructions to surveyor to measure this land; also, copy of any instructions (if any) regarding a re-survey said to cut off a great part of Rogers' improvements; also, copies of any correspondence from the surveyor or any other person relating to the same.”

(*Mr. McElhone.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Application for conditional purchase by John Henry Rogers for 50 acres, parish of Wondalga, county Wynyard, with minutes. 31 May, 1877	2
2. Notification of alienation of conditional purchase by John Henry Rogers. 1 August, 1878.....	2
3. Application for additional conditional purchase by Thomas James Rogers, parish of Wondalga, county Wynyard, with minutes. 1 August, 1878.....	2
4. Declaration by Thomas James Rogers. 1 July, 1880	3
5. Licensed-Surveyor A. W. Love to the Surveyor-General, with minute and enclosures. 28 October, 1881	3
6. Memorandum from Surveyor-General to Licensed-Surveyor A. W. Love. 16 June, 1882	4
7. Licensed-Surveyor A. W. Love to the Surveyor-General, with minute and enclosure. 2 August, 1882	4
8. J. McElhone, Esq., M.P., to the Minister for Lands, with enclosure and minute. 6 November, 1882	4

CROWN LANDS.

No. 1.

Application by J. H. Rogers.

D.

District of Tumut. No. 84 of 1877. [Alienation Act, section 14.]
Application by John Henry Rogers for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 50 acres,
unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £12 10s., this 31st day of , 1877, at 10:30 o'clock.

F. W. VYNER,
Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Tumut.

Sir,

31 May, 1877.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 50 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £12 10s., being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,
JOHN HENRY ROGERS,

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Tumut.

Adelong.

Description.

County of Wynyard, parish of Wondalga, 50 acres, on the right bank of Adelong Creek, about half-a-mile from R. Downing's freehold and opposite Marshall's conditional purchase of 40 acres.

Minutes on No. 1.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Love to measure if unobjectionable.—N. PATON (*pro* Surveyor-General),
31/7/87. Acted on by plan and letter of 13th November, 78-104.—ARNOLD LOVE, Licensed Surveyor.

No. 2.

Notification by J. H. Rogers.

K. [Alienation Act, sections 13, 14, 19, 21, and 22.]

Notification of alienation of conditional purchase by John Henry Rogers in the district of Tumut.
I HEREBY notify to you, as the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands for the district of Tumut, that I have (after a residence thereon of at least twelve months) this day alienated to Thomas James Rogers, of Adelong, the 50 acres of land, situated in the county of Wynyard, parish of Wondalga, which was selected at Tumut by John Henry Rogers as a conditional purchase, under the 14th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, on the 31st May, 1877.

J. H. ROGERS,
Adelong.

Dated at Tumut, this 1st August, 1878.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Tumut.

I have duly registered the above notification of alienation in the records of this office.

F. W. VYNER,
Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands.

District of Tumut, Land Office, Tumut, 1st August, 1878.

No. 3.

Application by T. J. Rogers (a minor).

G. [Alienation Act, sections 21 and 22.]

Application by Thomas James Rogers (a minor) for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 50 acres unimproved Crown Land, under section 21 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Received by me, with a deposit of £12 10s., this 1st day of August, 1878, at 10 o'clock.

F. W. VYNER,
Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Tumut.

Sir,

1 August, 1878.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the 21st section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 50 acres, which adjoins my conditional purchase of 50 acres, upon which I am now residing, or upon which I have resided for three years; and I herewith tender the sum of £12 10s., being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

This is the first selection made by me in virtue of my conditional purchase of 50 acres.

I am, &c.,
T. J. ROGERS,

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Tumut.

Adelong.

Description.

Land Agent's Number.	Dates of previous Conditional Purchases.	Area of each Conditional Purchase. acres.
84	31 May, 1877.	50
94	1 August, 1878.	50
Total area....		100

Description.

County of Wynard, parish of Wondalga, 50 acres, adjoining the south boundary of my conditional purchase of 50 acres, made 31st May, 1877.

Applicant was nineteen years old on the 28th November, 1877.—F. W. VYNER, J.P.

Minutes on No. 3.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Love to measure if unobjectionable.—M.O.H. (*pro* Surveyor-General), 26/8/78. Acted on by plan and letter of 13th November, /78, 104.—ARNOLD LOVE, Licensed Surveyor.

No. 4.

Declaration by T. J. Rogers.

C.P. No. 77/84.

E.

[Alienation Act.]

Declaration of Conditional Purchaser under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

I, THOMAS JAMES ROGERS, of Adelong, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the 14th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements consisting of house, fencing, and clearing, and to the value of £50, have been made on such land; and I declare further, that the said land has been the *bonâ fide* residence, continuously, of John Henry Rogers and myself from the period of selection and first occupation to the present date (and that no alienation of the land has been made by any of the above-named holders, until after the residence thereon of such holder for a period of one whole year). And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "*An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits.*"

T. J. ROGERS.

Taken and declared at Tumut, this 1st }
day of July, 1880, before me,— }
F. W. VYNER, J.P.

Description.

County of Wynard, parish of Wondalga, 50 acres, at Adelong Creek, being conditional purchase No. 84 of 1877, in the District of Tumut, made on the 31st May, 1877.

No. 5.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Love to The Surveyor-General.

(No. 81-122.)

Conditional Purchase.—Amended Survey.

Sir,

Adelong Crossing, 28 October, 1881.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of two portions of land, containing each 50 acres, numbered 167 and 176, in the parish of Wondalga, county of Wynard, applied for by T. J. Rogers, under the 13th and 21st sections of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and surveyed in accordance with instructions dated the 16th March, No. 81-17. No. C.S. 80-10,786, and plan herewith.

Improvements on 167 :—Hut, £3; clearing, £5; fence, £40. On 176 :—Fence, £10.

Date of survey, 1st and 3rd October, 1881.

The Surveyor-General.

I have, &c.,

ARNOLD W. LOVE,
Licensed Surveyor.

Minute on No. 5.

For previous correspondence in reference to dispute between Rogers and R. Downing, and respecting the previous survey which has been disallowed, see papers with 81-52,721 (Downing's case), from which these papers have been removed for separate action (see *précis* of case enclosed).—M.O'U.B., 8/3/82.

[Enclosure B to No. 5.]

Précis of case C.S. 80-24,154, with C.S. 81-52,721.—Rogers v. Downing.

Rogers' conditional purchases 77-84 and 78-94, Tumut, were originally measured as indicated by red lines on sketch, but as the portions had excessive frontage it was decided on conditional sales 79-6,431 (cover) that remeasurement should take place giving the portions a depth of 60 chains. A dispute having arisen between Rogers and R. Downing, senior, the case was resubmitted, and a decision was given to the same effect as that previously referred to (as regards the form of measurement of Rogers' conditional purchases), the land claimed by Downing (now measured as portion 168) being allowed to him, *vide* conditional sales 80-24,154 (cover). The present surveys have been made in accordance with that decision. A protest having been lodged against these re-surveys (conditional sales 82-280 correspondence), the case was again resubmitted (*vide* 82-280 correspondence, Downing's case), and the former decisions and amended forms of measurement upheld (*vide* Ministerial decision on that paper).—R.S.

No. 6.
Memo. by Surveyor-General.
Charting Branch, No. 19.

MEMORANDUM of subjects requiring explanation or completion in connection with the survey and plan of portions Nos. 167 and 176, parish of Wondalga, county of Wynyard, transmitted by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Love, letter No. 81-122, of 28th October, 1881 (instructions issued to Mr. L.-S. Love on 4th March, No. 17), and on which Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Love's report in explanation is requested.

Subject.

Neither of the above measurements closes.
The scaling of the south boundary of portion 167 and north boundary of portion 176 is short, and an amended plan will be required.

The reference to the south-west corner of portion 169, being corner *h* on plan, does not agree with reference given on the original plan.

Report.

Traverse line No. 5 was shown incorrectly to be in portion 176, which caused the misclose.
Amended plan furnished 1st August, 82-126.

Reference to corner *h* supplied.

M.O.C.B., 14/6/82.
P.F.A., 16/6/82.

ARNOLD W. LOVE,
Licensed Surveyor.

No. 7.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Love to The Surveyor-General.

Sir, Billapalap, 2 August, 1882.
In accordance with instructions herewith I have the honor to transmit herewith amended plan of portions 167, 176, in the parish of Wondalga, county of Wynyard.

I have, &c.,
ARNOLD W. LOVE,
Licensed Surveyor.

Minutes on No. 7.

Within the Adelong Creek Gold-field, proclaimed 15th February, 1855, open to conditional purchase.—W. D. ARMSTRONG, 2/10/82. Dependent on declaration. Dealt with in Charting Branch.—W. D. ARMSTRONG, 2/10/82. Tracings of conditional purchase 77-84 and additional conditional purchase 78-94 for Conditional Purchase Inspector herewith.—C.B. (for W.H.M'L.), 18/10/82.

No. 8.

J. McElhone, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Sydney, 6 November, 1882.
I have the honor to enclose you a letter I received to-day from Mr. Thomas James Rogers, of Middle Adelong, in reference to a selection he took up at Tumut on 31st May, 1877, and 1st April, 1878. He makes the extraordinary statement that after he had made his declaration of residence and paid his interest and had all his improvements on the land, that the surveyor came, altered the survey, and cut off by so doing the best part of his improvements and gave them to the squatter.

If this is true there must be some infernal rascality going on in the Lands Department. I enclose you a letter in the hope that you will cause an immediate and stringent inquiry to be held, punish wrong-doing if any, and restore the land to Rogers.

I have, &c.,
J. McELHONE.

[Enclosure to No. 8.]

Mr. T. J. Rogers to J. McElhone, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Middle Adelong, 3 November, 1882.
I take the liberty, knowing that you are the friend of the selector, to put my hard case before you. I selected at Tumut on the 31st May, 1877. I received a letter from the Lands Department to pass my declaration and pay the interest. I selected on the 1st August, 1878; I have passed my declaration and paid the interest and put all the improvements; four months after the surveyor comes and alters the land and cuts the best part of my improvements and gives it to the squatter, it all being Crown Lands, and the Lands Department let me know nothing about the matter. If you wish to see the papers I will send them down.

Date of letters from Lands Department, 1st April, 1880, and 1st June, 1881.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS JAMES ROGERS.

[Minute on Enclosure to No. 8.]

Papers 82-280. Correspondence should be attached. *Vide précis* of case enclosed. Urgent.—C.N., 29/11/82.

[Sketches.]

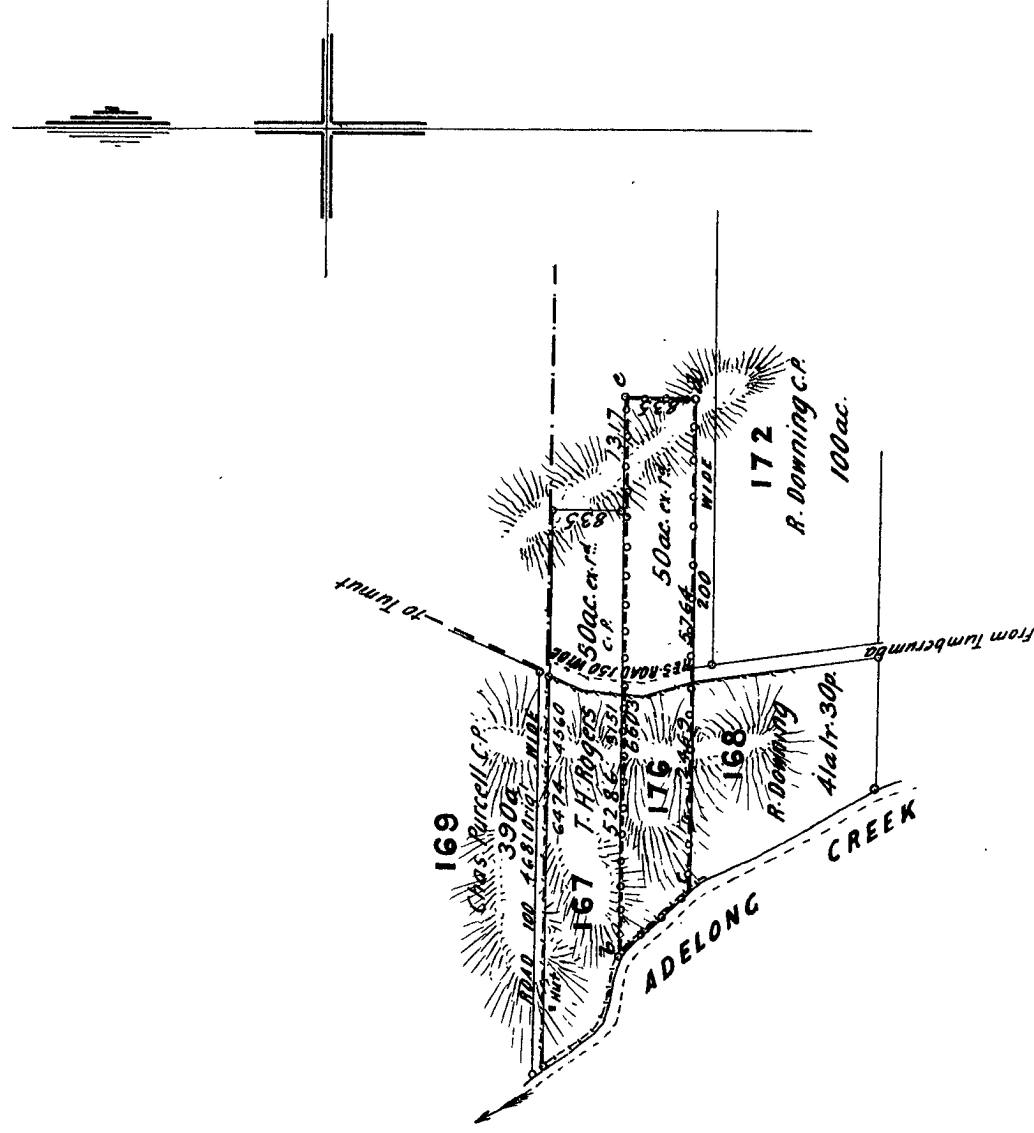
PLAN FROM TRACING
showing portion 176 in the

Parish of Wondalga
County of Wynyard

Scale 20 chains to an inch.

Applied for by T. H. Rogers under the 13th & 21st clauses of the C.L.A. Act of 1861

C.P. No. 78.94 1st Aug 81



Note. - The red edging on Original Tracing is upon
this plan shown thus

C. P.
Tracing Branch.

(signed) C. B. 18th Oct: 82
S. G. O.

Date of survey 3rd Oct: 1881

Value of Improvements ~~1100~~ ~~1000~~ ~~950~~ ~~900~~ ~~850~~ ~~800~~ ~~750~~ ~~700~~ ~~650~~ ~~600~~ ~~550~~ ~~500~~ ~~450~~ ~~400~~ ~~350~~ ~~300~~ ~~250~~ ~~200~~ ~~150~~ ~~100~~ ~~50~~ ~~0~~

REFERENCE TO CORNERS.

Cor.	Bearing	From	Links	Area
b	222° 00'	Apple	70	167.176
c	176° 10'	Sty-B.	135½	168.176.
d	187° 40'	D.	8	176.
e	301° 00'	Apple	75	176.

Drawn by C. Young
Examined by E. S. A.

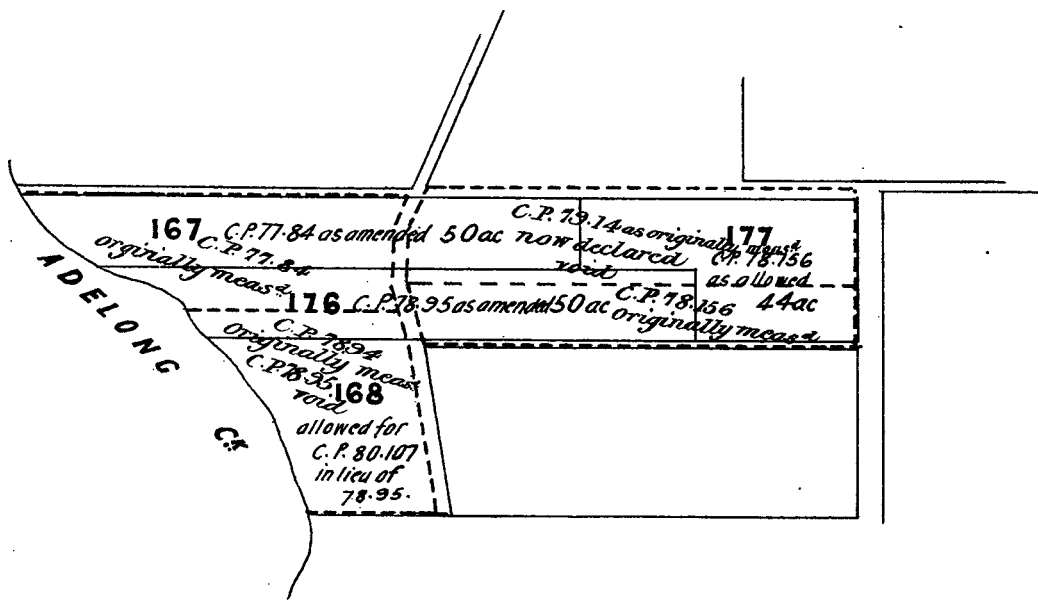
(signed) Arnold W Love

Traced by E. S. A. (signed)
Examined by W. D. F. H. (signed)

Licensed Surveyor.
(Sig. 83-1)

PLAN FROM SKETCH

referred to in Precis
of case
Rogers v. Downing



Note.- The red lines on Original Tracing
are upon this plan shown thus - - - - -

Drawn by C. Young

Examined by E. H. H.

(Sig. 83)

AMENDED

Tumut

Copy from

PLAN OF PORTIONS N^{os} 167, 176

County of Wynyard Parish of Wondalga

Applied for under the 13th & 21st clauses of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 by

T. H. Rogers.

Scale 20 chains to an inch.

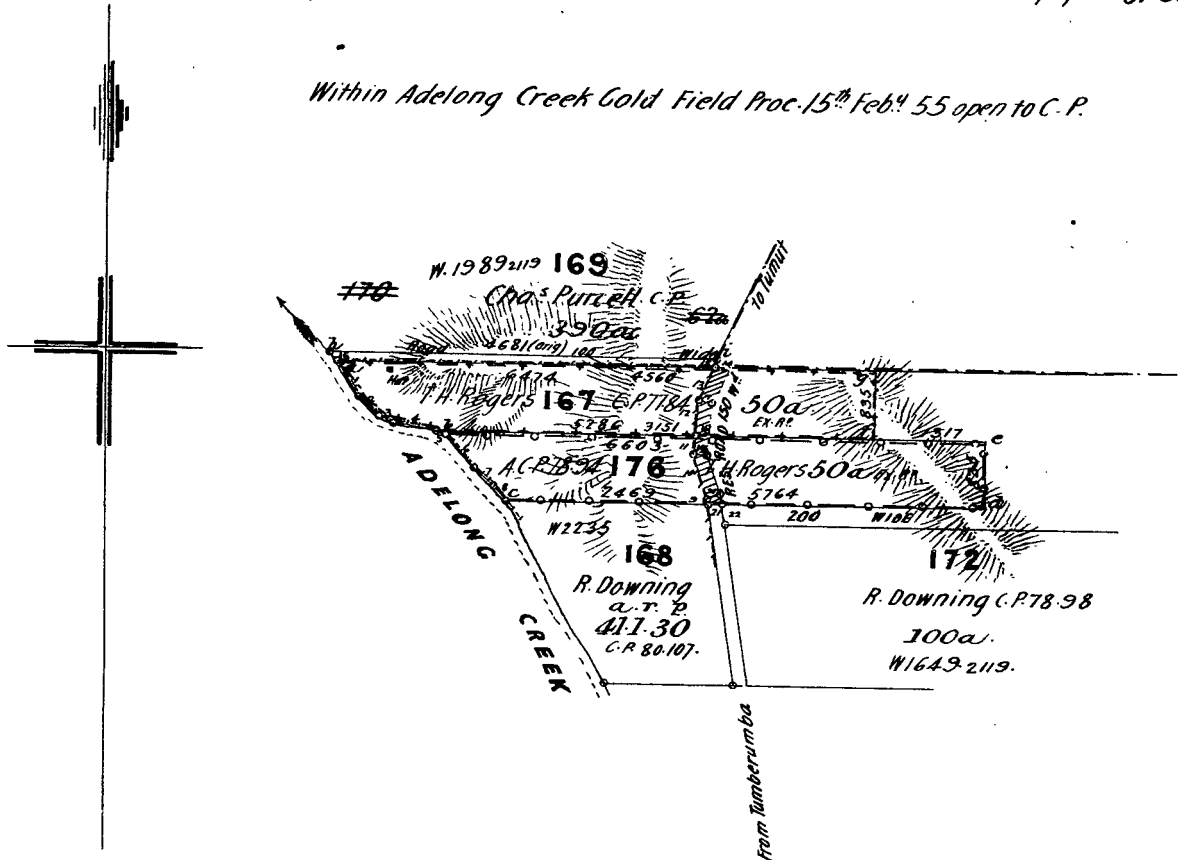
Por. 167 C.P. 7784 of 31st May

Cancels Por. 176 W. 1652 2/19

176 A.C.P. 7894 of 1st August.

also Cancels Plan with papers 81.52720

Within Adelong Creek Gold Field Proc. 15th Feb. 55 open to C.P.



Note... The boundaries of portion 167 shown by blue tinting and edging on Original Plan are upon this copy shown thus - + + + + +

The boundaries of portion 176 shown by red tinting and edging on Original Plan are upon this copy shown thus - o - o - o - o - o - o

The Brown tint on Original Plan is upon this copy shown thus ~~~~~

Examined Charted (signed) J. T. McCann 5th Sep. 82 Book 287 folio 12

Reference to Corners

Cor.	Bearing	From	1 st	N ^o on Tree
a	192° 30'	514 B ^{ts}	19	167
b	222° 00'	Apple	70	167, 176
c	176° 10'	514 B ^{ts}	135	168, 176 A.C.P. 7894
d	187° 40'	d ^o	8	176
e	301° 00'	Apple	75	176
f	290° 40'	514 B ^{ts}	51	167
g	303° 00'	Box	28	167
h	262° 40'	514 B ^{ts}	53	169 A.C.P. 7894
i	205° 08'	Apple	113	169 A.C.P. 7894

Reference to Traverse

Line	Bearing	Distance
1	147° 46'	518
2	136° 02'	314
3	109° 32'	217
4	101° 16'	500
5	95° 08'	104
6	140° 16'	552
7	135° 16'	338
8	138° 16'	218
9	171° 20'	72
10	162° 19'	597
11	185° 33'	234
12	185° 33'	416
13	203° 17'	458
14	270° 00'	163
15	203° 17'	109
16	142° 00'	128
17	104° 25'	151 1/2
18	90° 00'	151
19	83° 56'	153
20	76° 49'	150 1/2
21	90° 00'	152
22	171° 20'	203

I hereby certify that I in person made, and on the 3rd Oct. '81 completed, the resurvey represented on the plan, on which are shown the bearings and the lengths of the lines measured by me, that I used a Theodolite in accurate adjustment, and a chain adapted to the standard of the Sydney Observatory; that I commenced the survey at the point h on this plan and used as the basis of bearings the lines h i thereon, and that the whole of the survey has been executed in accordance with the practice of this Department and the regulations published for the guidance of Surveyors. I declare that the above certificate is true in every particular.

(signed) Arnold W. Love.

Licensed Surveyor.

Value of Improvements

Situated in the Manus Crk

Run Land grazing Timber, Box, Sth B^{ts}.

Apple Aspect Rough & broken.

Drawn by C. Young

Examined by S. A. S.

(Sig. 83-)

Plan accepted 2nd Oct. 1882 (signed) W. D. A.

Account acc^t 81.104 (signed) W. D. A. Passed 26th Oct. 1882 sep con. tracing

Transmitted to the Surveyor-General with my letter of the 1st August 82/126 W. 2236.2119.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND OFFICES AT WARIALDA, BINGERA, AND MOREE.
(BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 January, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 24th August, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the business transacted in the Land Offices of
“ Warialda, Bingera, and Moree, during the year 1881, and the first eight
“ months of the present year, with respect to number of Conditional
“ Purchases, aggregate area, deposit money, instalment on Conditional
“ Purchases, interest on conditional purchases, number of Pre-leases,
“ aggregate area, rent of Pre-leases, Auction Sales after Auction Selections,
“ Miscellaneous Receipts (Transfers, &c.), and total receipts.”

(*Mr. W. B. Campbell.*)

LAND OFFICES AT WARIALDA, BINGERA, AND MOREE.

RETURN showing the business transacted in the Land Offices of Warialda, Bingera, and Moree during the year 1881, and the first eight months of the present year, with respect to the number of Conditional Purchases, aggregate area, deposit money, instalment on Conditional Purchases, interest on Conditional Purchases, number of Preleases, aggregate area, rent of Preleases, Auction Sales after Auction Selections, Miscellaneous receipts, Transfers, &c., and total Receipts.

District	Period.	Number of Conditional Purchases.	Aggregate area.			Deposit money.			Instalment on Conditional Purchases.			Interest on Conditional Purchases.			Number of Preleases.	Aggregate area.			Rent of Preleases.			Auction Sales.			After Auction Selections.			Miscellaneous Receipts, Transfers, &c.			Total Receipts.		
			a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Warialda.....	1881	50	8,483	0	26	2,120	15	10	2,527	17	2	1,831	17	2	112	87,983	1	0	840	6	1	8,044	4	8	22,535	5	0	298	4	6	38,198	10	5
„	1882	70	20,442	2	0	5,415	12	6	1,354	0	5	1,289	4	7	82	79,496	0	0	279	7	6	4,982	8	11	11,421	12	6	191	14	6	24,934	0	11
Bingera	1881	40	4,917	0	0	1,229	5	0	1,175	16	5	680	19	2	32	35,929	0	0	386	16	3	5,370	0	2	6,488	3	6	159	1	10	15,390	2	4
„	1882	32	4,126	0	0	1,041	0	5	1,358	2	8	686	12	8	8	8,493	0	0	37	11	6	1,557	3	6	1,560	5	0	57	2	4	6,297	18	1
Moree	1881	94	22,558	2	0	6,469	17	6	6,115	9	2	2,519	6	1	125	162,724	0	0	1,350	14	10	39,472	12	9	19,817	13	4	528	9	0	76,274	2	8
„	1882	179	71,147	1	0	19,507	5	0	1,883	16	3	1,913	8	7	292	350,322	0	0	978	12	10	52,622	13	4	17,416	6	3	482	11	11	94,804	14	2

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SURVEY OF LAND IN COUNTIES OF GORDON AND
ASHBURNHAM.
(NUMBER OF SURVEYORS, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 April, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 7th February, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The number of Surveyors who have been employed in surveying
“ land in the Counties of Gordon and Ashburnham during the last three
“ years.
“ (2.) The number of acres, selections, and area, re-surveys, mineral leases,
“ or otherwise, each Surveyor surveyed respectively during that period.
“ (3.) The cost of the same, how they are paid, or the amount of salary or
“ fees that each has received for the same during the same period.”

(*Dr. Ross.*)

Memorandum from Surveyor-General to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 19 April, 1883.

IN reference to question No. 2, in which “Mineral Leases” are mentioned, I would wish to point out that that class of survey was dealt with by the Department of Mines during the period referred to.

P. F. ADAMS.

SURVEY OF LAND IN COUNTIES OF GORDON AND ASHBURNHAM.

SUMMARY of a Return called for by Dr. Ross, M.L.A., on 7th February, 1883 :

Question 1. Number of surveyors employed in surveying land in the counties of Ashburnham and Gordon during years 1880, '1, and '2?

Answer. 16 licensed surveyors, and a portion of the time of the District Surveyor, and two other salaried surveyors.

Questions 2 and 3 answered by the following return, showing the amounts for which the accounts were rendered by the licensed surveyors, subject to reductions, amendments, &c.

Licensed Surveyors' names.	Year.	Counties.	Linear measurement.	Charge.	Conditional sales.	Charge.	Auction sales.	Charge.	Government and public purposes.	Charge.	Improvement purchases.	Charge.	Volunteer Land Orders.	Charge.	Charge of road reports.	Charge for connections.	Charge for ordinary reports.	Total area measured.	Total amount charged.
			m. c. l.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.
J. Armstrong	1880	Ashburnham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	1881	do	8 44 58	15 8 2 ³	2,226 2 0	159 13 0	2,184 1 24	81 16 0	24 0 0	5 18 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	4,484 3 24	263 16 2 ¹
Do	1882	do	3 16 71	7 13 10	1,685 0 0	92 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,685 0 0	100 2 10
		Totals	11 61 29	23 2 0 ³	3,911 2 0	252 2 0	2,184 1 24	81 16 0	24 0 0	5 18 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	6,169 3 24	363 19 0 ¹
T. L. Biddulph	1880	do	21 55 72	41 3 11	5,276 2 0	193 8 0	100 0 34 ¹	71 8 0	81 0 2	11 17 0	332 1 35	103 2 3	50 0 0	8 4 0	14 8 9	0 15 9	16 14 4	5,840 0 31 ¹	461 2 0
Do	1881	do	6 3 0	12 0 8	3,880 1 0	201 18 0	154 1 0	9 3 0	72 0 0	15 13 0	210 3 26 ³	13 16 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 3 0	4,817 1 26 ¹	255 13 8
Do	1882	do	4 23 19	9 10 5	2,201 3 0	92 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	1 4 0	.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	12 17 2	2,203 3 0	119 3 7
		Totals	32 1 91	62 15 0	11,358 2 0	487 15 0	254 1 34 ¹	80 11 0	153 0 2	27 10 0	545 1 21 ¹	118 2 3	50 0 0	8 4 0	17 11 9	0 15 9	32 14 6	12,361 1 18	835 19 3
J. R. Brackett	1881	do	3 17 89	6 0 0	1,941 0 0	95 5 6	66 3 9	1 6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	4 9 3	2,007 3 9	108 2 2
Do	1882	do	1 37 37	2 19 2	577 2 0	39 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 2 0	6 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	586 0 0	48 9 2
		Totals	4 55 26	8 19 2	2,518 2 0	134 7 6	66 3 9	1 6 5	.....	.....	8 2 0	6 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1 1 0	4 9 3	2,593 3 9	156 11 4
T. W. Connolly	1880	do	55 9 67	150 11 9	9,212 1 0	596 1 0	.....	.....	40 1 3	13 12 0	400 0 0	13 7 0	.....	.....	16 0 7	12 14 6	16 2 0	9,652 2 3	318 8 10
Do	1881	do	11 64 20	14 13 0	1,887 1 0	140 13 0	.....	.....	45 0 0	25 13 0	50 0 0	5 14 6	.....	.....	4 4 0	16 6 11	16 0 6	1,982 1 0	223 4 11
		Totals	66 73 87	165 4 9	11,099 2 0	736 14 0	.....	.....	85 1 3	39 5 0	450 0 0	19 1 6	.....	.....	20 4 7	29 1 5	32 2 6	11,634 3 3	1,041 13 9
A. J. Liddle	1880	do	.....	.....	312 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	1 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314 2 0	1 2 9
J. H. Lupton	1882	do	0 61 19	1 18 5	1,273 2 0	75 18 0	.....	.....	22 0 0	4 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 15 9	1,295 2 0	83 3 2
H. J. M. Mylne	1882	do	4 18 84	20 10 8	3,560 0 10	274 18 0	.....	.....	12 0 0	3 9 0	50 0 0	5 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 12 6	3,622 0 10	306 14 2

Licensed Surveyors' names.	Year.	Counties.	Linear measurement.	Charge.	Conditional sales.	Charge.	Auction sales.	Charge.	Government and public purposes.	Charge.	Improvement purchases.	Charge.	Volunteer Land Orders.	Charge.	Charge for road reports.	Charge for connections.	Charge for ordinary reports.	Total area measured.	Total amount charged.	
			m. c. l.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	
*S. J. Pinnington	1881	Ashburnham	.....	.....	970 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	970 0 0	355 8 2
Do	1882	do	.....	.....	5,588 3 0	.....	.....	.....	251 1 0	.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,880 0 0	886 15 6
		Totals	.....	.....	6,568 3 0	.....	.....	.....	251 1 0	.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,850 0 0	1,242 3 8
W. A. Rae	1880	do	28 63 36	61 11 5	6,728 1 0	281 11 0	164 0 19	8 17 0	244 2 30	23 10 0	179 0 7	48 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 8 6	7,316 0 16	448 6 11
Do	1881	do	20 26 82	35 9 5	6,381 2 29	283 9 9	4,062 1 22½	189 16 0	1,600 0 0	22 0 0	330 3 19	32 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 16 2	12,374 3 30½	570 1 4
Do	1882	do	19 5 85	39 18 5	11,580 2 0	420 2 6	1,284 0 8	163 5 0	445 8 33	19 0 0	604 2 19	45 0 0	.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	8 18 6	18,864 0 20	699 7 5
		Totals	68 16 3	136 19 3	20,640 1 29	985 3 3	5,510 2 9½	361 18 0	2,290 2 23	64 10 0	1,114 2 5	125 19 0	.....	.....	3 3 0	.....	40 3 2	33,556 0 26½	1,717 15 8
†A. L. Stinson	1880	do	.....	.....	584 3 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	7 3 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	594 2 20	58 7 0
Do	1881	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Totals	.....	.....	584 3 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	7 3 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	594 2 20	58 7 0
E. H. Barton	1880	Gordon	0 13 0	0 6 6	510 0 0	8 2 0	5 5 0	510 0 0	13 13 6
Do	1881	do	.....	.....	1,529 1 0	66 1 0	183 0 0	5 14 0	.....	.....	105 0 0	6 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,817 1 0	78 9 0
Do	1882	do	1 34 49	1 15 6	1,157 3 0	53 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,157 3 0	55 0 0
		Totals	1 47 49	2 2 0	3,197 0 0	127 7 6	183 0 0	5 14 0	.....	.....	105 0 0	6 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,485 0 0	147 2 6
R. Brock	1880	do	21 74 21	42 15 3	11,034 0 0	509 9 3	920 1 0	61 17 0	153 2 16	24 7 0	831 2 0	54 14 9	100 0 0	10 2 0	.....	66 10 1	23 1 6	13,039 1 16	792 16 10
Do	1881	do	19 12 82	40 17 0	15,021 1 0	549 13 6	66 0 0	14 15 6	64 0 0	13 7 0	1,504 0 0	29 12 0	50 0 0	7 16 6	.....	29 15 0	0 10 0	16,705 1 0	686 11 6
Do	1882	do	3 43 72	7 1 7	4,901 3 0	117 7 6	457 3 0	.....	.....	.....	185 0 0	5 14 0	.....	.....	.....	2 12 6	2 12 6	5,544 2 0	135 8 1
		Totals	44 50 75	90 13 10	30,957 0 0	1176 15 3	1,444 0 0	76 12 6	217 2 16	37 14 0	2,520 2 0	90 0 9	150 0 0	17 18 6	.....	98 17 7	26 4 0	35,259 0 16	1,614 16 5
W. F. Busby	1882	do	.....	.....	12,503 1 5	.....	4 0 0	.....	537 2 34	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,094 3 39	804 14 8
P. Chambers	1882	do	19 48 77	38 18 2	20,545 0 0	903 17 6	259 2 0	19 1 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	5 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 2 0	20,848 2 0	991 2 8
S. H. Dawson	1882	do	11 14 63	23 9 1	5,212 3 30	238 3 0	40 0 0	5 2 0	67 2 1	8 18 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 11 6	5,320 1 31	277 3 7
W. A. Shoobert	1882	do	2 0 91	4 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 6 3	.....	.....	.....	6 10 6

* In addition to the area shown this officer examined surveys of about 1,850 acres during 1881 and 1882. Nearly the whole of the conditional purchase work was performed under great difficulty during the drought.
† During this service Mr. Stinson was paid at daily rate £3 3s. for field, and £2 2s. for office work.

CS

RETURN shewing the area of land surveyed in the counties of Ashburnham and Gordon during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882, giving the number of Surveyors employed, and the amount of the accounts rendered for the same.

Table with columns: Acct. No, Linear measurement, Charge, Conditional Purchase, Charge, Auction, Charge, Government and Public Purposes, Charge, Improvement Purchase, Charge, Volunteer Land Order, Charge, Charge for Reports on Roads, Charge for connections, Charge for Reports. Includes sub-headers for 'COUNTY OF ASHBURNHAM' and 'MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR BIDDULPH.' with detailed accounting entries in £ s. d. format.

MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR CONOLLY.

Table with columns: Acct. No, Linear measurement, Charge, Conditional Purchase, Charge, Auction, Charge, Government and Public Purposes, Charge, Improvement Purchase, Charge, Volunteer Land Order, Charge, Charge for Reports on Roads, Charge for connections, Charge for Reports. Includes detailed accounting entries for Mr. Conolly in £ s. d. format.

* Water reserve. † Tracing. ‡ Alteration of portion numbers. § Report on water reserve. || Report on improvement purchase. ¶ Report on reserve. ** Road survey.

Seven miscellaneous reports received, in addition to above work, for which no charge is made.

Acct No	Linear measurement	Charge	Conditional Purchase	Charge	Auction	Charge	Government and Public Purposes	Charge	Improvement Purchase	Charge	Volunteer Land Or.c.c.	Charge	Charge for Reports on Roads	Charge for connections	Charge for Reports
COUNTY OF GORDON—continued															
MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR BROCK—continued															
30-77	m c l	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
83	0 54 10	1 7 0								60 0 0		5 12 0			15 4 0
79†	0 30 8	0 15 0					2 0 0	4 2 0		60 0 0		5 12 0			
77	0 09 40	1 9 8													
75	0 60 83	1 10 4	150 0 0	6 2 0											
†			200 0 0												
81			50 0 0	8 18 0											
”	0 58 91	1 11 5	50 0 0	5 2 0											
”			40 0 0	5 2 0											
”	0 26 76	0 7 1	40 0 0	5 2 0											
”	0 14 38	0 9 1	50 0 0	5 2 0											
”			50 0 0	5 2 0											
”			540 0 0	10 2 0											
”			200 0 0	11 13 0											
”			100 0 0	7 0 0											
”	0 76 23	1 19 1	160 0 0	5 2 0											
”			40 0 0	5 2 0											
”			50 0 0	5 3 6											
85											100 0 0	10 2 0			
87			50 0 0	5 2 0											
89			105 0 0	15 19 0											
”			75 0 0	5 2 0											
”			120 0 0	5 2 0											
”			75 1 0	8 6 3											
”			40 0 0	6 2 0											
”			40 0 0	5 2 0											
”			40 0 0	5 2 0											
”			40 0 0	5 2 0											
”			40 0 0	5 2 0											
”			50 0 0	5 2 0											
91†		2 3 4													
92															7 10 0
96															15 0 0
102	0 52 31	1 6 1	....				80 0 0	6 2 0							
”							7 0 0	1 12 0							
”							32 0 0	4 18 0							
98			50 0 0	8 3 0											
”			34 0 0	6 2 0											
”			80 0 0	5 2 0											
”	0 68 30	1 16 2	40 0 0	9 2 0											
”			400 0 0	51 0 0	4 2 0										
94			640 0 0	5 12 6											
104															1 1 0
66S															1 1 0
67||															3 3 0
71¶															3 3 0
72*															3 3 0
	21 74 21	42 15 3	11,034 0 0	509 9 3	920 1 0	061 17 0	0153 2 16	24 7 0	831 2 0	54 14 9	100 0 0	10 2 0		06 10 1	23 1 6

Four miscellaneous reports, in addition to above, for which no charge is made

COUNTY OF ASHBURNHAM
MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR ARMSTRONG.

81-54††															1 1 0
55			14 2 0	3 4 0											
61	0 20 50	0 8 0	40 0 0	5 4 0											
”	0 18 19	0 9 0	50 0 0	5 4 0											
”			40 0 0	5 4 0											
”			40 0 0	5 4 0											
”			100 0 0	6 4 0											
”	0 4 71	0 2 3	40 0 0	3 19 0											
”	0 42 30	1 1 0	50 0 0	5 4 0											
”	0 36 61	0 10 0	40 0 0	5 4 0											
”	0 11 48	3 2 0	40 0 0	9 1 0											
”			40 0 0												
57							23 1 0	3 4 0							
59							0 2 0	1 2 0							
”	0 39 53	0 12 3					63 2 24	5 2 0							
”	0 11 7	0 3 5					640 0 0	10 4 0							
61	0 1 3	0 0 6	72 0 0	5 4 0											
”	0 55 74	1 7 9	280 0 0	10 16 0											
63	2 22 22	4 6 0					82 0 0	4 12 0							
”							137 0 0	57 12 0							
65			40 0 0	7 15 0											
”			40 0 0	5 14 0											
”			40 0 0	7 0 0											
”	0 22 39	0 11 8	200 0 0	5 0 0											
”	0 6 30	0 3 2	60 0 0												
69	0 16 94	0 8 1							2 0 0	0 19 0					
”									22 0 0	4 19 0					
67			40 0 0	3 10 0											
”	1 39 87	2 19 3	119 0 0	6 0 0											
”	0 24 87	0 12 5	40 0 0	0 0 0											
”			300 0 0	12 0 0											
”			65 0 0	5 0 0											
”	0 15 5	0 7 6	60 0 0	6 0 0											
”	0 1 0	0 0 3	88 2 0	5 0 0											
”			40 0 0	7 2 0											
”	0 42 67	1 1 5	77 2 0	9 15 0											
”			90 0 0	7 2 0											
”	0 2 6	0 1 1	40 0 0	5 0 0											
”			40 0 0												
	8 44 58	15 8 2	2 226 2 0	159 13 0	2184 1 24	81 16 0	24 0 0	5 18 0	50 0 0						1 1 0

* Plan of reserve † Amended survey ‡ Road survey § Reporting on improvements || Reporting on conflicting applications
 ¶ Report on application for township ** Report on application for reserve †† Report re Church site

Acct No	Lineal measurement	Charge	Conditional Purchase	Charge	Auction	Charge	Government and Public Purposes	Charge	Improvement Purchase	Charge	Voluntee Land Order	Charge	Charge for Reports on Roads	Charge for connections	Charge for Reports
COUNTY OF ASHBURNHAM—continued.															
MR LICENSED-SURVEYOR CONOLLY															
81-3	m c l	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a i p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a i p	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
	0 16 20	0 5 1	67 0 0	5 2 0											.. .
5			100 0 0	5 2 0											3 13 6
7			110 0 0	6 4 0											.. .
9			40 0 0	5 4 0											.. .
9	0 10 64	0 5 3	120 0 0	6 4 0											.. .
15†			60 0 0	5 4 0											.. .
16†			40 0 0	5 4 0											0 15 9
11	0 72 68	1 2 8	40 0 0	5 4 0											1 11 6
11	0 77 9	1 18 6	40 0 0	5 4 0											.. .
11			40 0 0	5 4 0											.. .
11	0 15 45	0 7 8	100 0 0	6 4 0											.. .
13			40 0 0	5 4 0											.. .
13			100 0 0	6 4 0											.. .
21†			40 0 0	5 4 0											1 11 6
13															.. .
19							3 0 0	1 16 0							.. .
17							20 0 0	4 4 0							.. .
24									50 0 0	5 14 6					.. .
22	1 25 65	2 12 9	40 0 0	5 4 0											.. .
22	0 42 37	1 1 1	40 0 0	5 4 0											.. .
26			60 0 0	5 4 0											.. .
31	0 40 30	0 2 1	40 0 0	5 4 0											.. .
31	1 38 56	2 1 4	40 0 0	5 4 0											.. .
31	0 16 63	0 5 4	80 0 0	4 19 0											.. .
29	0 77 89	0 19 4	40 0 0	5 4 0											.. .
29	0 3 2	0 1 6	320 0 0	8 4 0											.. .
29	0 29 91	0 14 11	100 0 0	6 4 0											.. .
23§				2 2 0											.. .
33							2 0 0	15 9 0							.. .
33							20 0 0	4 4 0							.. .
35															1 9 9
37															1 6 3
36															2 5 6
43													4 4 0		.. .
45														8 8 0	.. .
42†		2 12 6													.. .
38			138 0 0	6 4 0											3 6 9
40			52 1 0	4 4 0											.. .
47	3 77 81														7 18 11
49															.. .
	11 64 20	14 13 0	1,887 1 0	140 13 0			45 0 0	25 13 0	50 0 0	5 14 6			4 4 0	16 6 11	16 0 6

Two miscellaneous reports in addition to above, for which there is no charge

MR LICENSED-SURVEYOR BIDDULPH.

81-3	0 25 18	0 12 7				70 2 0 4 4 0									
5						83 3 0 4 19 0									
1			40 0 0	4 4 0											
9	0 57 7	1 8 6													
13†	0 15 30	0 7 6						11 11 0	150 0 0	6 4 0					
11							72 0 0	4 2 0	60 0 0	5 4 0					
7			40 0 0	5 4 0											
7			100 0 0	6 4 0											
7			100 0 0	6 4 0											
7	0 47 16	1 3 7	120 0 0	7 4 0											
7	0 36 7	0 18 0	40 0 0	5 4 0											
7			100 0 0	5 4 0											
7			59 1 0	10 1 0											
7	0 1 55	0 0 9	100 0 0	6 4 0											
7			80 0 0	6 4 0											
7			140 0 0	6 4 0											
11	0 25 8	0 12 6	40 0 0	5 4 0											
7	0 76 1	1 17 6	40 0 0	5 4 0											
7	0 54 68	1 7 4	517 1 0	10 0 0											
11	0 14 44	0 7 2	120 0 0	6 4 0											
11			100 0 0	6 4 0											
11			80 0 0	6 4 0											
11			100 0 0	6 4 0											
11			40 0 0	5 4 0											
11	0 43 96	1 2 0	100 0 0	6 4 0											
11	0 11 50	0 5 9	200 0 0	7 4 0											
11	0 70 0	1 15 0	59 3 0	5 4 0											
21			80 0 0	6 4 0											
11	0 1 0	0 0 6	80 0 0	6 4 0											
11	0 1 0	0 0 6	400 0 0	13 1 0											
11			40 0 0	5 4 0											
36			44 0 0	5 4 0											
11	0 1 0	0 0 6	40 0 0	14 18 0											
11			200 0 0	7 2 0											
11	0 1 0	0 0 6	200 0 0	7 2 0											
11			40 0 0	5 4 0											
11	0 1 0	0 0 6	40 0 0	17 8 0											
11			360 0 0	.. .											
26															3 3 0
	6 3 0	12 0 8	3,880 1 0	201 18 0	154 1 0	9 3 0	72 0 0	15 13 0	210 3 26½	13 16 0					3 3 0

Fourteen reports in addition to above, for which no charge is made

* Report on land to be measured in anticipation of demand marking corners of conditional purchase portion † Report on conditional purchase ‡ Report on Town Hall site § Charge for marking corners of conditional purchase portion
 ¶ Report on conditional purchase. ¶ Plan of road. ¶ Plan of Reedy Creek. †† Plan of reserve.

Acct No	Linear measurement	Charge	Conditional Purchase	Charge	Auction	Charge	Government and Public Purposes	Charge	Improvement Purchase	Charge	Volunteer Land Order	Charge	Charge for Reports on Roads	Charge for connections	Charge for Reports
COUNTY OF ASHBURNHAM—continued.															
MR LICENSED-SURVEYOR BLACKETT															
81-1	m c l	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
13			100 0 0	5 0 6											4 9 3
9			100 0 0	4 19 0											
11	0 3 58	0 1 9	320 0 0	8 4 0											
			100 0 0	6 4 0											
	0 14 89	0 7 6	60 0 0	5 4 0											
	0 8 79	0 4 3	40 0 0	5 4 0											
	1 39 62	2 19 6	320 0 0	7 9 0											
	0 37 60	0 18 9	140 0 0	6 4 0											
14	0 12 31	0 6 0	40 0 0	5 4 0											
			222 0 0	7 4 0											
	0 4 77	0 2 4	40 0 0	5 4 0											
16	0 39 69	0 11 8			66 3 9	1 6 5									
20														1 1 0	
18	0 16 64	0 8 3	40 0 0	9 1 0											
			40 0 0	9 1 0											
			40 0 0	9 1 0											
			40 0 0	4 19 0											
			80 0 0	6 4 0											
			130 0 0	6 4 0											
	3 17 89	6 0 0	1,941 0 0	95 5 6	66 3 9	1 6 5								1 1 0	4 9 3

MR LICENSED-SURVEYOR RAE

81-1					9 1 0	12 10 0										Nil †
									0 2 0	1 0 0						Nil †
																Nil †
																Nil †
3			100 0 0	4 16 0												Nil †
			45 0 0	4 4 6												Nil †
			100 0 0	6 19 0												Nil †
			60 0 0	4 1 0												Nil †
	1 56 7	3 0 6														Nil †
	9 37 45	17 18 10														Nil †
																Nil †
9	2 8 91	2 19 1			3610 0 35	149 15 0										Nil †
7			40 0 0	5 2 0												Nil †
			40 0 0	5 2 0												Nil †
			80 0 0	6 2 0												Nil †
24			92 0 0	6 2 0												Nil †
7			40 0 0	5 2 0												Nil †
			60 0 0	5 2 0												Nil †
			34 3 0	6 2 0												Nil †
			400 0 0	13 13 0												Nil †
			130 0 0													Nil †
11			50 0 0													1 10 6
7			50 0 0													Nil †
																Nil †
																Nil †
																Nil †
12			40 0 0	5 2 0												Nil †
			50 0 0	5 7 3												Nil †
			40 0 0	5 2 0												Nil †
			44 0 0	5 2 0												Nil †
			100 0 0					1600 0 0	22 0 0							Nil †
12			60 0 0	8 15 0					2 0 0	1 9 0						Nil †
	1 42 3	3 1 0	40 0 0													Nil †
14					119 2 0	4 11 0										Nil †
					0 0 31	2 10 0										Nil †
									0 0 36	0 10 0						Nil †
									0 2 0	1 0 0						Nil †
	0 35 50	0 17 9							1 0 0	1 10 0						Nil †
	0 1 67	0 0 9							0 2 0	1 0 0						Nil †
									0 2 0	1 0 0						Nil †
									1 0 0	1 10 0						Nil †
			300 0 0	7 2 0												Nil †
			640 0 0	10 2 0												Nil †
14	0 65 67	1 12 9	460 0 0	9 2 0												Nil †
			260 0 0	7 2 0												Nil †
																Nil †
18					323 0 36	20 10 0										Nil †
16																Nil †
18									6 0 29	3 6 0						Nil †
									9 2 19	4 1 0						Nil †
									3 1 34	1 16 0						Nil †
									0 2 0	1 0 0						Nil †
19									12 0 0	4 15 0						Nil †
16									291 3 29	7 3 0						Nil †
	0 18 9	0 5 0	60 0 0	5 1 0												Nil †
			100 0 0	6 2 0												Nil †
			80 0 0	9 17 0												Nil †
	0 24 59	0 11 3	40 0 0													Nil †
			40 0 0	5 2 0												Nil †
18	0 10 0	0 2 6	160 0 0	7 2 0												Nil †
			100 0 0	6 1 0												Nil †

* Report on conditional purchase

† Report on improvement purchase

‡ Plan of water reserve

§ Plan of reserve

|| Amended survey

¶ Water reserve

Acct No	Linear measurement	Charge	Conditional Purchase	Charge	Auction	Charge	Government and Public Purposes	Charge	Improvement Purchase	Charge	Volunteer Land Order	Charge	Charge for Reports on Roads	Charge for connections	Charge for Reports
COUNTY OF ASHBURNHAM—continued															
MR LICENSED SURVEYOR RAE—continued															
	m c l	£ s d	r i p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
81-20†															£ s d
22									0 3 32	1 10 0					Nil*
20	1 49 12	2 0 4	60 0 0	5 2 0											Nil*
"			64 0 0	5 2 0											2 2 8
"			383 0 0 }	12 3 0											
"			40 0 0 }	6 2 0											
"	0 22 48	0 7 0	120 0 0 }	6 2 0											
"			100 0 0 }	7 2 0											
"			280 0 0 }	10 12 0											
"	0 40 0	0 13 6	150 0 0 }	12 3 0											
22			150 0 0 }	13 3 0											
"			120 0 0 }	4 1 0											
"			120 0 0 }	6 2 0											
"			200 0 0 }	7 2 0											
"			100 0 0 }	5 2 0											
"			40 0 0 }	5 2 0											
"			100 0 0 }	4 1 0											
"			214 2 0 }	7 2 0											
"	0 54 90	0 17 2	40 0 0 }	5 2 0											
"	0 23 30	0 13 6	74 1 29 }	5 2 0											
25	0 17 4	0 8 6	40 0 0 }	4 1 0											
22															
26†															3 3 0
	20 26 82	30 9 5	6,381 2 29	283 9 9	4062 1 29	189 16 0	1600 0 0	22 0 0	330 3 19	32 10 0					6 16 2

MR LICENSED-SURVEYOR PINNINGTON.

			400 0 0												
			60 0 0												
			80 0 0												
			40 0 0												
			40 0 0												
			100 0 0												
			50 0 0												
			160 0 0												
			40 0 0												
			970 0 0												

This officer was paid by salary as a temporary salaried surveyor See summary of return for particulars

MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR STINSON

																Nil †
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------

COUNTY OF GORDON.

MR LICENSED-SURVEYOR BARTON.

81 36						183 0 0	5 14 0			105 0 0	6 14 0				
"			457 0 0	8 9 0											
"			82 1 0	4 19 0											
"			120 0 0 }	11 14 0											
"			40 0 0 }	5 4 0											
"			54 2 0 }	10 11 0											
"			100 0 0 }	6 4 0											
"			60 0 0 }	8 4 0											
52			80 0 0 }	10 16 0											
"			332 2 0 }												
"			93 0 0 }												
"			110 0 0 }												
			1,529 1 0	66 1 0	183 0 0	5 14 0			105 0 0	6 14 0					

MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR BROCK.

81 3									1,160 0 0	19 0 0					13 13 0
1			50 0 0												
"			40 0 0												
3			40 0 0	5 2 0											
5			50 0 0	5 2 0											
"			55 0 0	5 2 0											
"			45 0 0	5 2 0											
"			60 0 0 }	13 19 0											
"			40 0 0 }	5 2 0											
"			40 0 0 }	9 8 0											
"	1 0 99	1 10 5	60 0 0 }	5 4 0											
"			40 0 0 }	5 2 0											
"			40 0 0 }	16 0 0	6 13 0										
7||			4 4 0												
16	0 7 51	0 3 9	40 0 0	5 4 0											
19			40 0 0	5 2 0											
26	0 12 0	0 6 0	40 0 0	5 2 0											
24	0 1 53	0 0 9	50 0 0	5 2 0											
"	0 6 05	0 5 3	40 0 0	5 2 0											
"			40 0 0	5 4 0											
"	0 1 86	0 0 10	40 0 0	7 4 0											
"	0 17 59	0 3 9	200 0 0	6 2 0											
"	0 2 57	0 1 3	88 0 0												
"			40 0 0												
"			180 0 0												
36															16 2 0
"															Nil ¶
30			520 0 0	10 2 0											
"	0 21 40	0 10 10	80 0 0	6 4 0											

* Report on improvement purchase

† Report on reserve

‡ Report on conditional purchase

§ Amended survey

¶ P n of 10 d.

¶ Report on water reserve

Acct No	Linear measurement	Charge	Conditional Purchase	Charge	Auction	Charge	Government and Public Purposes	Charge	Improve ment Purchase	Charge	Volun teer Land Order	Charge	Charge for Reports on Roads	Charge for con nections	Charge for Reports.	
COUNTY OF ASHBURNHAM—continued.																
MR LICENSED-SURVEYOR BIDDULPH																
82-39*	m c l	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	a r p	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
30†									2 0 0	1 4 0						2 2 0
29†																1 11 6
31†																0 13 1
35													1 11 6			0 13 1
33													1 11 6			
36†																1 6 3
38†																3 13 6
46§																1 16 9
47			160 0 0	7 4 0												
"			60 0 0	5 4 0												
"			60 0 0	5 4 0												
"			50 0 0	5 4 0												
"			500 0 0	10 4 0												
"			80 0 0	10 1 0												
"	1 35 11	2 17 6	{ 78 2 0 }													
"			{ 360 0 0 }													
"	1 52 45	3 6 2	{ 40 0 0 }	12 1 0												
48			40 0 0	5 4 0												
49			100 0 0	6 4 0												
52	0 11 23	0 5 7	86 0 0	6 2 0												
50||	1 4 40	3 1 2	462 0 0	11 16 0												
53§			{ 67 3 0 }													1 1 0
54			{ 57 2 0 }	8 1 0												
	4 23 19	9 10 5	2,201 3 0	92 9 0					2 0 0	1 4 0			3 3 0			12 17 2

MR LICENSED-SURVEYOR BLACKETT.

82-29	0 6 83	0 3 6	70 0 0	5 4 0												
"	0 39 60	0 19 10	40 0 0	5 4 0												
"			120 0 0	6 0 0												
"			40 0 0	5 6 0												
"	0 12 72	0 6 9	40 0 0	5 0 0												
"	0 40 2	1 0 0	227 2 0	7 4 0												
31								0 2 0	1 0 0							
"	0 9 65	0 4 10						2 0 0	1 14 0							
"								2 0 0	1 14 0							
"	0 8 55	0 4 3						2 0 0	1 0 0							
"								2 0 0	1 0 0							
	1 37 37	2 19 2	577 2 0	39 2 0				8 2 0	6 8 0							

MR LICENSED-SURVEYOR LUPTON.

82-1			60 0 0	5 4 0												
2			60 0 0	5 4 0												
3			50 0 0	4 4 0												
4¶																0 15 9
5			80 0 0	9 16 0												
"			40 0 0													
8							22 0 0	4 11 0								
5			100 0 0	6 2 0												
6			200 0 0	7 4 0												
7}	0 54 22	1 13 10	{ 200 0 0 }	12 11 0												
"			{ 200 0 0 }													
11			40 0 0	5 4 0												
9			60 0 0	5 4 0												
10			56 2 0	3 17 0												
13			87 0 0	6 4 0												
12	0 6 97	0 4 7	40 0 0	5 4 0												
	0 61 19	1 18 5	1,273 2 0	75 18 0			22 0 0	4 11 0								0 15 9

MR LICENSED-SURVEYOR RAE

82-1	0 20 9	0 9 6			40 0 0	3 17 0				1 2 19	2 10 0					
"			200 0 0	7 2 0												
"			320 0 0	8 2 0												
"			197 0 0	7 2 0												
3	0 9 64	0 4 9	234 2 0	7 2 0												
"	0 41 42	0 12 11			892 2 29	34 0 0										
"			640 0 0	10 2 0						2 0 0	1 5 0					
"			640 0 0	9 6 0												
"			40 0 0	5 2 0												
"			640 0 0	10 2 0												
5*	0 11 80	0 5 10	50 0 0	5 2 0												
6	0 12 50	0 3 6			2 0 0	1 0 0										3 3 0
10	2 27 23	4 13 7			300 2 0											
8	0 69 36	1 1 8								225 2 0	7 2 0					
"										40 0 0	5 2 0					
"										2 0 0	1 2 0					
"										2 0 0	1 2 0					
6			80 0 0	6 2 0												
"			68 2 0	5 2 0												
"	0 22 26	0 10 10	40 0 0	5 2 0												
"	0 7 73	0 1 3	40 0 0	5 2 0												
"			43 0 0	4 1 0												
"			41 0 0	4 1 0												
"			100 0 0	6 2 0												

* Amended survey † Report on Common ‡ Report on improvement purchase § Report on driftway reserve || Re survey
 ¶ Re numbering portion ** Report on conditional purchase

Acct No.	Linear measurement	Charge	Conditional Purchase	Charge	Auction	Charge	Government and Public Purposes	Charge	Improvement Purchase	Charge	Volunteer Land Order.	Charge	Charge for Reports on Roads	Charge for connections	Charge for Reports.
COUNTY OF ASHBURNHAM—continued.															
MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR MYLNE—continued.															
	m c l	£ s d	a r p.	£ s d	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
82-47			42 0 0	5 4 0											
48	0 3 72	0 1 6	40 0 0	5 4 0											
50	0 25 14	0 15 7	50 0 0	10 6 0											
49	0 44 74	1 7 10	200 0 0	10 14 0											
55			40 0 0	5 2 0											
53			150 0 0	6 4 0											
52			48 2 0	5 2 0											
51			40 0 0	5 4 0											
54			100 0 0												
"	0 43 29	1 6 9	50 0 0	18 5 0											
"			40 0 0												
56			40 0 0	3 17 0											
57			40 0 0	10 14 0											
"			40 0 0												
58			40 0 0	3 17 0											
59			40 0 0	5 4 0											
60			40 0 0	10 6 0											
"			40 0 0												
61			27 1 0	4 4 0											
83-1			40 0 0	5 4 0											
2*															1 18 6
3			50 0 0	10 16 0											
"			60 0 0												
4	0 1 0	0 0 6	40 0 0	5 4 0											
5	0 2 0	0 1 0	60 0 0	5 2 0											
6	0 2 0	0 1 0	100 0 0	6 2 0											
	4 18 84	20 10 8	3,560 0 10	274 18 0	....	....	12 0	3 9 0	50 0 0	5 4 0	....	....	....	....	2 12 6

MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR PINNINGTON.

..			100 0 0												
..			57 0 0												
..			50 0 0												
..			40 0 0												
..			83 2 0												
..			50 0 0												
†			40 0 0												
..			40 0 0												
..			80 0 0												
..			40 0 0												
..			40 0 0												
..			40 0 0												
..			40 0 0												
..			60 0 0												
..			60 0 0												
..			50 0 0												
..			60 0 0												
..			40 0 0												
..			100 0 0												
..			50 0 0												
..								160 0 0							
..			40 0 0												
..			55 0 0												
..			40 0 0												
..			40 0 0												
..			40 0 0												
**			50 0 0												
..			40 0 0												
..			60 0 0												
..			400 0 0												
..															
..															
..			40 0 0												
..			40 0 0												
..								2 0 0							
..			108 0 0												
..			40 0 0												
..			320 0 0												
..			83 3 0												
..			361 3 0												
..			60 0 0												
..			101 0 0												
..			100 0 0												
..			40 0 0												
..			100 0 0												
..			200 0 0												
..			100 0 0												
..			57 3 0												
..			40 0 0												
..			560 0 0												
..								89 1 0							
..			234 2 0												
..			150 0 0												
..			60 0 0												
..			90 0 0												
..			62 0 0												
..			50 0 0												
..			50 0 0												
..			31 0 0												
..			160 0 0												

* Re marking corners of portions † Report on village reserve ‡ Report on timber reserve § Report on road || Report on improvement purchase
 †† Report on reserve, and plan of same ** Report on conditional purchase ††† Report on Common. ††† Report on reserve. §§ Plan of reserve
 ||| Amended survey.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SURVEYED AND SOLD IN COUNTIES OF GORDON AND ASHBURNHAM.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 March, 1883.

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 5, Votes
No. 26, Friday, 2 March, 1883.]

RETURN showing the number of acres in the counties of Ashburnham and Gordon respectively, upon which the fee of 6d. per acre has been deposited, pending survey; the amount deposited on the same, and by whom; also, the number of acres surveyed in satisfaction thereof, and the area sold since 1875.

Applicants.	Area applied for.	Deposit paid.	Area surveyed.	Area sold.
COUNTY OF ASHBURNHAM.				
	acres.	£ s. d.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.
H. Clements	300	7 10 0	360 0 0	Nil.
H. H. Cook	160	4 0 0	160 0 0	"
N. Glander	20	0 10 0	.....	"
J. Harris, junior	100	2 10 0	80 2 0	"
R. J. Horsley	2,000	50 0 0	2,060 0 0	749 1 0
W. Moore	50	1 5 0	Nil.	Nil.
E. Key	20	0 10 0	"	"
R. J. Horsley	1,500	81 0 0	1,998 0 0	957 0 0
J. Rawsthorne	1,240	31 0 0	371 1 0	371 1 0
Jago Smith	70	1 15 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
Do.	320	8 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
W. Thomas	400	10 0 0	400 0 0	} 697 0 20
Do.	500	12 10 0	540 0 0	
H. Williams	25	0 12 6	Nil.	Nil.
J. Thomas	100	2 10 0	123 0 0	"
T. Stain	16	0 8 0	16 3 0	"
H. Traves	100	2 10 0	124 3 0	"
J. G. Church	30	0 15 0	66 2 39	61 1 15
J. G. Lackey	500	12 10 0	892 2 0	Nil.
Do.	90	2 5 0	99 2 0	"
COUNTY OF GORDON.				
E. H. Lane	520	13 0 0	624 2 0	192 0 0
F. Lord	2,000	50 0 0	2,003 0 0	673 0 0
Messrs. McCullum	1,000	25 0 0	1,352 2 0	1,352 2 0

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BENJAMIN WALLACE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE ON
BANDO STATION.**

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 February, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 14th November, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) The date of application by Benjamin Wallace to select at Gunnedah
“(under the 13th clause of the Lands Act) 100 acres of land on the
“Messrs. J. F. and H. White’s Bando Station, together with copies of all
“correspondence by any person on his behalf relating to his conditional
“purchase, and copies of minutes, memorandums, letters, &c., from the
“Minister for Lands, or any official of the Lands Department, in reference
“to said conditional purchase of B. Wallace, and the claim made by Messrs.
“J. F. and H. White to purchase Wallace’s conditional purchase in virtue
“of improvements.

“(2.) Copies of all letters, correspondence, &c., by or from Messrs. J. F.
“and H. White, by their agents Wilson and Ranken, or any one on their
“behalf, to purchase B. Wallace’s conditional purchase in virtue of
“improvements, and the nature of such improvements, and the value
“placed on them by the Messrs. White, their employés or agents.

“(3.) Copies of all correspondence by Surveyor Goodwin, and his report
“or reports as to nature and value of all improvements on land selected by
“Wallace, and claimed by Messrs. White in virtue of improvements.

“(4.) Copies of all correspondence, minutes, &c., of whatever nature or
“kind, from any person in reference to Wallace’s conditional purchase
“claimed by the Messrs. White.”

(Mr. McElhone.)

NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	Application by Benjamin Wallace for the purchase of 100 acres of unimproved Crown Land, district of Gunnedah. 5 May, 1881.....	2
2.	Application by J. F. and H. White for the purchase of 160 acres of improved Crown Land in the District of Gunnedah, with minutes. 20 May, 1881.....	2
3.	Wilson and Ranken, agents for Messrs. White, to the Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 1 June, 1881.....	2
4.	Chief Commissioner to Benjamin Wallace. 1 June, 1881.....	3
5.	Same to Messrs. Wilson and Ranken, agents for Messrs. White. 1 June, 1881.....	3
6.	Wilson and Ranken, agents for Messrs. White, to the Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 23 December, 1881..	3
7.	Chief Commissioner to Messrs. Wilson and Ranken, agents for Messrs. White. 7 January, 1882.....	3
8.	Same to Benjamin Wallace. 7 January, 1882.....	3
9.	Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin to the Surveyor-General, with minutes and enclosure. 28 February, 1882.....	4
10.	Wilson and Ranken, agents for Messrs. White, to the Secretary for Lands. 5 May, 1882.....	4
11.	Farnell and Martin, agents for Benjamin Wallace, to the Chief Commissioner, with enclosure. 19 May, 1882...	4
12.	Memorandum by the Surveyor-General, with minutes. 28 May, 1882.....	5
13.	Under-Secretary for Lands to Messrs. J. F. and H. White. 28 June, 1882.....	5
14.	Same to the Crown Lands Agent, Gunnedah. 28 June, 1882.....	5
15.	Wilson and Ranken, agents for Messrs. White, to the Secretary for Lands, with minutes. 12 July, 1882.....	5
16.	Chief Commissioner to Messrs. Farnell and Martin, agents for B. Wallace. 12 July, 1882.....	6
17.	Memorandum by the Surveyor, with reply from Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin. 26 July, 1882.....	6
18.	The Surveyor-General to Licensed Surveyor Goodwin, with minute. 9 September, 1882.....	6
19.	Licensed Surveyor Goodwin to the Surveyor-General, with minute and enclosure. 2 October, 1882.....	7
20.	The Surveyor-General to Licensed Surveyor Davidson, with enclosure. 27 December, 1882.....	7
21.	Same to Licensed Surveyor Anderson, with enclosure. 27 December, 1882.....	7

BENJAMIN WALLACE'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE ON BANDO STATION.

No. 1.

Application by B. Wallace.

D.

[Alienation Act, section 13.]

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.

District of Gunnedah.

No. 75 of 1881.

Application by Benjamin Wallace for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 100 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £25, this 5th day of May, 1881, at 2 o'clock,—

A. P. D. HAMILTON,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Gunnedah.

Sir,

5 May, 1881.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 100 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £25, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

BENJAMIN WALLACE,

Tamba Springs.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Gunnedah.

Description.

County of Pottinger, parish of Bingle, 100 acres, to be bounded on the north by portion 36, and on the west by No. 18.

No. 2.

Application by J. F. and H. White.

A.

Application for the purchase of improved Crown Land.

Received by me, this 20th day of May, 1881,—

A. P. D. HAMILTON,

Crown Lands Agent at Gunnedah.

Sir,

Gunnedah, 18 May, 1881.

Having effected the following improvements, which are now my property, and which I value at the amounts set opposite thereto respectively:—

	£	s.	d.
Fencing	122	0	0
Sapping	42	0	0
Clearing undergrowth	20	0	0
	£184	0	0

I have the honor to apply that I may be permitted to purchase, without competition, under the 2nd clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, the Crown Lands on which they stand.

The land applied for is situated on Bando Run, and is held by me as pastoral.

I have, &c.,

J. F. & H. WHITE,

(Per J. W. JONES, their Agent).

The Crown Lands Agent, Gunnedah.

Description of land.

County of Pottinger, parish of Bingle, 160 acres, on the road from Boggabri to Coolah, and adjoining portions 8, 18, and 36, and water reserve No. 735.

This is the third application made for the purchase, in virtue of improvements, of land in the run mentioned. The previous applications are numbered 6/7/1880.

A. P. D. HAMILTON,

Gunnedah Land Agent.

Minutes on No. 2.

This land herein described is identical with C.P. No. 81-75, B. Wallace, 5th May, 1881.—A. P. D. HAMILTON, Crown Lands Agent, B.C., 18th May, 1881.

Mr. Rutter,—To note the statement made by Land Agent.—H.H., 11th June, 1881.

[Urgent.] Miscellaneous Branch,—To note in the Application Book, &c., this conflict, and return to me.—F.W.R., 11th June, 1881. Protest noted. Mr. Rutter.—J.M.G., 24/6/81.

No. 3.

Messrs. Wilson & Ranken to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

227, George-street, Sydney, 1 June, 1881.

On behalf of Messrs. J. F. and H. C. White, lessees of the Bando Run, Liverpool Plains District, we beg respectfully to protest against the conditional purchase of 100 acres made at Gunnedah, on 5th ultimo, by Mr. B. Wallace, being the land bounded on the north by portion No. 36, and on the west by No. 18, parish of Bingle, county of Pottinger, as the said land is improved to the value of £184 10s., and the lessees have applied for the purchase of the land under the provisions of the 2nd clause, and request that the said selection be at once cancelled, and in the meantime Mr. B. Wallace warned not to erect improvements.

We have, &c.,

WILSON & RANKEN.

Minutes

3

Minutes on No. 3.

Urgent. Register and return to me.—W.B., for Chief Commissioner, 1/6/81. Should be warned at once; also inform Wilson & Ranken—then to Charting Branch.—W.B., 1/6/81. Selector warned and writers informed, 1st June, 1881. Charting Branch. Miscellaneous Branch.—To note conflict, quoting I.P. No. if possible and its state.—F.W.R., 27th June, 1881. Return,—Mr. M'Lean, can you identify the I.P. application in conflict with C.P.?—J.M'G., 29/6/81. Mr. M'Guinn,—The I.P. is 81-8 of Gunnedah, marked to Lands, 15/6/81.—A.J., *pro* H. HARE, 6th July, 1881. I.P. now herewith. Mr. Hare.—J. M'G., 13/7/81. Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin, for report as to the relative claims; and for measurement in satisfaction of one or other of the applications, should the facts appear clearly to warrant measurement for either.—CHARLES EDWARD FINCH (for Surveyor-General), 30th November, 1881. Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin. Replied to by letter 82-8, dated 28th February, 1882.—THOMAS H. H. GOODWIN.

No. 4.

The Chief Commissioner to B. Wallace.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 1 June, 1881.

It having been represented that the 100 acres of land conditionally purchased by you at Gunnedah on the 5th May, 1881, was improved at the date of selection, I am directed to inform you that any improvements which you may place upon the land in question are at your own risk, and that should it be found, after inquiry, that the improvements previously alluded to were of sufficient value to bar selection, it will be necessary to declare your selection void.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,
(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 5.

The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. Wilson & Ranken.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 1 June, 1881.

In reference to your letter of the 1st June, 1881, stating that the conditional purchase of 100 acres made by Benjamin Wallace, at Gunnedah, on the 5th May, 1881, contained improvements belonging to you, I am directed to apprise you that Mr. Benjamin Wallace has been cautioned that the land is stated to contain improvements of sufficient value to bar selection.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,
(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 6.

Messrs. Wilson & Ranken to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, 247, George-street, Sydney, 23 December, 1881.

On the 1st of June last, we, on behalf of Messrs. J. F. and H. C. White, lodged a protest against the conditional purchase of Mr. B. Wallace of 100 acres, made at Gunnedah on the 5th of May, as the land was improved to the value of £184 10s., but up to present time no action has been taken regarding it; and as Wallace has opened a wine shanty, which is a great nuisance, we, on behalf of Messrs. White, have particularly to request that you will be pleased to cause the said selection to be cancelled without further delay.

We have, &c.,

WILSON & RANKEN.

Minutes on No. 6.

Present state. Urgent.—A.O.M., 29/12/81. Application 81-75 is, with conditional selection 81-22,637, under reference to Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin, the 8th December, 81-186.—F.M.H., 30/12/81.

Has the selector, B. Wallace, been warned of this complaint? If not, he should be so. Inform of present state.—A.O.M., 30/12/81. Records, for papers.—E.B., 3/1/81.

No. 7.

The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. Wilson & Ranken.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 7 January, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 23rd December ultimo, relative to the conditional purchase noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that the case is now under reference to Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin for his report thereon, and also that the selector has received due notice not to make improvements until the result of an inquiry may be known.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM BLACKMAN,
(For the Chief Commissioner).

No. 8.

The Chief Commissioner to B. Wallace.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 7 January, 1882.

It having been represented that the 100 acres of land conditionally purchased by you at Gunnedah on the 5th May, 1881, was improved at the date of selection, I am directed to inform you that any improvements which you may place upon the land in question are at your own risk, and that should it be found, after inquiry, that the improvements previously alluded to were of sufficient value to bar selection, it will be necessary to declare your selection void.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,
(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 9.

No. 9.

Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Gunnedah, 28 February, 1882.

In compliance with your letter of instruction, No. 81-186, dated 30th November, I have the honor to report on the improvements on a portion of the Bando Run (parish Bingle, county Pottinger), claimed by Messrs. J. F. and H. C. White under the improvement clause, and also by Mr. B. Wallace, under the 13th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

The road from Tamba Springs to Bogabri was originally 1 chain wide, and the centre of it was marked when surveyed. I find Messrs. J. F. and H. White's fence 45 links west of this line, opposite the south-east corner of portion No. 36 (point A on tracing), and from this point it runs in a direct line to the stake on centre line, at the turn near the north-east corner of portion No. 17 (B on tracing), consequently the whole of the fencing is on the road, and I presume cannot be considered as an improvement on the land in dispute. This fence has been standing about six years, and I consider its original cost £80 per mile, and its present value £65 per mile. I may add that I had no chain with me to measure the distance from centre line to fence at point A on tracing, but I am almost certain I have exceeded the actual distance by stating it is 45 links.

The cost of sapping, in my opinion, could not have been more than £2, because the box-trees only are sapped; they are very scarce, and I don't think would average more than (3) three trees to the acre.

With the exception of (4) four acres adjoining the north boundary of portion No. 17, no undergrowth has been cleared away. This clearing is worth £2 per acre, but as it was done during November or December, 1881, I presume it cannot interfere with Mr. Wallace's claim.

From the appearance of the land in dispute I am convinced that, during the drought of 1876 or 1877, a number of myall-trees were cut down for the purpose of feeding sheep or cattle on the leaves, and perhaps this is what the Messrs. White call clearing undergrowth; but in my opinion nothing should be allowed for it, as all the stumps are still standing, and the tops and branches are scattered about on the ground, doing the land more harm than good.

Mr. B. Wallace resides on the land in dispute, and has made the improvements named hereafter—a house worth £100, a well worth £80, and a shed worth £10.

I am therefore bound to suggest that Mr. Wallace's claim be granted, and that Messrs. J. F. and H. White's be refused.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS H. H. GOODWIN.

P.S.—Date of inspection, 25 February, 1882.—T.H.H.G.

Minutes on No. 9.

To the Surveyor-General,—The improvements named by the Messrs. White not being on the land in question, it appears evident that they can have no claim to it.—A. DEWHURST, 18/3/82. Mr. Canty,—This conditional purchase 81/75 should be dealt with by you, as it is prior to the date of Pottinger work being taken over by Geographical Division No. 6.—P.B.J., *pro* T.F.C., 17/4/82. Mr. Canty,—The papers, &c., quoted in the margin submitted by you were retained for personal submission to the Deputy Surveyor-General. They are now acted on, and should go on in usual course for further action.—CHARLES E. FINCH, 28/5/82.

82-1,850 Sur.,
C.S.

No. 10.

Messrs. Wilson & Ranken to The Secretary for Lands.

Improvement purchase 81/8, 160 acres, J. F. and H. C. White. Conditional purchase 81/75, B. Wallace, 100 acres. Gunnedah, 82/1,850 Survey.

Sir,

247, George-street, Sydney, 5 May, 1882.

On behalf of Messrs. J. F. and H. C. White, we beg leave to request that the value of the improvements on the above improvement purchase may be determined by arbitration, and also that the position of the fence may be also determined, as Mr. White asserts that the fence is not erected on the 1-chain road, as stated by Mr. Surveyor Goodwin.

We have, &c.,

WILSON & RANKEN.

No. 11.

Messrs. Farnell & Martin to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

295, George-street, 19 May, 1882.

We beg to forward herewith a letter from Mr. B. Wallace, relative to his conditional purchase noted in the margin, and have the honor to request that you will cause any communications relative to the same to be addressed to us.

We have, &c.,

FARNELL & MARTIN,

Agents for Benjamin Wallace.

[Enclosure to No. 11.]

B. Wallace to Messrs. Farnell & Martin.

Gentlemen,

Bingle, May 5, 1882.

Being in difficulty about a portion of land that I selected twelve months ago, I am advised by Mr. William Bennett, formerly of Merigulah, to seek your influence in the matter. I will state all particulars, then you will know how to act. On the 6th of May last I selected 100 acres of land in the parish of Bingle, on Bando Run, about a mile from the head station. On the 5th February last I received a letter from the Department of Lands, Sydney, stating that it had been represented that the land was improved at the date of selection, and that should it be found after inquiry that the improvements were of sufficient value to bar selection, it would be necessary to declare my selection void. When I received the letter alluded to I had improved the land to the extent of over £200; since then I have been idle, waiting for further information,

Gunnedah—
C.P. 81-75,
100 acres, 5th
May, 1881,
parish Bingle,
county
Pottinger.
B. Wallace.

information, but I have heard nothing whatever in reference to it. Mr. Goodwin, the surveyor, came and inspected the land about a month after I received the notice, so to give you an idea how things stand, ask for Mr. Goodwin's report on my portion of land. The improvements that the lessee claims are of little or no value; there is a fence on the road enclosing my portion, which is a detriment to me. Am I justified by pulling it down, or can I compel the lessee to remove it?

I hope you will soon be able to send me a favourable report, as I am a poor man and it is putting me to great inconvenience, having to wait so long for the land to be decided. Awaiting your reply, also state your terms.

I am, &c.,
BENJAMIN WALLACE.

No. 12.

Memo. by Surveyor-General.

On the 5th May, 1881, Benjamin Wallace applied under the 13th section for 100 acres of land situated in the parish of Bingle, county of Pottinger, and on the 18th May, Messrs. White applied for 160 acres of land including that embraced by Wallace's description, in virtue of improvements, which the lessee stated to be worth £184. These applications having been referred to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin for report upon the relative claims, that officer states as follows:—That the fencing valued by Messrs. White at £122 is upon the road from Tamba to Bogabri, and cannot be considered as an improvement upon the land in question; that this fence has been standing about six years, and its present value is £65 per mile. The cost of sapping, valued by Messrs. White at £42, could not have been more than £2, because the box-trees only are sapped, and they would not average more than three (3) trees to the acre. The cost of clearing the undergrowth, which the lessees valued at £20, amounts to about £8, viz., 4 acres at £2 per acre, and this clearing was effected after Wallace's application. Mr. B. Wallace resides on the land in dispute, and has erected improvements to the value of £190, viz., house, £100; well, £80; and shed, £10. It is submitted that improvement purchase 81/8 of 20th May, be refused, and measurement made in satisfaction of conditional purchase 81/75 of 5th May, unless the fact that the depth available is less than 60 chains be considered a ground for cancellation.

82-1,850,
Conditional
Sales Survey.
C.P. 81-75,
Gunnedah.
I.P. 81-8,
Gunnedah.

CHARLES E. FINCH,
For Surveyor-General, 28/5/82.

The Under Secretary for Lands.

Minutes on No. 12.

Submitted that the improvement purchase application be refused, and lessees informed that they can appeal to appraisalment if they desire.—J.M.G., 10/6/82. F.H.W., 12/6/82. Recommended.—C.O., 20/6/82. Approved.—JOHN R., 23/6/82. Messrs. Farnell & Martin should be informed of the recent action taken on the application in right of improvements conflicting with the conditional purchase 82/3,914, correspondence. Papers then to Charting Branch.—C.N., 5/7/82. Charting Branch,—Mr. Licensed-Surveyor T. H. H. Goodwin, for measurement of conditional purchase 81/75, in accordance with Minister's decision of 23rd June, 1882, hereon on form F this day. This may await receipt of survey.—M. CANTY, 26/7/82. Replied to by letter No. 82/105, dated 2nd October, 1882.—T. GOODWIN.

No. 13.

The Under-Secretary for Lands to Messrs. J. F. and H. White.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 28 June, 1882.

With reference to your application of the 18th May, 1881, to purchase, in virtue of improvements, the portion of land specified in the margin hereof, I am directed to inform you that your application cannot be complied with, as by report received from Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin it appears that the fencing valued by you at £122 is upon the road from Tamba to Bogabri, and cannot therefore be considered as an improvement on the land in question; and further, that the whole of the improvements stated by you to be worth £184 are valued at £75 only. Upon payment of the fee of £6 6s. you can appeal to appraisalment if you so desire.

Portion —, con-
taining 160 acres,
parish of Bingle,
county of Pot-
tinger.

I have, &c.,

F. H. WILSON,
(For the Under-Secretary).

No. 14.

The Under-Secretary for Lands to The Crown Lands Agent, Gunnedah.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 28 June, 1882.

I am directed to state for your information that the application numbered 81-8, made by Messrs. J. F. and H. White, to purchase, under the second clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, portion , containing 160 acres, in the parish of Bingle, county of Pottinger, has been refused, as a portion of the improvements in virtue of which the application was made is upon the road from Tamba to Bogabri; and further, that the whole of the improvements stated by applicants to be worth £184 have been valued at £75 only.

I have, &c.,

F. H. WILSON,
(For the Under-Secretary).

No. 15.

Messrs. Wilson & Ranken to The Secretary for Lands.

82-8,504. Improvement purchase 81-8, Gunnedah.

Sir,

247, George-street, Sydney, 12 July, 1882.

As requested in the letter of the Under-Secretary, of date 28th June, 1882, addressed to Messrs. J. F. and H. C. White, we herewith forward the sum of £6 6s., to enable the question of the value of the improvements on the above improvement purchase to be determined by appraisalment.

We have, &c.,

WILSON & RANKEN.

Minutes

Minutes on No. 15.

The sum of £6 6s. above referred to has been credited this day.—G.E., B.C., 14/7/82. The Under-Secretary for Lands. Conditional Sales Branch, for papers.—J. McG., 20/7/82. No record.—V.C. Submitted. The papers are under reference to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin. The Survey Office should perhaps be asked to cause Mr. Goodwin to return them.—J. McG., 4/8/82. F.H.W., 5/8/82. Yes.—C.O., 8/8/82. Mr. Gall, 8/8/82. The papers referred to were probably forwarded from Conditional Purchase Branch to the surveyor; they were not sent from Improvement Purchase Branch.—A.G., 15/8/82. Mr. Canty.

Secretary and Cashier, for recall of instructions from Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin, as desired by the Under-Secretary, instructions No. 128 of 27 July, 1882, papers 82-8,504 Miscellaneous.—M. CANTY, for Surveyor-General, 17/8/82.

The papers have now been returned by the surveyor. The appraisal-fee has been paid. Suggested the Surveyor-General be asked to name a surveyor who is competent and in a position to act as appraiser, and supply a tracing showing land in question for appraiser's use.—J. McG., 14/12/82. F.H.W., 15/12/82.

Will the Surveyor-General oblige?—C.O., 16/12/82.

The districts held by Messrs. Licensed-Surveyors W. R. Davidson and W. Anderson adjoin Mr. Goodwin's, in which the land is situate, and the nearest point of each is about 20 miles distant. Each of the above surveyors may be asked, *per* Messrs. District-Surveyors Dalglish and Dewhurst respectively, enclosing lithograph, if he is in a position to undertake the appraisal, as Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin, who is in charge of the district, and has already acted once in the matter, is not eligible to do so again.—W. McL. ROBERT D. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), 20/12/82. Secretary and Cashier.

Mr. Canty,—A tracing is required of uncatalogued plan, Conditional Sales 82-7,795 Survey, for appraisal. As this case was submitted by you, I presume you have the plan. Miscellaneous 82-7,200 does not seem to have any connection with the case; should it not be separated?—A.G., 10/1/83.

Papers 82-7,200 Miscellaneous have now been disconnected as suggested. Mr. W. H. Maclean, for tracing for appraiser of plan Conditional Sales 82-7,795 Survey, Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin.—Jno. G.R. M. CANTY, 15/1/83.

No. 16.

The Chief Commissioner to Messrs. Farnell & Martin.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 12 July, 1882.

Gunnedah, conditional purchase No. 81-75, 100 acres, B. Wallace, 5 May, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 19th May last, enclosing letter from Mr. B. Wallace relative to his conditional purchase noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you that the improvement purchase of Messrs. White has been disallowed by the Minister for Lands, on the grounds that the fencing claimed by them is placed upon the road from Tamba to Bogabri, and therefore cannot be considered as an improvement upon the land in question, and the value of the improvements is not sufficient to bar selection.

Messrs. White have also been informed that they can appeal to appraisal if they desire.

Measurement will be made in satisfaction of C.P. 81-75, unless the fact that the depth available is less than 60 chains be considered a ground for cancellation.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,
(For the Chief Commissioner).

No. 17.

Memorandum and Reply.

Papers No. 82-1,850 Survey; 82-8,504 Miscellaneous C.P. Branch.

Charting Branch, Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 26 July, 1882.

Subject.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor T. H. H. Goodwin is requested at his early convenience to measure conditional purchase No. 81-75, Gunnedah, of 5 May, B. Wallace's 100 acres, as applied for, notwithstanding that the depth available is less than 60 chains, in accordance with Minister's decision on 82-8,504 Miscellaneous.—Jno. G.R.

Replied to by letter No. 82-105, dated 2nd October, 1882. T. GOODWIN.
C.P. 81-75.

M. CANTY,

pro Surveyor-General,
26/7/82.

No. 18.

The Surveyor-General to Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin.

[Urgent.]

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 9 September, 1882.

Memo.—Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin is requested to return to this office papers Miscellaneous No. 82-8,504, forwarded to him by my letter of the 31st July, 82-128, as they are specially required by the Under-Secretary for Lands.

JOHN F. LANDERS,

Present instruction No. 82-153 to be returned also.

(For the Surveyor-General).

Minute on No. 18.

The papers asked for are now in Mr. District-Surveyor Dewhurst's hands; they accompanied my letter No. 82-105.—THOMAS H. H. GOODWIN, 2/10/82.

No. 19.

Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin to The Surveyor-General.

No. 82/105.

Sir,

Gunnedah, 2 October, 1882.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of a portion of land containing 100 acres, numbered 95, in the parish of Bingle, county of Pottinger, applied for by Benjamin Wallace, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and surveyed in accordance with instructions dated the 26th July, No. 82-127 and instructions dated 26th July, No. 82-128.

Improvements—house worth £100 ; well, £80 ; shed, £10. The fencing on the road is worth £65 per mile, and was erected by the owners of the Bando Run. The applicant is resident.

The land consists of rich black soil, suitable only for pastoral purposes, and is timbered with myall.

I respectfully beg to draw your attention to the statement made by Mr. Henry White, in his agent's letter, dated 5th May, 1882 (Miscellaneous 82-7,163), and also to the diagram on plan showing fence from actual survey. This diagram shows clearly that the fence is wholly situated on the 1-chain road, and also that Mr. White's statement is utterly unreliable, and made apparently with a view of getting the case more complicated. May I ask that a staff officer be sent to prove the accuracy of the diagram. Instrument used, theodolite. Survey completed 21st August, 1882.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS H. H. GOODWIN,
Licensed Surveyor.

No. 82-127 & 128, July 26th, and plan herewith.—T.H.H.G.

P.S.—By the new regulations I observe the bearings to the corner trees should be reduced ; it has not been done on this plan, but as it was drawn before I received the regulations I trust it will be accepted.—T.G.

Minute on No. 19.

To the Surveyor-General,—I consider Mr. Goodwin's report perfectly reliable, and that the position of the improvements does not want authenticity from a staff surveyor.—A. DEWHURST, 14/10/82.

No. 20.

The Surveyor-General to Licensed-Surveyor Davidson.

Sir,

27 December, 1882.

I have to request that you will be good enough to inform me if you are in a position to undertake the appraisalment of the improvements on E. Vickery's improvement purchase 81-23, in the parish of Bingle, county of Pottinger, as Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin, who is in charge of the district, and has already acted once in the matter, is not eligible to do so again. A lithograph showing the position of the land in question is forwarded herewith for your information.

I have, &c.,

R. D. FITZGERALD,
(For the Surveyor-General).

No. 21.

The Surveyor-General to Licensed-Surveyor Anderson.

Sir,

27 December, 1882.

I have to request that you will be good enough to inform me if you are in a position to undertake the appraisalment of the improvements on E. Vickery's improvement purchase 81-23, in the parish of Bingle, county of Pottinger, as Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Goodwin, who is in charge of the district, and has already acted once in the matter, is not eligible to do so again. A lithograph showing the position of the land in question is forwarded herewith for your information. Same enclosure] as No. 20.

I am, &c.,

R. D. FITZGERALD,
(For the Surveyor-General).

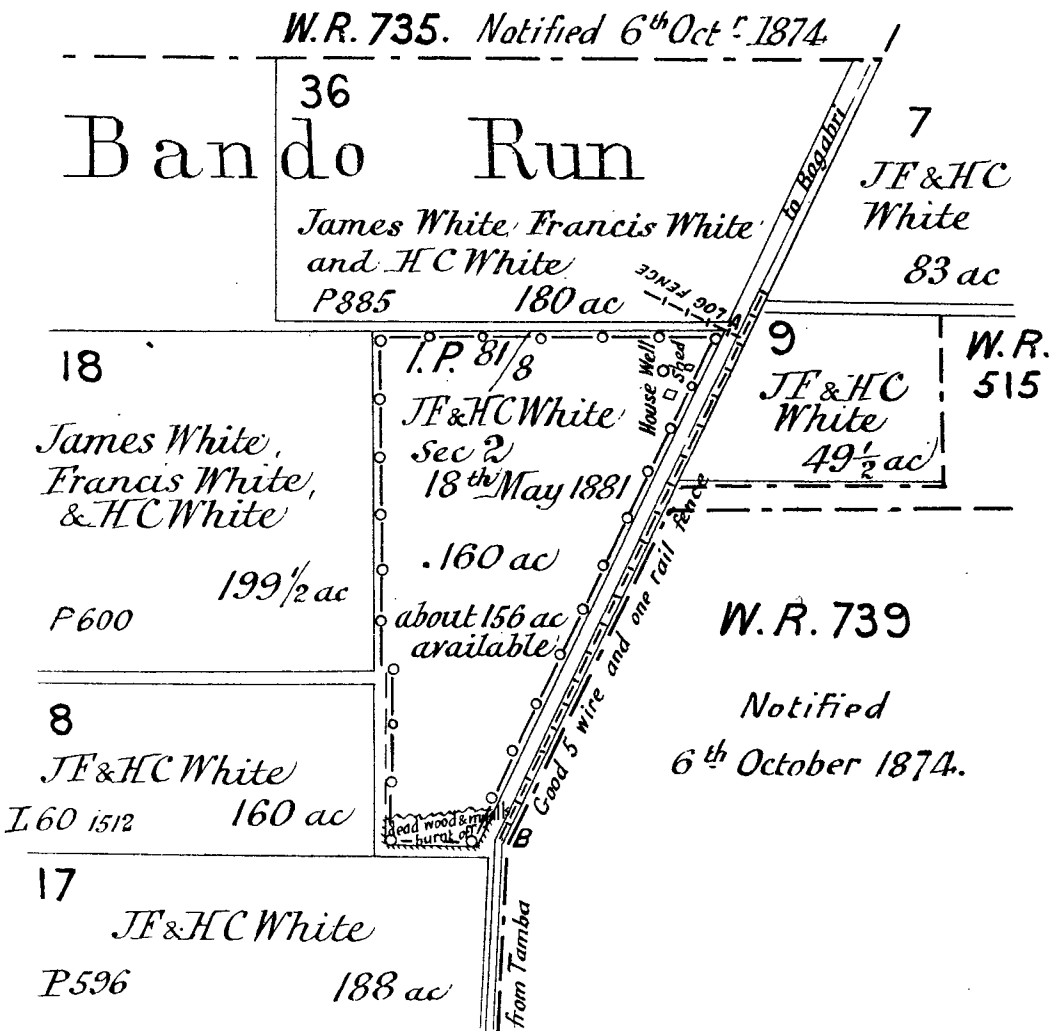
[Four sketches.]

Enclosure to N^o 9

Copy of Sketch with C.B. Memo 83-36.

Scale 20 chains to one inch

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE.
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



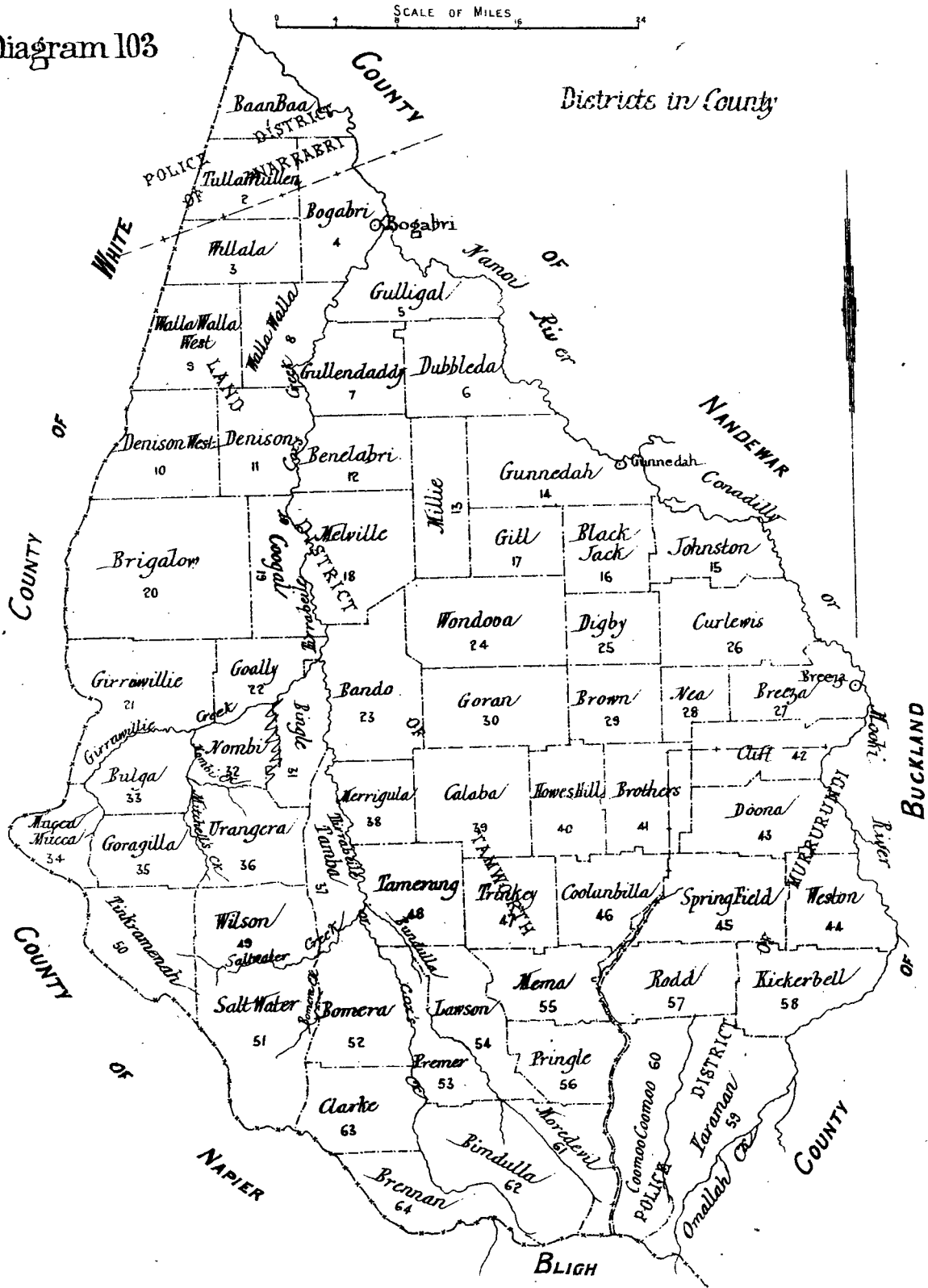
NOTE. The boundaries of portion shewn by red lines on original are upon this diagram shewn thus — o — o — o — o — o —

Drawn by Jno Richardson
Exam^d by S. A. D.

(Sig. 133—)

COUNTY OF POTTINGER

Diagram 103



1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND SALES DURING 1880, 1881, AND 1882.
(PARTICULARS OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 February, 1883.

RETURN of Sums realized by every species of Land Sale during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882, in answer to Question of Mr. D. Buchanan, M.P., of date 14 February, 1883:—

	1880.		1881.		1882.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Auction Sales	437,964	0 8	566,404	6 1	707,594	2 1
Improved Purchases, &c....	245,094	9 8	494,262	9 10	179,949	1 11
Selections after Auction ...	42,495	8 8	351,885	7 11	417,715	0 5
Provisional Pre-emptive Rights ...	5,798	10 0	2,907	11 6	1,041	8 4
Deposits on Conditional Purchases ...	290,587	5 1	592,965	16 1	621,617	1 11
Instalments on do. ...	113,534	18 8	129,546	17 1	129,921	0 7
Balances on do. ...	41,911	6 10	92,009	1 9	109,676	12 5
Totals	£ 1,177,385	19 7	2,229,981	10 3	2,167,514	7 8

Treasury,
14th February, 1883.

JAMES PEARSON,
Accountant.

1883.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
REVENUE FROM LAND SALES.

(AND COST OF COLLECTION, FROM 1862 TO 1882 INCLUSIVE.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 February, 1883.

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 5, Votes No. 19, Wednesday, 21 February, 1883.]

RETURN showing the Actual Revenue received for Land alienated under the Land Law of 1861 and Amended Acts, also the approximate Cost incurred in and the approximate net Proceeds of such Alienation, from the year 1862 to the year 1882 inclusive.

Actual Revenue after allowing for Refunds made.		Approximate Cost of Alienation.		Approximate Net Proceeds.
Head of Revenue.	Amount.	Head of Service.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
SALES—		SECRETARY FOR LANDS—		
Sales by Auction	9,930,205 3 10	Department of Lands, Head Office, including Conditional Land Sales Branch	469,103 16 6	
Selections after Auction	1,821,964 0 7	Survey of Lands	2,997,518 1 4	
Provisional Pre-emptive Rights	51,421 9 7	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	260,842 10 0	
Improved Purchases	1,445,152 4 6	Occupation of Lands	331,544 13 5	
Deposits, Conditional Purchases	4,434,603 3 6	Miscellaneous Services.....	41,272 11 3	
Instalments, Con. Purchases	501,986 7 2			
Balances	752,523 5 0			
Interest on Land conditionally purchased	1,686,939 10 11			
PASTORAL OCCUPATION—				
Rents of Annual Leases, Runs, &c.	4,867,042 9 6			
Miscellaneous Receipts	315,521 8 3			
	£ 25,807,359 2 10		£ 4,100,281 12 6	
				£ 21,707,077 10 4

Department of Lands,
 Sydney, 21 February, 1883.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**CLAIM OF J. SMITH AND P. BYRNES TO LAND AT
REED'S STATION.**

(CORRESPONDENCE, SURVEYS, MAPS, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 March, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 14th February, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all documents, correspondence, surveys and re-surveys, maps, and other papers, &c., respecting the land now in dispute between John Smith and Patrick Byrnes, at the Reed's Station, near Molong, County of Ashburnham, and for which the sum of £120 appears on the present Estimates as compensation.”

(*Dr. Ross.*)

SCHEDULE.

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2. Do. by Patrick Byrnes to purchase 167 acres at Molong, with minute. 4 March, 1875	3
3. Messrs. John and Patrick Byrnes to the Minister for Lands, with minutes and enclosure	3
4. Under-Secretary for Lands to Messrs. J. and P. Byrnes. 21 June, 1875	4
5. Licensed-Surveyor Millington to the Surveyor-General, with enclosure. 4 February, 1877	4
6. Do. do. to the same, with enclosure. 4 February, 1877	4
7. Application by Thomas Ogden for the conditional purchase of 640 acres of land at Molong, with minutes. 17 May, 1877	4
8. Licensed-Surveyor Millington to the Surveyor-General, with enclosures. 1 September, 1877	5
9. Declaration of conditional purchaser, with minutes. 25 March, 1878	5
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19. Memo. by Mr. Surveyor Conolly, with minutes. 1 January, 1880	9
20. Surveyor Conolly to the Surveyor-General, with minutes and enclosure. 14 January, 1880	9
21. Memo. by Mr. W. H. Higgs, with minute. 6 May, 1880	9
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25 Mr John Smith to the Surveyor General 8 October, 1880	10
26 Memo by Mr Crew, with minutes 15 October, 1880	11
27 Do by Mr W Houston, with minutes and enclosure 31 December, 1880	11
28 Surveyor Arthur Sharp to the Surveyor General, with enclosure 23 February, 1881	12
29 Minute by the Surveyor General, with minutes and enclosure 2 April, 1881	12
30 Chief Commissioner to Mr John Smith 13 April, 1881	13
31 Same to Mr Patrick Byrnes 13 April, 1881	13
32 Mr Patrick Byrnes to the Minister for Lands, with minutes and enclosure 25 July, 1881	13
33 Licensed Surveyor Thurburn to the Surveyor General, with minutes and enclosures 17 September, 1881	14
34 Same to the same, with minutes and enclosures 17 September, 1881	14
35 Same to the same, with minutes and enclosures 17 September, 1881	15
36 Memo by Mr W Houston, with minutes 4 January, 1882	15
37 Telegram from the Surveyor General to Mr Surveyor Thurburn 4 January, 1882	16
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39 Surveyor General to District Surveyor Fisher, with minutes 6 January, 1882	16
40 Same to the same, with minutes 12 January, 1882	16
41 Memo by Mr District Surveyor Fisher 24 January, 1882	16
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43 Telegram from Surveyor General to District Surveyor Fisher 7 February, 1882	17
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45 Surveyor General to the Chief Commissioner, with minute 10 February, 1882	17
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47 Memo by Mr A C S Rose 9 March, 1882	18
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50 Mr John Smith to the Under Secretary for Lands 1 April, 1882	19
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56 John Smith to the Under Secretary for Lands 24 May, 1882	20
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58 John Smith to the Minister for Lands, with minutes 8 June, 1882	21
59 Chief Commissioner to Mr Patrick Byrnes 15 June, 1882	21
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61 John Smith to the Chief Commissioner, with minutes 17 June, 1882	22
62 Dr Ross, M P, to the Minister for Lands, with minutes 19 July, 1882	22
63 Chief Commissioner to Inspector Street, with enclosure 6 December, 1882	23
64 Inspector Street to the Chief Commissioner, with minutes 19 January, 1883	23

CROWN LANDS.

No. 1.

Application by J. Byrnes.

Land Agent's No. 46 of 1875. B. [Alienation Act, section 13.]
 Application by John Byrnes for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 160 acres unimproved
 Crown Land, under section 13 of the Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Received by me, with a deposit of £40, this 25th day of February, 1875, at 1 o'clock.

THOMAS FINCH,

Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

25 February, 1875.

Sir,

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 160 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £40, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply, and on which it is my intention to reside.

I am, &c.,

Witness to mark,—

THOMAS FINCH.

his
 JOHN × BYRNES,
 mark

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

Orange.

Description.

County of Ashburnham, parish unnamed, 160 acres, on the west side of the Molong and Boree Road, being a measured portion No. 19, adjoining reserve at the Reed's Station.

Minute on No. 1.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Tarves, for report on residence.—S.S.P. (for Surveyor-General) 14/6/75.

No. 2.

Application by P. Byrnes.

Land Agent's No. 56 of 1875. B.
 Application by Patrick Byrnes for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 167 acres unimproved
 Crown Land, under section 13 of the Lands Alienation Act of 1881.

Received by me, with a deposit of £41 15s., this 4th day of March, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock.

THOMAS FINCH,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

4 March, 1875.

Sir,

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 167 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £41 15s., being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply, and on which it is my intention to reside.

I am, &c.,

Witness to mark,—

THOS. FINCH.

his
 JOHN × BYRNES,
 mark

Agent for Patrick Byrnes, Orange.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

Description.

County of Ashburnham, parish unnamed, 167 acres, on the west side of the Molong and Boree Road, being a measured portion adjoining the southern boundary of J. Byrnes' conditional purchase of 160 acres.

Minute on No. 2.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Tarves for report on residence.—S.S.P. (for Surveyor-General) 14 June, 1875.

No. 3.

Messrs. J. and P. Byrnes to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

On the 25th February and 4th March, 1875, myself and brother selected two portions, viz., parish unnamed, near Molong, county of Ashburnham, portion No. 19, selected by John Byrnes, area 160 acres, and No. 20, selected by Patrick Byrnes, area 167 acres. The adjacent portions Nos. 18 and 57 have since been taken up by Mr. John Smith by selection after auction sale, and none of the boundaries are marked, so that none of us can find out our true boundaries, the land having we are informed been surveyed over twenty years. We would therefore respectfully ask you to have the boundaries of our farms marked for us by the local surveyor, as we are poor men and cannot afford to pay a surveyor to perform work which is usually done for other selectors.

We have, &c.,

JOHN BYRNES.
 PATRICK BYRNES.

Minutes on No. 3.

Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher may cause the remeasurement to be made if he considers the statements are strictly in accordance with facts.—P.F.A. Under-Secretary for Lands in the first place for information of applicants.—P.F.A., 10/6/75. Mr. Fisher.—P.F.A., B.C., 29/6/75.

Transferred to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Tarves for re-survey, as it appears unreasonable to sell applicants' land, the boundaries of which are not properly marked.—E. FISHER, District Surveyor, B.C., 2/7/75. Transferred to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington.—E. FISHER, District Surveyor, B.C., 13/11/76.

No. 4.

No. 4.

The Under-Secretary for Lands to Messrs. J. and P. Byrnes.

Gentlemen,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 21 June, 1875.

See No. 3.

With reference to your letter without date, requesting that the boundaries of two portions of land conditionally purchased by you respectively may be re-marked by the local surveyor, I am directed to inform you that instructions have been issued to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher to carry out the survey asked for, provided the facts be as stated.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

No. 5.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Camp, Boree Nyrang, 4 February, 1877.

Plan herewith.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of a portion of land containing 160 acres, numbered 19, in the parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham, applied for by John Byrnes under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, surveyed in accordance with instructions dated 29th June, 1875 (*vide* No.).

The applicant is resident, and has erected a slab hut, and subsequently a corrugated iron one, which I value at £45. He has also a paddock of about 13 acres, fenced and in cultivation. The old boundary-lines of this and the adjoining portion No. 20 I found it absolutely impossible to identify. I discovered indeed two old marked corner-trees, but they did not agree within 6 or 7 chains, nor are any line trees at all to be found. I therefore determined the boundaries by the bends and confluence of the creeks.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND F. MILLINGTON,

Licensed Surveyor.

No. 6.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Camp, Boree Nyrang, 4 February, 1877.

Plan herewith.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of a portion of land containing 167 acres, numbered 20, in the parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham, applied for by Patrick Byrnes under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, surveyed in accordance with instructions dated 29th June, 1875.

The applicant resides on the selection, and has a good hut worth £25, with good stock-yards and cultivation paddocks well fenced, and containing about 33 acres in good cultivation.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD F. MILLINGTON,

Licensed Surveyor.

No. 7.

Application by Thomas Ogden.

D.

[Alienation Act, sections 13, 14, and 19.]

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.

District of Molong.

No. 185 of 1877.

Application by Thomas Ogden for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 640 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £160, this 17th day of May, 1877, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN H. NISBETT,

Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

Sir,

17 May, 1877.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 640 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £160, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

THOMAS OGDEN,

Molong.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands, Molong.

Description.

County of Ashburnham, parish of Molong, 640 acres: Commencing on the west side of the road from Gamboola to Boree, at the south-east corner of J. Smith's 152 acres (No. 57), and bounded on the east by the said road southerly 1 mile; then by a line west about 1 mile; then north about 1 mile to the south boundary of portion No. 58; thence by that portion and J. Smith's portion No. 57, easterly, to point of commencement.

Minutes on No. 7.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Conolly to measure, if unobjectionable.—W.A.T., for Surveyor-General, 8 June, 1877. B.C., 9/6/77. Received, 16/6/77. This land has been surveyed by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington whilst engaged in vicinity.—T. W. CONOLLY, L.S., 3 October, 1877.

No. 8.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Camp, Boree Nyrang, 1 September, 1877.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land containing 640 acres, numbered 177, in the parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham, applied for by Thomas Ogden under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and surveyed in anticipation of instructions. Plan herewith.

Date of application, Molong, 17 May, 1877, No. 185 conditional purchase. There were neither residence nor improvement upon the portion at the date of my survey.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD F. MILLINGTON.

Licensed Surveyor.

[Enclosure B. to No. 8.]

C.P. 77-185. E. Lot.

Description.

640 acres, county of Ashburnham, parish of Molong, portion 177: Commencing at a point distant about 1 chain southerly from the south-eastern corner of portion 57 of 153 acres, and bounded thence on the north by a road 1 chain wide bearing west 1 degree 30 minutes north 79 chains and 18 links; on the west by a line bearing south 81 chains and 28 links; on the south by a line bearing east 79 chains and 87 links; and on the east by a line and a road 1 chain wide, in all bearing north 65 chains; and thence by that road bearing west 87 degrees 7 minutes north 14 chains and 20 links to the point of commencement.

No. 9.

Declaration of Conditional Purchaser.

Declaration of Conditional Purchaser under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

E.

I, JOHN BYRNES, of Orange, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements consisting of building, fencing, and clearing, and to the value of £160, have been made on such land; and I declare further that the said land has been the *bona fide* residence continuously of myself from the period of selection and first occupation to the present date (and that no alienation of the land has been made by me). And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

The deponent having heard the contents read and appearing to me to understand the same.—J.H.N.

Taken and declared at Molong, this 25th }
day of March, 1878, before me,— }

J. H. NISBETT,

A Commissioner for Affidavits.

his
JOHN × BYRNE.
mark.

Description.

County of Ashburnham, parish of Molong, 160 acres, at Molong and Boree Road, being conditional purchase No. 46 of 1875, in the district of Molong, made on the 25th February, 1875.

Minutes on No. 9.

Interest credited at Treasury, 27th May, 1878, £5 ls. 11d.—W.H.B. Approved.—J.H., 14/6/80.

No. 10.

Declaration of Conditional Purchase.

Declaration of Conditional Purchaser under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

E.

I, PATRICK BYRNES, of Orange, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements consisting of building, fencing, and clearing, and to the value of £167, have been made on such land; and I declare further that the said land has been the *bona fide* residence continuously of myself, from the period of selection and first occupation to the present date (and that no alienation of the land has been made by me). And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

The deponent having heard the contents read and appearing to me to understand the same.—J.H.N.

Taken and declared at Molong, this twenty-fifth }
day of March, 1878, before me,— }

J. H. NISBETT,

A Commissioner for Affidavits.

his
PATRICK × BYRNE.
mark.

Description.

County of Ashburnham, parish of Molong, 167 acres, at Boree and Molong Roads, being conditional purchase No. 56 of 1875, in the district of Molong, made on the 4th March, 1875.

Minutes on No. 10.

Interest credited at Treasury 27th May, 1878, £5 3s. 11d.—W.H.B. Approved.—J.H., 6/8/80.

No. 11.

No. 11.

Notification of Alienation of Conditional Purchase.

K. [Alienation Act, sections 13, 14, 19, 21, and 22.]
 Notification of alienation of conditional purchase by John Byrnes, in the district of Molong.
 I HEREBY notify to you, as the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands for the District of Molong, that I have (after a residence thereon of at least twelve months) this day alienated to Patrick Byrnes, of Orange, the 160 acres of land, situated in the county of Ashburnham, parish of _____, which I selected at Molong, as a conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, on the 25th February, 1875.

Dated at Molong, this 16th January, 1879.
 To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Molong.
 I have duly registered the above notification of alienation in the records of this office.

JOHN x BYRNES, of Orange.
 mark
 Witness to mark—J. H. NISBETT.
 J. H. NISBETT,
 Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands.

District of Molong, Land Office, Molong, 16th January, 1879.

No. 12.

Notification of Alienation of Conditional Purchase.

K. [Alienation Act, sections 13, 14, 19, 21, and 22.]
 Notification of alienation of conditional purchase by Thomas Ogden, in the district of Molong.
 I HEREBY notify to you, as the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands for the district of Molong, that I have (after a residence thereon at least twelve months) this day alienated to John Byrnes, of Molong, the 640 acres of land, situated in the county of Ashburnham, parish of Molong, which I selected at Molong, as a conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, on the 17th May, 1877.

Dated at Molong, this 22nd January, 1879.
 To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Molong.
 I have duly registered the above notification of alienation in the records of this office.

THOMAS OGDEN,
 of Molong.
 J. H. NISBETT,
 Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands.

District of Molong, Land Office, Molong, 22nd January, 1879.

No. 12B.

Extract from Report by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Conolly to The Surveyor-General.
 Molong, 30 January, 1879.

* * * * *
 MR. LICENSED-SURVEYOR MILLINGTON shows portion 177 as being divided from portion 7 by a 1-chain road. That is incorrect. I have found after considerable difficulty the south boundary of portions 58, 57, 56, 65, 54, marked upon the ground. The plan of my survey of portions 191, 192, parish of Molong, shows the positions of 58, 57 relatively, with portion 177.

In Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher's remarks upon the survey of portion 177, he states that Mr. Millington should have adopted Mr. John Smith's fence as the east boundary of the road leading to Molong. Mr. Millington's plan shows the fence only 1-chain east of the east boundary of his measurement of portion 177, which is incorrect. The applicant, T. Ogden has requested me to state that he applied to have his land adjoining portion 57, and that he objects to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington's survey.

As it appears to me that it will be necessary to re-survey portion 177, I have made my survey of portion 186, in view of such alteration.

I have, &c.,
 T. W. CONOLLY.

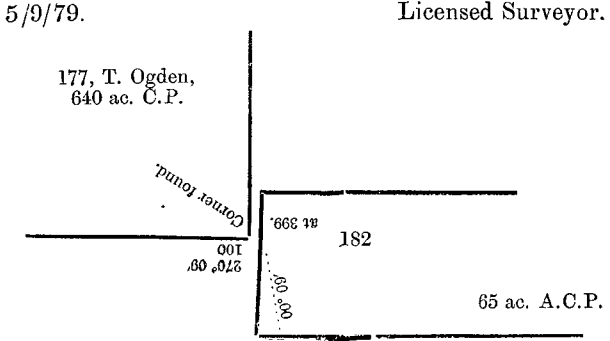
No. 13.

Report of Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Conolly to The Surveyor-General.
 Charting Branch.

MEMORANDUM of subjects requiring explanation or completion in connection with the survey and plan of three portions, Nos. 152, 153, 182, parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham, transmitted by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Conolly, letter No. 78-13, of 10 June, 1878, and on which Mr. T. W. Conolly's early report in explanation is requested.

Subject.
 Mr. Conolly is requested to furnish a connection from the north-west corner of portion No. 182 to the south-east corner of portion No. 177 (Thomas Ogden's conditional purchase, 640 acres), in accordance with Schedule C of the addenda to Surveyor's instructions.—P.F.A., 6/6/79.

Report.
 Connection required is supplied below.
 T. W. CONOLLY,
 Licensed Surveyor.



No. 14.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Conolly to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher.

IN my letters of 25 November, 1878, and of 30 January, 1879, I drew the Surveyor-General's attention to an error made by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington in the survey of portion No. 177, T. Ogden, 640 acres, parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham. Mr. Millington shows portion No. 177 as separated by a road 100 feet wide from portion 57. Ogden's land is applied for to join portion 57.

It will be seen from the sketch herewith that I have found the old boundaries of portions 57 and 58, and that Mr. Millington's survey is incorrect and contrary to application.

In my former letters referred to above, I informed the Surveyor-General that T. Ogden had personally requested me to have his land measured as applied for. I am now engaged completing the subdivision of land applied for by Mr. John Smith, adjoining portion 177, on south and west, and am desirous of knowing how to proceed—whether to re-survey portion 177, or to measure the land left vacant for auction upon Mr. Smith's application.

A re-survey of portion 177, to make it adjoin road along south boundary of portion 57, would not exclude any improvements effected by applicant.

If Mr. Fisher would kindly instruct me at his early convenience I should feel greatly obliged, as I am at a stand-still in the matter, awaiting further instructions. It is upwards of six months since the matter was reported, but no action has been taken.

T. W. CONOLLY,
15/8/79.

Minutes on No. 14.

Referred to the Surveyor-General, as Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington's plan of portion 177, in the parish of Molong, does not appear to have passed through this office. On the parish map the portion is shown as separated from portions Nos. 57 and 58 by a road 1 chain wide. I presume the portion should be re-surveyed, making the northern boundary of portion No. 177 the southern side of the road, 1 chain wide, separating it from portions 57 and 58.—E. FISHER, D.S., B.C., 21 August, 1879.

Mr. Houston.—F.W.R., Sept. 10, /79. Urgent.

By the written report of Licensed-Surveyor Conolly it is clear that T. Ogden's conditional purchase of 640 acres has not been measured in the position applied for, viz., adjoining John Smith's portions Nos. 57 and 58, although Licensed-Surveyor Millington's plan represented that it had. Ogden having expressed himself dissatisfied with the survey (see within), it is recommended that a re-survey be made, to include the vacant strip of land now existing between the north boundary of portion No. 177 and the south boundaries of portions Nos. 57 and 58, and that the cost of such re-survey be charged against Licensed-Surveyor Millington's account if funds be available.—R.D.F. (for Sur.-General), B.C., 12 Sept., /79.

Approved.—J.H., 24/9/79. Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Conolly, for re-survey, in accordance with decision hereon.—F.B.D. (*pro* Surveyor-General), 9 October, 1879. Replied to my letter of 14 January, 1880.—T. W. CONOLLY, L.S.

No. 15.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. T. Ogden.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 3 October, 1879.

Referring to the conditional purchase noted in the margin, I am directed by the Minister for Lands to apprise you that from a recent report from the Survey Department, it is found that this selection has not been measured in the position applied for, viz., adjoining John Smith's portions Nos. 57 and 58; and as it appears you have expressed yourself dissatisfied with such survey, a remeasurement will be made to include the vacant strip of land now existing between the north boundary of portion No. 177, and the south boundaries of portions Nos. 57 and 58.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

No. 16.

Report by Mr. Inspector Street.

REPORT by P. W. Street, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, respecting the selection of Patrick Byrnes, made at Molong on the 4th March, 1875, 13th clause.

Sir, Bathurst, 29 December, 1879.

I have the honor to report that I visited and inspected the above-described conditional purchase on the 15th of October last, and that I found the selector then resident upon his selection.

The land, which consists of portion 20, in the parish of Molong, and comprises 167 acres, is now occupied and used by the selector as a farm, and the selector, who follows the avocation of a farmer, had at the time of my visit made the improvements hereunder particularly described, the value of which I estimate at the sums respectively stated, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
Slab hut of three rooms, with roof of bark and iron	...	40	0 0
Kitchen of two rooms, with bark roof	...	20	0 0
56 acres cleared and cultivated, at £3	...	168	0 0
162 chains of log-fence, at 5s.	...	40	10 0
58½ chains of two-rail fence, at 20s...	...	58	10 0
		<u>£327</u>	<u>0 0</u>

From

From the appearance of the land and the circumstances stated in the following remarks, I am of opinion that the selector has been continuously resident upon the selection.

I have, &c.,

PHILIP W. STREET,

Inspector of Conditional Purchases.

The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands, Sydney.

Minute on No. 16.

Section 13 ; area, 167 acres ; improvements, £327 ; residence complete. For approval.—W.B.

No. 17.

Report by Mr. Inspector Street.

REPORT by P. W. Street, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, respecting the selection of John Byrnes, made at Molong, on the 25th February, 1875, 13th clause.

Sir,

Bathurst, 29 December, 1879.

I have the honor to report that I visited and inspected the above-described conditional purchase on the 15th October last, and that I found the selector then not resident upon this selection.

The land, which consists of portion 19, in the parish of Molong, and comprises 160 acres, is now occupied and used by Patrick Byrnes as a farm, and the selector, who follows the avocation of had at the time of my visit made the improvements hereunder particularly described, the value of which I estimate at the sums respectively stated, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Slab hut of two rooms, with iron roof	25	0	0
Slab shed, with bark roof	15	0	0
20 acres, cleared and cultivated, at £3	60	0	0
56 chains of log fence, at 7s. 6d.	21	0	0
85 chains of two-rail fence, at 20s.	85	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£206	0	0

From the appearance of the land and the circumstances stated in the following remarks, I am of opinion that the selector has been continuously resident upon the selection.

The hut bears traces of lengthened occupation, though there was no one living at it at the time of my visit. This selection has been transferred to Patrick Byrnes, a brother of the selector who is living on the adjoining land.

I have, &c.,

P. WOOD STREET,

Inspector of Conditional Purchases.

The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands, Sydney.

Minute on No. 17.

Section 13 ; area, 160 acres ; improvements, £206 ; residence complete as per remarks. For approval.—C.N., 10/6/80.

No. 18.

Report by Mr. Inspector Street.

REPORT by P. W. Street, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, respecting the selection of Thomas Ogden, made at Molong, on the 17th May, 1877, 13th clause.

Sir,

Bathurst, 29 December, 1879.

I have the honor to report that I visited and inspected the above-described conditional purchase on the 13th October last, and that I found the selector then not resident upon this selection.

The land, which consists of portion 177, in the parish of Molong, and comprises 640 acres, is now occupied and used by John Byrnes as a farm, and the selector, who follows the avocation of had at the time of my visit made the improvements hereunder particularly described, the value of which I estimate at the sums respectively stated, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Slab hut of three rooms, with iron roof	40	0	0
Large shed, thatched	30	0	0
Stable of sapling walls, thatched	10	0	0
55 acres, grubbed and cultivated, at £5	275	0	0
138 chains of log-fence, at 5s.	34	10	0
80 chains of fencing of 2 rails and 3 wires, at 25s.	100	0	0
Tank, 200 yards at 1s. 6d.	15	5	0
	<hr/>		
	£504	10	0

From the appearance of the land and the circumstances stated in the following remarks, I am of opinion that the selector has been continuously resident upon the selection.

John Byrnes, to whom this selection has been transferred, is residing upon and improving it.

I have, &c.,

P. W. STREET,

Inspector of Conditional Purchases.

The Chief Commissioner, Department of Lands, Sydney.

Minutes on No. 18.

Section 13; area, 640 acres; improvements, £504 10s., sufficient under the new Act; residence complete to date of inspection; for first report and declaration now overdue; declaration to be examined, and then for final report as to fulfilment of residence. Submitted for approval.—W.B.

No. 19.

Memo. by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Conolly.

1 January, 1880.

THE following are the marginal number, &c., *in re* re-survey of T. Ogden's 640 acres, parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham:—

Condl. Sales, 73/36,263, 22 August.
B.C., 79/119, 9 October.

T. W. CONOLLY.

Minutes on No. 19.

Mr. Conolly is requested to forward the plan of this re-survey at his earliest possible convenience.—W.H., *pro* S.G., 5/1/80. Received, 9/1/80. Replied 14/1/80, by my letter No. 80/1, transmitting plan.—T. W. CONOLLY. The Secretary and Cashier would perhaps push the case on to me as early as possible; Mr. Conolly's letter is No. 1/80, and the case is very urgently wanted.—W. HOUSTON, 16/1/80. Urgent. Mr. Baly, 16 Jan., /80. Mr. Chauncy,—This case is urgently required by Mr. Houston,—H.P.B., 23rd.

No. 20.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Conolly to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Molong, 14 January, 1880.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of re-survey of a portion of land containing 640 acres, numbered 177, in the parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham, applied for by Thomas Ogden, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and surveyed in accordance with instructions dated 9 October, 1879; date of survey, 18 December, 1879. Plan herewith.

The applicant was residing upon his conditional purchase, and had effected improvements thereon to the value of £490, consisting of huts, respectively worth £35 and £4; barn, £60; shed, £5; clearing, £200; fencing, £176; dam, £10.

This land was originally surveyed by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington.

I have, &c.,
T. W. CONOLLY.

Minutes on No. 20.

Look to the surcharge in Licensed-Surveyor Millington's account.—31/3/80. Surcharge has been made.—W.H.H. To await the Conditional Purchase Inspector's report.—W.H., 31 March, /80.

No. 21.

Memo. by Mr. W. H. Higgs.

Mr. Evans,

Sutton's Buildings, Robin Hood-lane.

Will you kindly inform me whether a surcharge has been made on portion 177, parish of Molong, of 640 acres, measured by Licensed-surveyor Millington?

W. H. HIGGS.

Minutes on No. 21.

Mr. Houston,—A surcharge of £10 for re-survey of above portion by Conolly was recovered from Licensed-Surveyor Millington last month.—T.E., 6 May, '80.

No. 22.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. P. Byrnes.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 3 August, 1880.

The Colonial Treasurer having forwarded to this Department the declaration made by John Byrnes, at Molong, on the 25th March, 1878, with reference to the conditional purchase described at foot hereof, and having reported that interest on the balance of purchase money has been received at the Treasury, I am now directed by the Minister for Lands to notify to you that he is satisfied, after due inquiry, that the conditions as to residence and improvement, prescribed by the 18th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, have been completed in respect of the said conditional purchase.

The deed of grant may be obtained at any time hereafter by payment of the balance of the purchase money with the interest, if any, then due; but should such payment be deferred interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum must be paid between the 1st January and 31st March in each year until the balance, inclusive of interest as prescribed by law, shall have been duly paid, otherwise the selection will be forfeited.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

Conditional purchase, No. 75-46; district, Molong; original applicant, John Byrnes; present holder, Patrick Byrnes; date, 25 February, 1875; area, 160 acres.

No. 23.

Declaration of Conditional Purchase.

E.

[Alienation Act.]

Declaration of conditional purchaser under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. I, JOHN BYRNES, of Molong, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements consisting of building, two tanks, fencing, and clearing, and to the value of £640, have been made on such land; and I declare further, that the said land has been the *bona fide* residence, continuously, of Thomas Ogden and myself from the period of selection and first occupation to the present date (and that no alienation of the land has been made by any of the abovenamed holders until after the residence thereon of such holder for a period of one whole year: And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

his
JOHN + BYRNES.
mark.

The deponent having heard the contents read over to him, appears to me to thoroughly understand the same.

Taken and declared at Molong, this 16th day }
of August, 1880, before me, — }
J. H. NISBETT,
A Commissioner for Affidavits.

Description:—

County of Ashburnham, parish of Molong, 640 acres, near Molong, being conditional purchase No. 185 of 1877, in the district of Molong, made on the 17th May, 1877.

Minutes on No. 23.

Instalment credited at Treasury, 23 August, 1880, £32.—W.B. Approved.—J.H., 25/2/81.

No. 24.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. P. Byrnes.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 6 September, 1880.

The Colonial Treasurer having forwarded to this Department the declaration made by you at Molong, on the 25th March, 1878, with reference to the conditional purchase described at foot hereof, and having reported that interest on the balance of purchase money has been received at the Treasury, I am now directed by the Minister for Lands to notify to you that he is satisfied, after due inquiry, that the conditions as to residence and improvement, prescribed by the 18th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, have been completed in respect of the said conditional purchase.

The deed of grant may be obtained at any time hereafter by payment of the balance of the purchase money, with the interest (if any) then due; but should such payment be deferred, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum must be paid between the 1st January and 31st March in each year until the balance, inclusive of interest, as prescribed by law, shall have been duly paid, otherwise the selection will be forfeited.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

Conditional purchase, No. 75-56; district, Molong; original applicant, Patrick Byrnes; present holder, Patrick Byrnes; date, 4th March, 1875; area, 167 acres.

No. 25.

Mr. J. Smith to The Surveyor-General.

Sir, Gamboola, Molong, 8 October, 1880.

I beg to state that I hold the deed of grant for 152 acres of land, portion 57, parish of Molong, dated 31st July, 1875. This portion is bounded on the north by Patrick Byrnes' conditional purchase measured by Licensed-Surveyor Millington, and substantial dividing-fences have been erected by Byrnes and myself jointly.

On the 17th of May, 1877, one Thomas Ogden, selected 640 acres adjoining the south boundary of my land, also measured by Surveyor Millington. On this line a fence was erected by Mr. Ogden and myself jointly, and on the 22nd January, 1879, Ogden transferred to John Byrnes, the present holder of the selection.

I have now to complain that Mr. Surveyor Conolly has marked a new east and west line for Ogden's transferee, Byrnes, taking in some 20 acres of my land, part of which had been partially cleared by me, and which partially cleared portion Byrnes has now enclosed on the authority (he tells me) of Mr. Conolly. Trusting you will afford me your protection in this matter,

I have, &c.,
JOHN SMITH.

No. 26.

Memo. by Mr. Crew.

Mr. Rutter,

Please supply conditional purchase number of portion 57, parish Molong, in order that I might note the enclosed letter against it.

A.B.C., 15/10/80.

Minutes on No. 26.

Mr. Houston.—F.W.R., 12/11/80. Portion 57, parish Molong, is not a conditional purchase, having been purchased at or after auction sale by John Smith.—J.B.D., *pro.* W. Houston, 27/11/80. Conditional Sales Branch. Auction Branch.—W.M. O., 29/11/80.

No. 27.

Memo. by Mr. W. Houston.

Claim by John Smith, in *re* portion No. 57, 52 acres, parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham. In February and March, 1875, John and Patrick Byrnes selected, severally, under the 13th clause, portions Nos. 19 and 20, in the parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham, and in May, 1875, they wrote to this office, asking a re-survey on the grounds that the marking of the portions selected by them had almost entirely disappeared, the surveys having been made in June, 1858.

The proposal to re-survey was approved of by the Surveyor-General and carried out by Licensed-Surveyor Millington, the then local surveyor, in June, 1877. Mr. Millington in his letter transmitting the plan of John Byrnes' conditional purchase, portion No. 19, says:—"The old boundary-lines of this and the adjoining portion No. 20, I find it absolutely impossible to identify; I discovered, indeed, two old marked corner trees, but they did not agree within 6 or 7 chains, nor are any line trees at all to be found, I therefore determined the boundaries by the bends and confluence of the creeks"; and on comparing his plan with that of Mr. Gordon's they appear to agree very closely. (See tracing enclosed.)

In May, 1877, one Thomas Ogden applied for 640 acres, described as "commencing at the south-east corner of John Smith's 152 acres, No. 57. Portion No. 57," had been selected after auction by John Smith in 1875, and the deeds duly issued.

Mr. Millington carried out the survey of this conditional purchase in June 1877, possibly adopting as his base his former re-surveys of portions Nos. 19 and 20, the conditional purchases of John and Patrick Byrnes.

Mr. Millington's plan represented T. Ogden's conditional purchase as separated only by a road 1 chain wide from the southern boundary of portion No. 57, the survey thus appearing to be in strict accordance with the terms of the description.

In August, 1879, Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Conolly, in carrying out the surveys of adjacent lands for auction sale and other purposes, discovered the old marked trees at the south-western corners of portions Nos. 57 and 58, and identified the marked line forming the south boundaries of these portions; this line is, however, about 6 chains north of the position represented on Mr. Millington's plan of Ogden's conditional purchase, and consequently a narrow strip of land, including, perhaps, 40 acres, was thus found to exist between the northern boundary of Ogden's conditional purchase and the southern boundary of John Smith's portions No. 57 and No. 58. Upon Licensed-Surveyor Conolly reporting this error, and also that Ogden desired the re-survey in accordance with his description the case was submitted to the Secretary for Lands who approved of the re-survey, which was accordingly made.

The case has now come forward again, in consequence of Mr. John Smith, the holder of portion No. 57 by the enclosed letter (*vide* No.), complaining that the re-survey of Ogden's conditional purchase embraces some 20 acres of land improved by him, and which he considers as forming a part of portion No. 57. There is, however, no room for the slightest doubt that the re-survey of Ogden's conditional purchase includes only land that the applicant is legally entitled to, and that Mr. Smith's claim to this strip cannot be entertained.

From the contents of this letter and representations made by him personally at this office it appears that Mr. Smith relies upon the surveys made by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington, in support of his claim, and states that the action taken in altering the original survey of Ogden's conditional purchase deprives him of a portion of the area of portion No. 57. Assuming that such is the case it is possible to account for the deficiency of area in two ways.

1st. By Mr. Millington having adopted as his base his re-survey of portions Nos. 19 and 20 (which may have been located too far south), and after chaining across portion No. 57, to give it the breadth per deed, set out from thence the southern boundary of that portion prior to his measurement of Ogden's conditional purchase without reference to the old marked line by Licensed-Surveyor Gordon, which was subsequently discovered by Licensed-Surveyor Conolly to be 6 chains farther north.

2nd. If Licensed-Surveyor Millington's re-survey of portions Nos. 19 and 20 be correct, and follows the old line (and as there is not the slightest reason to doubt the correctness of Licensed-Surveyor Conolly's re-survey of Ogden's conditional purchase), it is evident that there cannot be sufficient space between the northern boundary of portion No. 20, and the southern boundary of portion No. 57 to provide for three portions containing an aggregate area of 472 acres.

Probably before any definite recommendation can be agreed upon it would be desirable to have an investigation made on the ground for the purpose of establishing, if possible, the old lines of Licensed-Surveyor Gordon's survey, and testing the correctness of Mr. Millington's determination of those lines as regards the boundaries of portions Nos. 19 and 20, and also giving any other information which might be useful in arriving at a correct judgment of the case.

W. HOUSTON,
31/12/80.*Minutes on No. 27.*

Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher will be good enough to cause the necessary investigation to be made on the ground. Urgent.—P.F.A., B.C., 4 January, 1881. Referred to Mr. Surveyor Sharp for investigation on the ground.—E. FISHER, District-Surveyor, B.C., 3/2/81. Replied to by letter of 23rd February, 1881 (*vide* No.).—ARTHUR SHARP, Surveyor.

No. 28.

Mr. Surveyor Sharp to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Camp, Manildra, 23 February, 1881.

Plan herewith.

In accordance with your instructions to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher, dated 21st January, 1881, and transferred to me on 3rd February, 1881, I have the honor to inform you that I have made an examination survey of Nos. 18, 19, 20, and 57, parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham, and enclose a plan thereof.

2. I found all the old corner trees of the original survey of these portions except two, viz., the north-eastern corner of No. 20, and the north-eastern corner of No. 57, which have been grubbed out.

3. I determined by calculation the lengths and bearings of Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington's survey of Nos. 19 and 20, which it will be seen by my plan do not agree by about 4 chains with the lines of the original survey.

4. Patrick Byrnes, the holder of portions 19 and 20, has erected substantial fences on the outside boundaries of his portions as surveyed by Mr. Millington, and has cleared and cultivated a large area on the south side of No. 20.

5. John Smith, who owns all the adjoining portions, desires that the lines of the original survey should be adhered to, which will necessitate the removal of about 170 chains of fencing, and will also deprive Byrnes of about 13 or 14 acres of his cultivation paddock.

6. In my survey I considered it best not to re-mark the old lines at present as it is questionable what action will be taken in adjusting this rather intricate case; but I placed good stakes at each of the corners that I found, and 10-chain stakes carefully offsetted into the direct line between the corners, without lock-spitting any of them. If therefore it is decided that the original survey is to be adhered to, it will be an easy matter to mark the trees and lock-spit the pegs.

7. The road originally laid out on the east side of No. 57 is now quite impassable owing to the washing out of the gully at corner 9.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR SHARP,

Surveyor.

Minutes on No. 28.

Forwarded to the Surveyor-General. This case appears now to be very complicated owing to the action of the Licensed-Surveyor in charge of the district in 1877, who then marked other boundaries for portions Nos. 19 and 20, than those originally marked. Would it not now be advisable to revert to the original boundaries of these portions as identified by Mr. Surveyor Sharp, and compensate Patrick Byrnes for the cost of fence erected by him across portion No. 57; also for the expense of clearing any land within portion No. 57.—E. FISHER, District-Surveyor, 1/3/81. Mr. Houston, 15/3/81. Mr. Small,—Special—W.H., 16/3/81. For recommendation *vide* No.—2/4/81.

No. 29.

Minute by The Surveyor-General.

Encroachment of P. Byrnes' conditional purchase on John Smith's portion No. 57 (152 acres), parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham.

Urgent.

REVERTING to the within letter (*vide* No.) by John Smith, complaining that the re-survey of Ogden's conditional purchase includes some twenty (20) acres of his land, being the southern part of portion No. 57, it is perfectly clear that only the land which was described in Ogden's application has been included in such re-survey, but an encroachment has been made on the northern boundary of portion No. 57, which adjoins Ogden's conditional purchase on the north, and a strip of some twenty-four (24) acres of that portion has been included in P. Byrnes' conditional purchase (No. 75/56).

It appears from the accompanying report (*vide* No.) of Mr. Surveyor Sharp that the re-marking of both P. & J. Byrnes's conditional purchases, selected as portions Nos. 19 and 20, differs by about four (4) chains from the original survey of the portions as marked by Licensed-Surveyor Gordon in 1858, and that these portions are so much further south than they should be, thus encroaching on John Smith's portion No. 57, as before mentioned, and slightly on portion No. 58, also alienated to John Smith.

As there can be no doubt that the re-marking of portions Nos. 19 and 20 is incorrect on the ground, it is recommended that they be restored to their correct position, as shown by black lines on tracing, and a report obtained as to the amount of fencing and improvements erected according to the erroneous marking, which would require removal, with a view to reimbursing the conditional purchaser and John Smith accordingly.

It is also recommended that the conditional purchaser be immediately informed, if the above course is approved, and the papers returned to this office in order that the surveyor may be instructed.

ROBERT D. FITZGERALD,

(For the Surveyor-General, 2/4/81).

Minutes on No. 29.

Approved.—J.H., 5/4/81.

In view of the Minister's approval of the recommendation of 2nd April, 1881, steps should now be taken to correct the erroneous marking of portions Nos. 19 and 20 by Licensed-Surveyor Millington, restoring the portions to their correct position in accordance with the original survey by Licensed-Surveyor Gordon. It would be desirable to transmit fresh plans of the conditional purchases in each case complete in all particulars under cover of separate letters, and in addition a separate and distinct report enumerating the improvements requiring removal, together with an estimate of the cost, accompanied with an illustrative tracing if necessary.—W.H., for Surveyor-General, 10/6/81. District-Surveyor Fisher.

Transferred to Mr. Acting-Surveyor Thurburn for required survey, forwarding plans and estimates as directed.—E. FISHER, District Surveyor, B.C., 22/6/81.

Replied to by my letters of the 17th September (*vide* Nos.)—CHARLES THURBURN, Acting Surveyor.

No. 30.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. Smith.

[Urgent.]

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 13 April, 1881.

With reference to your letter of the 8th October, 1880, complaining that the re-survey of Ogden's conditional purchase of 640 acres, noted in the margin, includes some 20 acres of your land, being the southern part of portion No. 57, I am directed to apprise you that in view of a recent report from the Survey Department, by which it appears that only the land which was described in Ogden's application has been included in such re-survey, but that an encroachment has been made on the northern boundary of portion No. 57, which adjoins Ogden's selection on the north, and that a strip of that portion has been included in Patrick Byrnes' conditional purchase No. 75-56; and also, as it appears that the re-marking of both P. and J. Byrnes' conditional purchases, selected as portions Nos. 19 and 20, differs by about 4 chains from the original survey of the portions as marked by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Gordon in 1858, and that these portions are so much further south than they should be, thus encroaching on your portion No. 57, and slightly on portion No. 58, also alienated to you, the Minister for Lands has decided that portions Nos. 19 and 20 shall be restored to their correct position and that a report shall be obtained as to the amount of fencing and improvements erected according to the erroneous marking, which would require removal, with a view to the reimbursement of yourself and the conditional purchaser accordingly.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD BROWN,

For the Chief Commissioner.

See No. 25.
Molong, C.P.
77-185, 640 acres,
Thomas Ogden.
C.P. 75-56, 167
acres, portion
No. 20, P.
Byrnes.
C.P. 75-46, 160
acres, portion
No. 19, J.
Byrnes.

No. 31.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. P. Byrnes.

[Urgent.]

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 13 April, 1881.

With reference to your selection of 167 acres, noted in the margin, I am directed to apprise you that as it appears by a recent report from the Survey Department that the re-marking of such purchase and that of J. Byrnes' of 160 acres, selected as portions Nos. 19 and 20, differs by about 4 chains from the original survey of the portions as marked by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Gordon in 1858, and that these portions are so much further south than they should be, thus encroaching on John Smith's portion No. 57 and slightly on portion No. 58, also alienated to him, and as there can be no doubt that the re-marking of portions 19 and 20 is incorrect on the ground, Mr. Secretary Hoskins has decided that they must be restored to their correct position, and that a report shall be obtained as to the amount of fencing and improvements erected according to the erroneous marking, which would require removal, with a view to reimbursing you and John Smith accordingly.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD BROWN,

For the Chief Commissioner.

Molong, C.P.
75-56, 167 acres,
portion No. 20,
P. Byrnes.
C.P. 75-46, 160
acres, portion
No. 19, J.
Byrnes.

No. 32.

Mr. P. Byrnes to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Molong, 25 July, 1881.

I have the honor to submit for your consideration a tracing showing two portions of land selected six years ago, and after three years of residence, Mr. Millington, Licensed Surveyor, came and measured the portions shown in red, and according to his survey I improved my land by fencing and clearing for cultivation, of course thinking the survey was right. Now there is on the ground another surveyor, who has again measured the land, and makes Mr. Millington's survey incorrect, thereby making all my fencing on the wrong lines, and also taking off some of my cultivation land. It will now be necessary for me to shift my fences, for which I shall have to employ labour, having myself lost my health, and not being able to work. I now pray to be allowed to continue on the land as surveyed, or else to be compensated for my loss as follows:—

14 acres cultivated land (cleared)	£70
1 mile log fencing (cost 5s. per acre for shifting)	80
2½ miles 2-rail fence with three wires (cost for shifting, 2s. 6d. per rod)	100

£250

This is the estimate that I consider it will cost for removing the fences and clearing the land. I have estimated the cost of clearing at £5 per acre, that price having been allowed to me by Mr. Street, the appraiser. I do not desire that the money should be given to me. All I require is that the Government remove the fences and get the land cleared at their expense.

I have, &c.,

his
PATRICK + BYRNES.
mark

Minutes on No. 32.

Very urgent.—Former papers with Mr. Houston, Charting Branch. Register and submit with former papers.—E.H.S., for the Minister, 27/7/81.

Paper 80:18,783 conditional sales forwarded herewith, but the papers apparently required in this case are under 81-13,391 conditional sales, upon which the whole matter of Mr. Millington's erroneous survey, and compensation to Messrs. Byrnes and Smith, was brought before the Minister. Those papers have been forwarded to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher for the correction of the survey, and for a report upon the value of improvements, &c., effected, upon which an estimate of the amount necessary to reimburse Messrs. Smith and Byrnes would be based.—W.H., 28 July, 1881.

These

These papers should also be forwarded to the District-Surveyor.—E.H.S., for the Minister, 28/7/81. Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher accordingly, in view of the previous papers on the subject, forwarded to him on or about the 10th June, 1881.—W.H., *pro* Surveyor-General, 1 August, 1881.

Forwarded to Mr. Acting-Surveyor Thurburn in reference to instructions of 10 June, 1881, transferred to him on 22 June.—EDW. FISHER, D.S., B.C., 10 August, 1881. Replied to by my letter of the 17th September, 1881.—CHAS. THURBURN, Acting Surveyor.

No. 33.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Thurburn to The Surveyor-General.

Sir, Camp, Mitchell's Creek, 17 September, 1881.

Plan and tracing
herewith

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land, containing 161 acres 2 roods 38 perches, numbered 19, in the parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham, applied for by John Byrnes under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, formerly surveyed by Licensed-Surveyor Millington, and re-surveyed by me on the 4th July, in accordance with instructions of 10th June, 1881, issued to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher, and transferred to me. I have to report that this land was selected in the year 1875, and at time of survey applicant was not resident; he having fulfilled the conditions imposed by law had transferred the land to his brother, Patrick Byrnes.

The land consists of rich box and gum forest.

This portion was originally surveyed by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Gordon in 1857. It was resurveyed by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington in 1877. In this re-survey Mr. Millington marked the boundaries about $4\frac{1}{2}$ chains too far to the south, being unable to find any of Mr. Gordon's original marks.

I found all the original corner-trees, with the exception of the one at the south-eastern corner. In surveying the southern boundary I followed the line of several marked trees which I found, and fixed the corner in the intersection of the eastern boundary, the true position of which I had determined.

The original area of this portion was 160 acres, but by my survey I make it to be 161 acres 2 roods 38 perches. A claim for compensation for the removal of the fence along the north and west boundaries, as surveyed by Mr. Millington to that marked by me, has been made (*vide* No.), and has been replied to by my letter of the 17th September, 1881.

Improvements to the value of £169 2s. 6d. had been placed on the land, viz., 83 chains strong split fence with two rails and three wires, worth £93 7s. 6d.; 13 acres cultivation, completely grubbed and cleared, £58 10s.; 46 chains log and brush fence, worth £30 a mile, £17 5s.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES THURBURN.

Minute on No. 33.

Tracing received. Forwarded to the Surveyor-General for approval.—E. FISHER, District Surveyor, B.C., 23/9/81.

[Enclosure to No. 33.]

C.P. 75-46. Molong. E Lot.

Description.

161 acres 3 roods, county of Ashburnham, parish of Molong, on Reedy Creek, portion 19: Commencing on the southern side of a road 1 chain wide at the north-eastern corner of portion 8 of 154 acres, and bounded thence on the north by that road, dividing it from part of portion 18 of 152 acres, bearing east 57 chains 53 links; and thence bearing south $89^{\circ} 17'$ east 3 chains and 40 links; on the east by a line dividing it from portion 21 of 179 acres and its southerly continuation, in all bearing south $1^{\circ} 45'$ west 27 chains and 3 links; on the south by the northern boundary of portion 20 of 170 acres bearing south $81^{\circ} 34'$ west 59 chains and 70 links; and on the west by the eastern boundary of portion 8 aforesaid bearing north $54'$ west 27 chains and 50 links to the point of commencement: Exclusively of a road 1 chain wide, passing through this land along the eastern boundary, the area of which has been deducted from the total area.

No. 34.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Thurburn to The Surveyor-General.

Sir, Camp, Mitchell's Creek, 17 September, 1881.

Plan and tracing
herewith.

I have the honor to transmit the plan of one portion of land, numbered 20, in the parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham, containing 170 acres, applied for by Patrick Byrnes under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

This land was formerly surveyed by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington in 1877, and was re-surveyed by me on the 5th July, 1881, in accordance with instructions of 10th June, 1881, issued to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher and transferred to me.

I have to report that at time of survey applicant was resident and had placed improvements on the land to the value of £259 2s. 6d. on 27th; two-rail fence, worth £27; 106 chains poor log fence at £25 = £33 2s. 6d.; 43 acres cleared and cultivated, but not grubbed, at £3 an acre = £129; slab hut, three rooms, iron and bark roof, £40; kitchen, two rooms, bark roof, £20; old hut, £10.

This portion was originally measured by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Gordon in 1857, and re-surveyed by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington in 1877. Mr. Millington in his survey was unable to find any of the original corners, and measured the portions too far to the south by about 420 links, thus including part of portion No. 57, belonging to Mr. John Smith.

In my re-survey I found the original north-western and south-western corners, and ran the north and south boundaries by the marked trees I discovered along the lines.

The area originally was 167 acres, but by my measurement it is 3 acres in excess, viz., 170 acres.

(?) £114 16s. 3d.

The applicant (P. Byrnes) has placed improvements on that part of portion No. 57 included in Mr. Millington's survey to the value of *£115 16s. 3d., viz., $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres grubbed, cleared, and cultivated at £4 10s. an acre, £64 2s. 6d.; 30 chains three-rail split fence, £30; 49 chains poor log fence, at £25 a mile, £15 6s. 3d.; 5 chains three-rail fence, £5 7s. 6d.

A claim for compensation for these improvements has been made by P. Byrnes (*vide* No.) and has been replied to by my letter of the 17th September, 1881.

The land consists of box, apple, and gum forest.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES THURBURN.

Minutes

Minutes on No. 34.

Forwarded to the Surveyor-General for approval.—E. FISHER, D.S., B.C., 23 Sept., 1881. Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Thurburn reports as to value and cost of removal of improvement on portions Nos. 19, 20, and 177.—W.H., 26/2/83.

[*Enclosure to No. 34.*]

C.P. 75-56. Molong. E Lot.

Description.

170 acres, county of Ashburnham, parish of Molong, portion 20: Commencing on the left bank of Reedy Creek, at the north-eastern corner of portion 57 of 153 acres, and bounded thence on the south by the northern boundary of that portion bearing north 89° 55' west 61 chains 45 links; and thence by part of the northern boundary of portion 58 of 143 acres bearing north 89° 12' west 2 chains and 52 links; on the west by the eastern boundary of portion 7 of 148 acres bearing northerly 26 chains and 91 links; on the north by the southern boundary of portion 19 of 161 acres 3 roods bearing north 89° 34' east 59 chains and 70 links; and on the east by lines bearing south 1° 45' west 6 chains and 14 links, north 89° 51' east 3 chains and 6 links, to Reedy Creek; and thence by that creek upwards to the point of commencement: Exclusively of a road 1 chain wide, passing through this land in a northerly direction and thence along part of the eastern boundary, the area of which has been deducted from the total area.

No. 35.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Thurburn to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Camp, Mitchell's Creek, 17 September, 1881.

In accordance with instructions of 10th June and 1st August, 1881, issued to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher and transferred to me, I have the honor to report on the improvements requiring removal, and the estimate of cost on portions 19 and 20, parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham, rendered necessary by the erroneous survey of these portions by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington. Tracing herewith.

1st. On portion No. 19.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington having measured this portion about 420 links too far to the south, and about 114 links too much to the east, a substantial split 2-rail and 3-wire fence, which was erected by John Smith along these lines, would have to be removed to the lines surveyed by me.

To draw the wires, take up the fence, remove and erect it along the correct lines, would cost at the rate of 2s. a rod. Total No. of chains, 8,233. Total cost, £32 18s. 8d.

2nd. Improvements on portion 57, placed by P. Byrnes.

Mr. Millington having also surveyed portion No. 20—420 links too far to the south and about 114 links to the east, Mr. Byrnes has placed extensive improvements on that portion of 57 included in the erroneous survey, some of which cannot be removed.

They consist of (1st) 14½ acres of land grubbed, ploughed, and under crop, and is worth at the rate of £4 10s. an acre, in all £64 2s. 6d.; 30 chains 2-rail split fence without wires, worth 1s. 6d. a rod for removal, *£7 10s.; 5 chains 3-rail fence, at 1s. 6d. a rod for removal, £1 10s.; 49 chains poor-log fence, *29. originally worth £25 a mile, £15 6s. 3d. This fence consists to a great extent of the butts of trees grubbed out of the aforesaid 14½ acres, and consequently its removal would probably cost more than its original value.

I would therefore recommend that the worth of it be given to Byrnes, who I consider would be amply recompensed thereby. The total cost of these improvements would amount to *£88 8s. 9d. *£89 18 9

I have, &c.,

CHARLES THURBURN.

Minute on No. 35.

Forwarded to the Surveyor-General. Mr. Acting-Surveyor Thurburn reports the value of improvements, the property of Mr. John Smith, as £32 18s. 8d. on portion No. 19, and of Mr. P. Byrnes as *£89 18 9 *£88 8s. 9d. on portion No. 57, and recommends that these amounts be paid to those parties in full satisfaction of their claims against the Crown for the erroneous re-survey of their respective lands by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington who was then employed by the Department, they having fenced and otherwise improved their lands as so re-surveyed.—E. FISHER, District Surveyor, B.C., 23/9/81.

No. 36.

Memo. by Mr. W. Houston.

It is suggested that Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Thurburn be telegraphed to state the cost of removal of fencing erected by John Smith on the north boundary of portion No. 177 (Ogden's conditional purchase), parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham.

W. HOUSTON,

4 January, 1882.

Minutes on No. 36.

Approved.—R.D.F., 4 January, 1882. Telegram sent.—J.S., 4 January, 1882. Instructions, Form F, to District-Surveyor Fisher this day for immediate report on value of fence and cost of removal.—W.H., 6 January, 1882.

Reminder on above, 12 January, 1882. No reply having been received to above instructions, which are urgent, submitted what action should be taken.—W. HOUSTON, 7 February, 1882. Telegraph to Mr. Fisher.—R.D.F., 7 February, 1882.

The Secretary and Cashier. Telegraph to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher, drawing attention to instructions of 6th January last, and asking when report upon improvements erected by John Smith on portion 177, parish of Molong, can be expected, the case being delayed for such information.—W. HOUSTON, 7 February, 1882.

Telegram sent.—J.S., 7/2/82. Mr. Houston.—7/2/82.

No. 37.

Telegram from Surveyor-General to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Thurburn.

4 January, 1882.

WHAT was cost of removal of fencing erected by John Smith on the north boundary of portion 177 (Ogden's conditional purchase), parish of Molong, county Ashburnham?

No. 38.

Telegram from Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Thurburn to Surveyor-General.

Orange, 5 January, 1882.

No instructions were received by me to value cost of removal of fence erected by John Smith on north boundary of Ogden's conditional purchase No. 177, parish Molong, county Ashburnham. I am unable to state without visiting the ground the probable cost, as I do not know the character of the fence referred to.

No. 39.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 6 January, 1882.

MR. District-Surveyor Fisher is requested at his earliest convenience to cause a report to be forwarded to this office upon the nature and value of the fence erected by John Smith on the north boundary of portion No. 177 (Thomas Ogden's conditional purchase), as surveyed by Licensed-Surveyor Millington, and *the cost of its removal*, in accordance with Licensed-Surveyor Conolly's re-survey of the same purchase; also, any other improvements that may require removal from the same cause.

W.H.,
(*pro* Surveyor-General.)

Minutes on No. 39.

Urgent. Referred to Mr. Acting-Surveyor Thurburn for required report. I forward three tracings, which are to be returned to me.—E. FISHER, District-Surveyor, B.C., 14/1/82. Replied to by my letter of 5th February, 1882.—CHARLES THURBURN, Acting Surveyor.

See No. 42.

No. 40.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 12 January, 1882.

I beg to invite your attention to my letter of the 6th day of January, 1882, whereby you were directed to cause a report to be made on the value and cost of removal of a certain fence, the property of John Smith, parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham, and I have to request that you will report on this memo. when the instruction will probably be carried out.

I have, &c.,
W. HOUSTON,
(For the Surveyor-General.)

Minutes on No. 40.

Urgent. Referred to Mr. Acting Surveyor Thurburn, to whom I have this day transferred the papers of 6th January, 1882. Mr. Thurburn will state when it is probable he may be able to furnish his report.—E. FISHER, District-Surveyor, B.C., 14/1/82.

See No. 39.

Urgent.

No. 41.

Memo. by Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher.

District Survey Office, Orange, 24 January, 1882.

MEMORANDUM.—Mr. Acting-Surveyor Thurburn is requested to expedite his report on instruction to me of 6th instant, and reminder of 12th instant, as Mr. W. Houston has by memorandum received this day stated such report is urgently required, and asked to be informed when such report would be received. I have informed him the papers are now in Mr. Thurburn's hands for report.

EDWARD FISHER,
District-Surveyor.

No. 42.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Thurburn to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Camp, Orange, 5 February, 1882.

In accordance with instructions of 6th January, 1882, issued to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher, and transferred to me, I inspected the fencing erected on the north boundary of portion 177, parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham, as surveyed by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington, and which requires removal, in accordance with the re-survey of Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Conolly; and have to report—

That the fence consists of about 18 chains log fence, worth about £30 a mile, and about 62 chains two-rail split fence with 3 wires, worth £75 a mile. The

See No. 39.

The log fence will not require removal, as the land between Mr. Conolly's and Mr. Millington's surveys, and as far west as the creek, has been cultivated and enclosed with a good log fence by the former owner of the land.

A very poor fence has also been erected along the true north boundary for about 15 chains west of the cultivation, but it is of little value; and in order to have the land securely fenced, it would be necessary to remove the split fence and erect it in its stead.

To remove the 62 chains, draw the wires, and erect it along the true boundary of the portion, would be worth 2s. a rod; total, £24 16s.

There are no other improvements requiring removal, owing to the erroneous survey of Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Millington.

I would point out that Mr. John Smith is the owner of both portions 57 and 177, and makes use of them for grazing purposes only.

I cannot therefore see that there is any necessity to remove the fence which has been erected as improvements on the portion selected by Ogden and subsequently transferred to Mr. John Smith.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES THURBURN.

Minute on No. 42.

Forwarded to the Surveyor-General, as requested by telegram of 7th instant. As there is a road between portions Nos. 57 and 177, I presume it will be necessary to have the fence removed to the southern side of such road, at a cost of £24 16s., as estimated by Mr. Surveyor Thurburn.—E. FISHER, District Surveyor, B.C., 8/2/82.

No. 43.

Telegram from Surveyor-General to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher.

7 February, 1882.

Your attention is directed to instructions of 6th ultimo, and you are requested to state when report upon improvements erected by John Smith on portion 177, parish of Molong, may be expected; the case is delayed for such information.

No. 44.

Telegram from Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher to Mr. J. F. Landers.

8 February, 1882.

REPORT *re* improvements portion 177, parish Molong, forwarded to-day.

No. 45.

The Surveyor-General to The Chief Commissioner.

Compensation for removal of improvements, to Messrs. John Smith and P. Byrnes, parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham.

THE erroneous surveys of John and Patrick Byrnes' conditional purchases (Licensed-Surveyor Millington) have been corrected by Licensed-Surveyor Thurburn, who under No. gives a detailed report of the character and value of the improvements affected by such re-survey, together with an estimate of the amount required to reimburse the conditional purchasers, and Mr. John Smith, the adjoining proprietor, for their removal or loss—*vide* decision on No. The improvements affected are as follows:—

Portion No. 19, split two-rail and three wire fence, 82 chains 33 links erected by John Smith on the north boundary of portion No. 19 and east boundary of portion No. 8. Cost of removal at 2s. per rod, £32 18s. 8d.

Portion No. 20, 14½ acres, grubbed, ploughed and under crop (forming part of portion No. 57 by erroneous survey), worth £4 10s. per acre... ..	£64	2	6
30 chains split two-rail fence without wires, cost of removal at 1s. 6d. per rod	7	10	0 ?
Do. 5 chains three-rail fence, at 1s. 6d. per rod	1	10	0
Original value of 49 chains poor log fence, which would cost more to remove than it originally cost to construct	15	6	3
Total	£88	8	9 ?

It is now submitted whether compensation to Messrs. Smith and Byrnes should be made in accordance with above estimate.

It may be mentioned that a claim has been made by P. Byrnes—*vide* letter of the 15th July, 1881—which is £128 12s. 7d. in excess of the total amount estimated by Licensed-Surveyor Thurburn, and apparently includes fencing constructed by Mr. John Smith.

Mr. Smith, by letter of the 8th October, 1880, calling attention to the apparent error in these surveys, states that the fences were erected by Byrnes and himself jointly, and it may be possible that some further inquiry will be necessary as to the proportion of compensation to be paid to each.

As the re-survey of portion No. 177, lying immediately to the south of the abovementioned portions (formerly Thomas Ogden's conditional purchase), originated from the same cause as that of portions Nos. 19 and 20, and fencing is similarly affected, Mr. Smith having personally drawn attention to the circumstance on several occasions, it is submitted in view of the decision already made whether the cost of removal of the fence erected on the north boundary of portion No. 177, according to the erroneous survey, should in like manner be borne by the Department, the cost would according to

Licensed-Surveyor Thurburn's report be £24 16s. Od. ; attention is, however, directed to the last paragraph of that report, which states that there is no actual occasion for its removal, considering the use which is being made of the land.

ROBERT D. FITZGERALD,
(For Surveyor-General).

10th February, 1882.

Minute on No. 45.

It is suggested that the surveyor may be invited to state how he arrives at the estimate of £4 10s. per acre. Does this include the value of the land (1) ? or the crop (2) ? If so (1) the deficient land is made up on the other side, and was moreover paid for in part only, and if the crop has been gathered by either party its value should not be debited to the Government.

The ploughing of the land was the preparation of it for crop, and should have been recouped by the value of the latter. Charting Branch.—A.O.M., 14/3/82.

No. 46.

Mr. P. Byrnes to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Molong, 4 March, 1882.

I have the honor to draw your attention to the fact, that about five months ago a letter was written to your department on the following subject, to which no reply has as yet been received. The substance of the letter was complaining of the survey of the said land, the surveyor having cut off my cultivation paddock, and given the land to Mr. John Smith. In my letter I also claimed compensation, the surveyor having given me bad land instead of good cultivation land. I am very anxious to know what action is going to be taken, as I am waiting to plough the ground ready for crops. Trusting that you will give the subject your earnest consideration and move in the matter,

I have, &c.,

C. H. EVANS,

Pro PATRICK BYRNES.

Minutes on No. 46.

The plan may I think be accepted at once, and Byrnes provided with a tracing showing his boundaries. The question of compensation for removal, &c., of the improvements can be settled hereafter.—W. HOUSTON, 29 March, 1882. Deputy Surveyor-General. Approved.—R. D. FITZGERALD.

[Urgent.] It is recommended that the accompanying tracing be forwarded to Patrick Byrnes, showing the position of the boundaries of his conditional purchases Nos. 75-46, and 75-56, which have been re-surveyed as applied for by him.

Mr. Byrnes may perhaps also be informed that the matter of compensation for removal of improvements is under consideration ; after which this letter may be returned to Geographical Division, No. 12 (Mr. Houston), to place with former papers.—ROBERT D. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), 29 March, 1882. Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales. Send tracing, and state that he will be further communicated with.—A.O.M., 30/5/82

No. 47.

Memo. by Mr. A. C. S. Rose.

OWING to erroneous surveys of portions 19 and 20, county of Ashburnham, parish of Molong, as described in the accompanying letters of Mr. Acting Surveyor Thurburn, it has become necessary on a re-survey to consider applications by John Smith and Patrick Byrnes for compensation for removal of fences from these lands, and for value of immovable improvements effected within the lines erroneously laid down in the original survey.

Mr. Thurburn reports in favour of compensating these persons, and his estimate of the value of the improvements and cost of moving the fences appears to me quite just. Mr. Byrnes' estimate is excessive. Mr. Thurburn's estimate is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of moving fence from portion 19, and re-erecting it on true lines	32	18	8
Removal of fence from portion 57, and value of immovable improvements placed thereon by P. Byrnes...	88	8	9?
	£121	7	5?

£ s. d.
? 89 18 9
£122 17 5

As the fences appear to have been constructed by Smith and Byrnes conjointly, it will be necessary to ascertain what amount of compensation is due to each.

As another consequence of this erroneous survey, a fence intended to have been placed at the southern boundary of portion 57 has been erected within the north boundary of the adjoining portion 177. If it be necessary to move this fence to the true north boundary of portion 177, the cost, according to Mr. Thurburn, will be £24 16s. ; but it will be seen on reference to the concluding sentence of his letter of 5th February, 1882, that he regards this fence as just as useful where it is as if moved to the north boundary of 177. Perhaps the holder of this portion entertains a different view, which may necessitate payment of cost of moving the fence.

A.C.S.R.,
9/3/82.

19

No. 48.

The Surveyor-General to Mr. Acting Surveyor Thurburn.

Charting Branch, Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 22 March, 1882.

(Form F.)

Memorandum of Instructions.

Subject.

Mr. Acting Surveyor C. Thurburn is requested at his early convenience to state how he arrives at the estimate of £4 10s. per acre for 14½ acres in his report on improvements owned by P. Byrnes on portion 57, parish of Molong, — letter of 17th September, 1881. Does this include the value of the land or the crop? If the former, the deficient land is made up on the other side, to the north of portion 19; and if the crop has been gathered by either party, its value should not be debited to the Government. The ploughing of the land was the preparation of it for crop, and should have been recouped by the value of the latter.

J. ELLIS,
(For Surveyor-General).

Reply.

The estimate of £4 10s. per acre was made up of—1st, £3 10s. per acre for grubbing up the trees by the roots and burning off, clearing the ground of all timber, and making it ready for the plough; 2nd, £1 per acre for breaking up the ground for the first time with the plough, clearing away roots thus turned up, and bringing the land into a condition fit for future cultivation. This last item should be allowed, as it is very different from the common work of ploughing for a crop after the land has once been cultivated. The value of the crop I ignored altogether.

CHARLES THURBURN,
Acting Surveyor.

B.C., 16 April, 1882.

No. 49.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. P. Byrnes.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Sydney, 31 March, 1882.

Sir, With reference to your letter of the 4th instant, complaining of the measurement of your conditional purchase noted in the margin, I am directed to forward the accompanying tracing, showing the position of the boundaries of the conditional purchases of yourself and that of J. Byrnes, which have been re-surveyed as applied for. See No. 46. Molong, C.P. 75-56, 170 acres.

I have also to inform you that with regard to your request for compensation, you will be further communicated with. Enclosure—Tracing

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM BLACKMAN,
(For the Chief Commissioner.)

No. 50.

Mr. J. Smith to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Permit me to remind you that no action has yet been taken as to the removal of the fences at Patrick Byrnes' selection on Reedy Creek, parish of Molong. Byrnes will shortly be putting in another crop, and it is time the matter was disposed of. The fences cannot be removed when the crops are in the ground.

Trusting this matter will receive your early attention,

I have, &c.

JOHN SMITH.

No. 51.

Mr. J. Smith to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher.

Sir,

No action having been taken for the removal of the division fences from Mr. Surveyor Millington's lines on Reedy Creek, parish of Molong, to the new lines recently marked by Mr. Surveyor Thurburn, I beg to press this matter on your early attention, in order that the ground may be ploughed for next crop.

These division fences between Mr. Patrick Byrnes and myself should be removed forthwith.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SMITH.

Minutes on No. 51.

Referred to Surveyor-General, as Mr. Surveyor Thurburn's reports of 17th September last were forwarded by me on the 23rd September last, and I have not since been informed what decision has been arrived at in reference to his re-surveys.—E. FISHER, District-Surveyor, B.C., 13 April, 1882.

No. 52.

Mr. J. Smith to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

On the 1st instant I had the honor of addressing you in the matter of the removal of the division fences between Patrick and John Byrnes' conditional purchases in the parish of Molong and my freehold, to which I have received a reply (by post-card) from the Chief Commissioner that my "letter will be attended to in due course." I beg respectfully to remind you that this case is urgent. Mr. Patrick Byrnes is a farmer and wants to plough his ground for next crop. See No. 50.

The

The case was decided by the Survey Department long since, and the new lines were marked by Surveyor Thurburn over six months ago partly through cultivated ground, and now that the farmers want to renew their crops they are told the matter will be "attended to in due course." The case is not creditable to the Department, and the sooner it is finally disposed of the better.

I have, &c.,
JOHN SMITH.

Minutes on No. 52.

I should like to know how this matter stands.—C.O., 11/4/82. Immediate. The former papers are with Surveyor Thurburn. They were sent to him on 15th December, 1881, for re-survey.—E.H.S., 18/4/82. The papers with the surveyor are Ministerial. The surveyor could perhaps carry out his instructions without further delay.—C.O., 18/4/82. Inform. Then to the Surveyor-General.—T.B., 20/4/82. Urgent. Remind, as the instructions state, the case is urgent.—P.F.A. The Secretary and Cashier.—2/4/82.

No. 53.

The Under-Secretary for Lands to Mr. J. Smith.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 April, 1882.

See Nos. 50 and 52.

Adverting to your letters of the 1st and 10th instant, respecting the removal of the division fences between P. and J. Byrnes' conditional purchases, in the parish of Molong, and your frechold, and calling attention to the urgency of the case, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Surveyor Thurburn, to whom the papers in the matter were forwarded on the 15th December last for re-survey of the land in question, has been requested to carry out his instructions without further delay.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES OLIVER,
Under-Secretary.

No. 54.

Mr. J. Smith to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Gamboola, Molong, 4 May, 1882.

See No. 53.

Referring to your letter of the 20th ultimo intimating that Mr. Surveyor Thurburn had been directed to "carry out his instructions without further delay" in the matter of the division fences on Patrick Byrnes' conditional purchase, in the parish of Molong, I have ascertained that Mr. Thurburn is at work near Wellington and not likely to be at Molong for some time to come, too late for the ploughing. This officer has been at work at Orange as well as Wellington since December, and Molong lies on the main road between the two places.

It is monstrous that this small matter cannot be completed instead of thus temporizing with a selector's cultivated lands.

I have, &c.,
JOHN SMITH.

Minute on No. 54.

Mr. Smith should be informed that the Surveyor has been instructed to expedite his report, then to await return of papers.—C.N., 23/5/82.

No. 55.

The Surveyor-General to The Chief Commissioner.

Compensation to Messrs. John Smith and P. Byrnes for removal of improvements, &c., parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham.

ATTENTION is now invited to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Thurburn's additional report, *vide No.* , from which it will be seen that the items referred to in the Chief Commissioner's memo. of the 14th March, include only a valuation of the operations preliminary to cultivation, viz. :—

- 1st. Grubbing up trees, burning off, and clearing the ground of all timber preparatory to ploughing, which is estimated to be worth £3 10s. per acre.
- 2nd. Breaking-up the ground, clearing away roots thus turned up, and bringing the land into a fit condition for a crop, estimated to be worth £1 per acre.

It is pointed out by the surveyor that this item is very different from the ordinary work of ploughing for a crop after the land has once been cultivated.

ROBERT D. FITZGERALD,
For Surveyor-General, 15/5/82.

Minutes on No. 55.

It is suggested that provision be made on the Estimates for payment of the amount of compensation within specified, and that the Honorable the Treasurer be invited to advance the amount in anticipation of its being voted.—A.O.M., 30/5/82.

The provision recommended may be placed on the Estimates for consideration. With the estimate a *précis* of the case should be placed.—JOHN R. Inform; then to Under-Secretary for Estimate.—A.O.M., 9/6/82. The Accountant.—17/6/82.

No. 56.

Mr. J. Smith to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Gamboola, Molong, 24 May, 1882.

See No. 53.

Fences—Surveyor Millington's lines.

Referring to your letter of the 20th ultimo, in which you state that "Mr. Surveyor Thurburn, to whom the papers in the matter were forwarded on the 15th December last, for re-survey of the land in question, has been requested to carry out his instructions without further delay,"—I now beg to inform you

you I have just seen Mr. Thurburn, who states that he sent in a full report of the case (including his appraisement of Patrick Byrnes' improvements) to the District Survey Office, Orange, on the 5th February last, and that the papers were forwarded to Sydney from that office on the 8th of that month—so that it is now evident this delay in the removal of the fences is not attributable to Mr. Surveyor Thurburn, as I was led to believe.

JOHN SMITH.

No. 57.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. Smith.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 1 June, 1882.
Referring to your letter of the 4th May last, respecting delay of the surveyor in the matter of the division fences on Patrick Byrnes' conditional purchase, I have to inform you that Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Thurburn has been instructed to expedite his report in this case. See No. 54.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM BLACKMAN,
(For the Chief Commissioner.)

No. 58.

Mr. J. Smith to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Gamboola, Molong, 8 June, 1882.
On the 8th October, 1880, I addressed a letter to the Surveyor-General, complaining that my freehold, portion No. 57, in the parish of Molong, had been encroached on to the extent of some 24 acres, in the measurement of the adjoining conditional purchases of Patrick Byrnes and Ogdin. See No. 25.

This was replied to by the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales in a letter under date 13th April, 1881, admitting the fact, and stating that "the Minister for Lands has decided that portions 19 and 20 shall be restored to their correct positions, and that a report shall be obtained as to the amount of fencing and improvements erected, according to the erroneous marking which would require removal, with a view to the reimbursement of yourself and the conditional purchaser accordingly."

Since the receipt of that letter I have repeatedly waited on Mr. Under-Secretary Oliver, urging my claim to be reinstated in my land, but with very unsatisfactory results.

On the 1st of April last I addressed a letter to the Under-Secretary, Department of Lands, stating the urgency of the case, part of the land being under cultivation, and on the 5th of the same month I wrote to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher to the same effect.

On the 20th April, Mr. Oliver wrote—"Mr. Surveyor Thurburn has been requested to carry out his instructions without further delay."

On the 24th May I waited on Mr. Thurburn, who informed me that he had forwarded his report in the matter, through the District Survey office, on the 8th of February, and on the same day (24th May) I communicated this fact by letter to your Under-Secretary.

On the 1st of June Mr. Blackman (for the Chief Commissioner) wrote:—"Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Thurburn has been instructed to expedite his report in the case." Four months after the report had been sent in.

Thus referred from one officer to another, I am now necessitated to solicit your attention to the matter. I may state that the case has been reported on by three surveyors, viz.:—Licensed-Surveyor Conolly, Staff-Surveyor Sharpe, and Staff-Surveyor Thurburn, and trusting you will do me the favour to give the matter your early attention,

I have, &c.

JOHN SMITH.

Minutes on No. 28.

This matter has been dealt with, and Mr. Smith has been apprised of the action taken.—E.H.S., 21/6/82. Place with other papers.—C.O., 27/6/82. Conditional Sales Division to place with papers above quoted.—T.B., 28/6/82.

No. 59.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. P. Byrnes.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 15 June, 1882.
Referring to your letter of the 25th July, 1881, claiming compensation in connection with the re-measurement of the selections noted in the margin, I am directed to inform you, that as, owing to erroneous surveys of the portions 19 and 20, parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham, it has been found necessary to make the re-surveys complained of, the Minister for Lands has decided that both Mr. J. Smith and yourself are entitled to compensation. It may, however, be necessary that further inquiry may have to be made to ascertain the amount due to each of you, as the fences were constructed jointly by yourself and Mr. Smith. The amount of compensation which will be placed on the Estimates, for the consideration of Parliament on its re-assembling, is £121 7s. 5d., and is comprised as follows:— See No. 32.

Removal of split two-rail and three-wire fence, 82 chains 33 links, erected on portion 19, by Mr. Smith, at 2s. per rod	£32	18	8	
Portion No. 20, 14½ acres, grubbed, ploughed, and under crop (forming part of portion 57 by erroneous survey), at £4 10s. per acre	64	2	6	
30 chains split two-rail fence without wires, cost of removal, at 1s. 6d. per rod	7	10	0	£9.
Cost of removal of 5 chains three-rail fence, at 1s. 6d. per rod	1	10	0	
Original value of 49 chains poor log fence	15	6	3	
Total	£121	7	5	£122 17s. 5d.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM BLACKMAN,
(For the Chief Commissioner.)

No. 60.

No. 60.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. J. Smith.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 15 June, 1882.

See No. 25.

Molong,
C.P. 75-46,
A.C.P., 75-56.

With reference to your letter of the 8th October, 1880, complaining of the action taken in re-measurement of the selections noted in the margin, &c., I am directed to inform you that, as, owing to the erroneous surveys of portions 19 and 20, parish of Molong, county of Ashburnham, it has been found necessary to make the re-surveys complained of, the Minister for Lands has decided that both yourself and Patrick Byrnes are entitled to compensation. It may, however, be necessary that further inquiry may have to be made to ascertain the amount due to each of you, as the fences were constructed jointly by yourself and Byrnes. The amount of compensation which will be placed on the Estimates, for the consideration of Parliament on its re-assembling, is £121 7s. 5d., and is comprised as follows:—

? £122 17s. 5d.

Removal of split two-rail and three-wire fence, 82 chains 33 links, erected on portion

19, by you, at 2s. per rod £32 18 8

Portion No. 20, 14½ acres grubbed, ploughed, and under crop (forming part of portion

57 by erroneous survey), at £4 10s. per acre 64 2 6

? £9.

30 chains split two-rail fence without wires, cost of removal, at 1s. 6d per rod ... 7 10 0?

Cost of removal of 5 chains three-rail fence, at 1s. 6d. per rod ... 1 10 0

Original value of 49 chains poor log fence 15 6 3?

? £122 17s. 5d.

Total £121 7 5

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

(For Chief Commissioner).

No. 61.

Mr. J. Smith to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Gamboola, Molong, 17 June, 1882.

See No. 60.

Referring to your letter of the 15th instant to hand, I beg to point out that the estimate of the cost of removing the fences therein given does not include the north line of Thomas Ogden's portion of 640 acres. This portion was in the possession of John Byrnes at the time of the amended survey by Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Conolly, and the fence (two rails and three wires) was erected jointly by Mr. Ogden and myself. The portion has since been purchased by me, and the fence has to be removed to the surveyed road, about 4 chains north.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SMITH.

Minutes on No. 61.

Noted, that an amount is to be placed on the Estimates for consideration. The papers should never be returned to the Chief Commissioner, in order that the *précis* asked for by the Secretary for Lands may be prepared. The estimates are called for by the Colonial Treasurer on the 1st August next; and as it appears that two individuals are interested, each having separate claims, it will be necessary to state what proportion of the amount is to be set down for each.—V.C., 30/6/82. Chief Commissioner,—C.O., 30/6/82. Very urgent. The action having been taken on recommendation of Charting Branch, a further explanatory statement as desired is requested.—A.O.M., 15/7/82.

No. 62.

Dr. Ross, M.P., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Molong, 19 July, 1882.

I do myself the honor to inform you that it is my intention, as soon as Parliament meets, to have a full and searching inquiry into the case of Patrick Byrnes, as I feel that the case is one the particulars of which the public ought to be fully acquainted with.

It is surprising to me the extraordinary way our land laws are being administered. I send this letter in reply to yours of the 15th June, 1882. It is one of the most extraordinary cases I ever heard of.

I have, &c.,

ANDREW ROSS, M.D.

Minutes on No. 62.

Not being aware of the relative amounts which should be apportioned to each of the persons interested, I cannot give any further information than is contained in my minutes of the 10th February and 15th May last, but it is suggested that the inspector could be called upon to report as to how much each would be entitled to upon the granting of the total amount. Attention is directed to my previous report, 10th February, No. , on the additional claim made by Mr. Smith for removal of fencing, referred to in No. within.—ROBERT D. FITZGERALD (for Surveyor-General), 24th July, 1882. The Chief Commissioner for Conditional Sales.

These papers may be required for the purposes of the Estimate.—A.O.M., 5/10/82. Memo.—This has reached me too late for inclusion in the Estimate for 1883. If the item is of special importance it can, however, be placed on an additional Estimate.—V.C., 9/10/82. Include in additional Estimate.—C.O., 10/10/82.

In order that there may be no delay in providing a sum on the further Estimates, it is essential that it should be stated what amount is due to each of the interested individuals. Attention is also directed to the *précis* spoken of by the Secretary for Lands in memo. of Deputy Surveyor-General of 15th May, 1882.—V.C.

Very urgent. Note,—Mr. Fitzgerald in minute on No. , has suggested a reference to the Inspector, Mr. Blackman. Submitted as to whether reference should be made to the inspector as suggested.—C.N. Reference may now be made to the inspector as proposed, as a special matter and for early attention.—A.O.M., 20/11/82.

No. 63.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. Inspector Street.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 6 December, 1882.

I have the honor to forward to you the accompanying copy of a minute regarding the claims for compensation made by Patrick Byrnes and James Smith for the removal of the improvements referred to therein which has become necessary, on the re-marking of the portions of land standing in their names, and to request that you will be good enough to report to this Department what amount is due to each of those interested individuals.

This being a special matter, I have to direct that you will be good enough to give it your early attention.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

Molong, C.P. 75-46, John Byrnes to Patrick Byrnes, 160 acres, portion 19, 25th February, 1875. C.P. 75-56, Patrick Byrnes, 167 acres, portion 20, 4th March, 1875. John Smith's freehold of 152 acres, portion 57. Tracing and copy of minute of 10th February, 1882.

No. 64.

Mr. Inspector Street to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, Camp, Swallow Creek, 19 January, 1883.

I have the honor to state that, acting upon instructions conveyed in your letter of the 6th ultimo, I proceeded to Molong, and made a most careful inspection of the improvements on the selections noted in the margin, with the view of ascertaining the amount of compensation, in my opinion, the applicants would be entitled to for the removal of improvements consequent upon the re-survey of their land, and alteration of the boundary-lines of the portions of land standing in their names; and have computed the amount I consider each would be entitled to upon the value of the work to be done, viz., the actual sum which would have to be paid to the labourers to be engaged to remove and re-erect the fences, also the value of the log-fencing which it would not be desirable to remove, and the value of the cleared land lost to Byrnes.

At present none of these fences have been removed.

A fence, erected on the south of the original boundary-line of portion 18, on the north from a point on a small creek marked A, on the plan marked B, and running diagonally to the road on the east, may have to be removed, but for that I do not consider the applicant entitled to compensation, and do not include it in my estimate.

I do not think any necessity can exist for compensation for a fence erected on the north boundary of portion 177, Thomas Ogden, 640 acres, now J. Smith.

Mr. Smith, being the owner of portions 57 and 58 adjoining on the north, and using the land as a whole for grazing purposes only, need not remove the fence.

I have, &c.,
P. WOOD STREET.

Portion 19, 160 acres, John Byrnes.

Fences erected by Mr. John Smith on the west and part of the north boundaries of portion 19, being the eastern and part of the south boundaries of portions 8 and 18, to be removed about 4 chains on the north and 5½ rods on the west:—

202½ rods of two-rail split fence and three wires at 2s. per rod	...	...	...	...	...	£20	5	0	
50 rods of three-rail split-fence and two wires at 2s. 3d. per rod	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	0	? £5 12 6
						£26	10	0	? £25 17 6

Portion 20, 167 acres, P. Byrnes.

14¼ acres, grubbed and cultivated at £4 per acre	...	...	...	...	...	£58	0	0	? £57 0 0
204 rods of fence of two-rails, split, erected by P. Byrnes on the western boundary and part of the south of portion 20, at 1s. 9d. per rod	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	0	
20 rods of fence of three-rails, split, at 2s. per rod	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	
49 chains of inferior log-fence at 5s. per chain	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	0	
This will not be removed.						£90	2	0	? £89 2 0

19th January, 1883.

P. WOOD STREET.

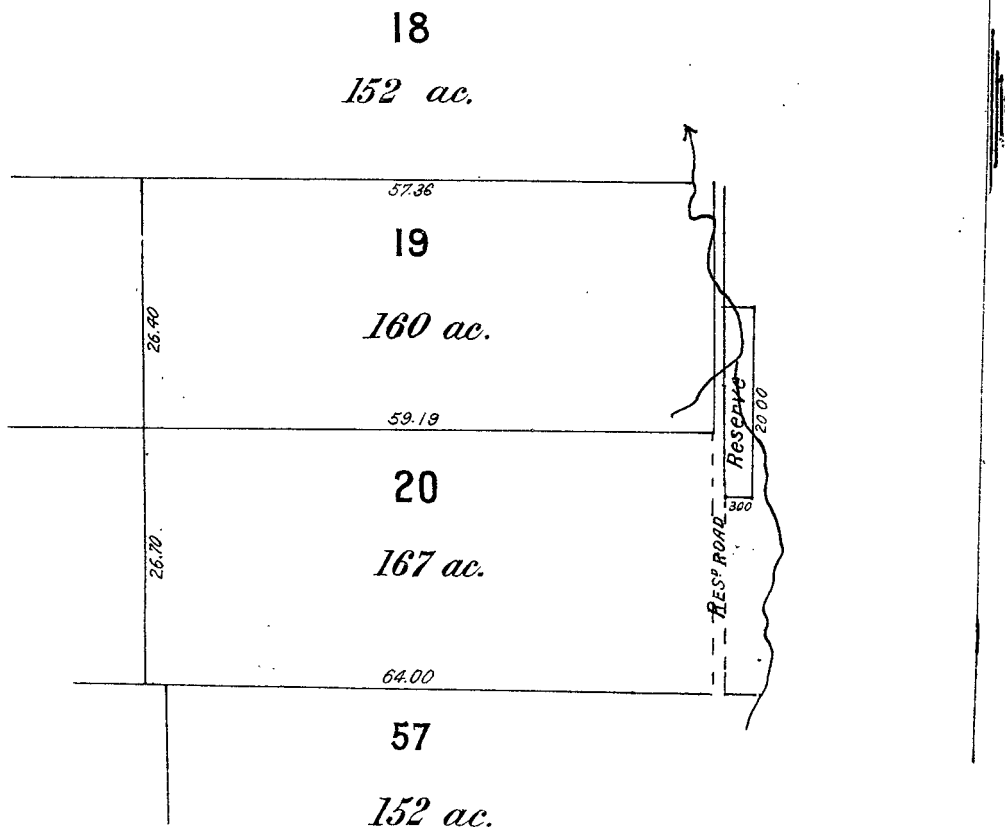
Minutes on No. 64.

According to instructions of the late Secretary for Lands £122 has been provided on the Estimates-in-Chief. When all action is completed in the Conditional Sales Division these papers may, perhaps, be returned to this Branch.—V.C., 31/1/83.

No further action need be taken pending the vote. The papers may be required for Estimates.—A.O.M., 1/2/83.

[Fourteen sketches.]

Enclosure to N° 3.



(Sig. 273)

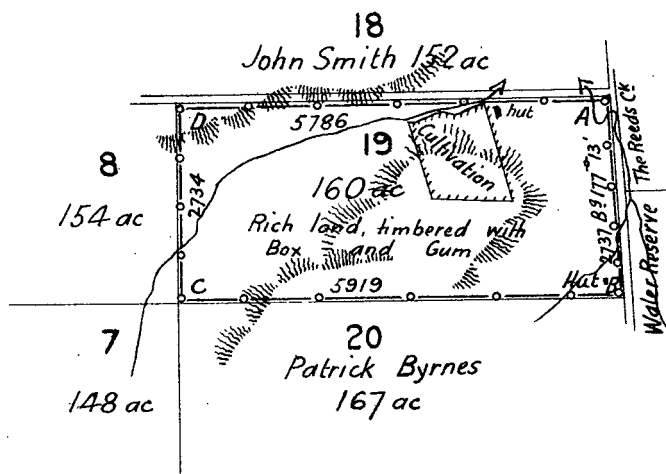
Cat N^o A13561770
C.S. N^o

Enclosure to N^o 5.
Police District "Molong"

↑

Copy of
TRACING

Shewing re-survey of Portion 19 in the
Parish of Molong
County of Ashburnham
Scale 20 Chains to an Inch
Applied for by John Byrnes under the
13th clause of the CLA Act of 1861
C.P. N^o 75-46. 25 Feb 75.



NOTE - Portion edged Red on Original
is on this Diagram shewn thus —○—○—○—○—

Reference to Corners				
Cor	Bearing	From	Lks	No on Tree
A	70° 5'	Apple	35	19
B	79° 20'	Box	123	" 20
C	356° 30'	"	86	" "
D	294° 30'	Apple	65	"

M. Walsh

Date of Survey 20th Jan^{ry} 77.

Value of Improvements £99

(signed) Edw^d J. Millington

Licensed Surveyor

Drawn by Jno Richardson

Exam^d by *S. H. S.*

(Sig. 273)

Cat. N^o A.1357.1770.

N^o 6.

Police Dist. Molong

COPY FROM TRACING

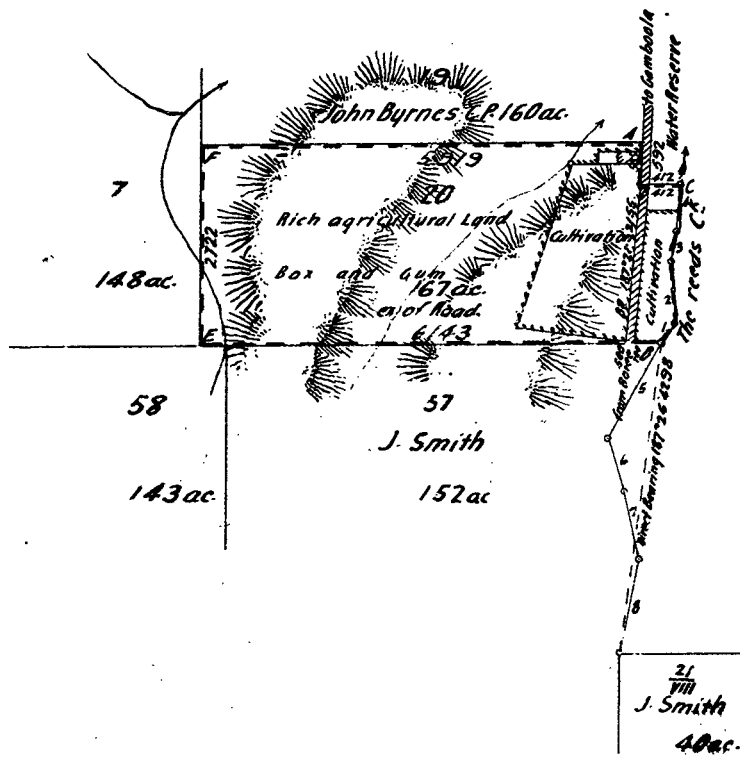
showing re-survey of portion 20 in the

Parish of Molong
County of Ashburnham

Scale 20 chains to 1 Inch.

Applied for by Patrick Byrnes under the 13th clause of the C. L. A. Act of 1861

C. P. N^o 75-56. 4. Mar. 75



Reference to Corners.

Corner	Bearing	From	Links	N ^o of trees
A	79° 20'	Box	123	19.20
B	112° 30'	Gum	18	R
C	68° 30'	Apple	38	20
D	260° 50'	"	"	"
E	134° 23'	Box	36	"
F	356° 30'	"	86	19 "

(signed) M. Walsh.

Drawn by C. Young

Examined by S. M. S.

Reference to Traverse.

Line	Bearing	Distance
1	25° 19'	298
2	352° 15'	868
3	10° 55'	369
4	9° 17'	640
Connection		
5	207° 57'	1472
6	163° 54'	744
7	170° 26'	984
8	190° 25'	1298

Note. - The red edging on Original Tracing is upon this copy shown thus - - - - -

The brown tint on Original Tracing is upon this copy shown thus

Date of Survey 20th Jan^y 77

Value of Improvements £170

(signed) Edw^d J. Millington

Licensed Surveyor.

(Sig 273)

Cat N^o A1696 1770

C.S. N^o

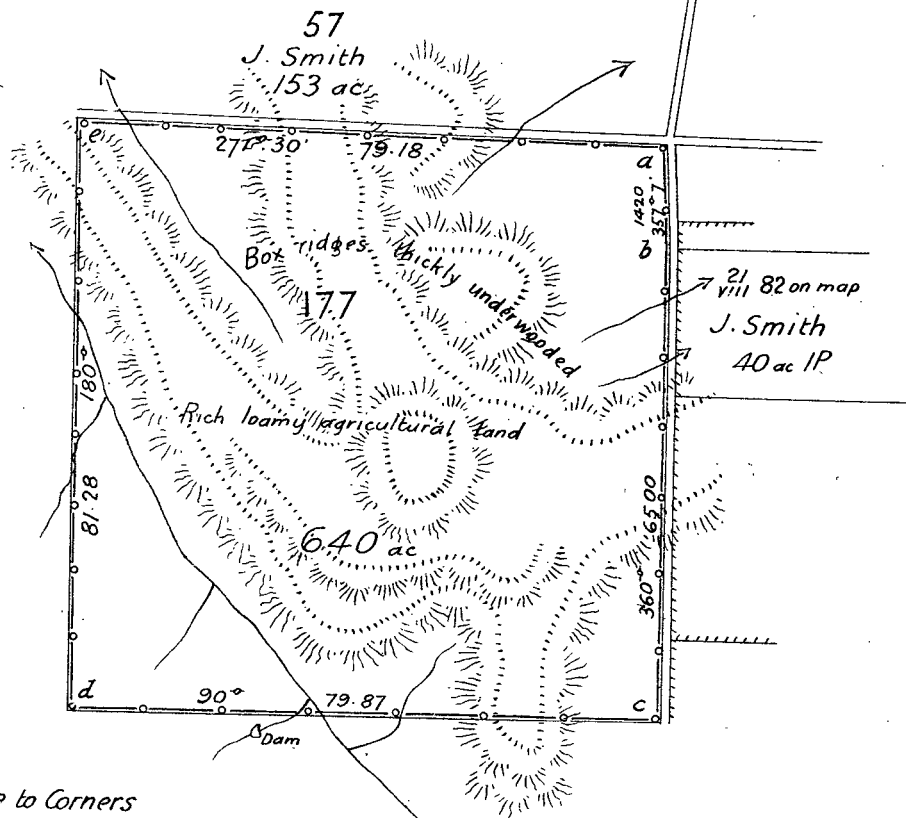
Enclosure A to N^o 8.
Police Dis^t Molong

Copy of
TRACING

shewing Portion 177 in the
Parish of Molong
County of Ashburnham
Scale 20 Chains to an Inch

Applied for by Thomas Ogden under the
13th clause of the C. L. A. Act of 1861

C.P. N^o 77-185



Reference to Corners

Cor	Bearing	From	Lks	N ^o on tree
a	203° 15'	Box	92	171
b	177° 5'	Box	28	171
c	160° 10'	Gum	46	171
d	216° 00'	Box	35	171
e	332° 18'	Box	78	171

NOTE - Portion edged Red on Original
is on this Diagram shewn thus —○—○—○—○—

Date of Survey 21st June 1877

Value of Improvements Nil

(signed) Edw^d J. Millington

Licensed Surveyor

(Sig. 273)

Drawn by Jno Richardson

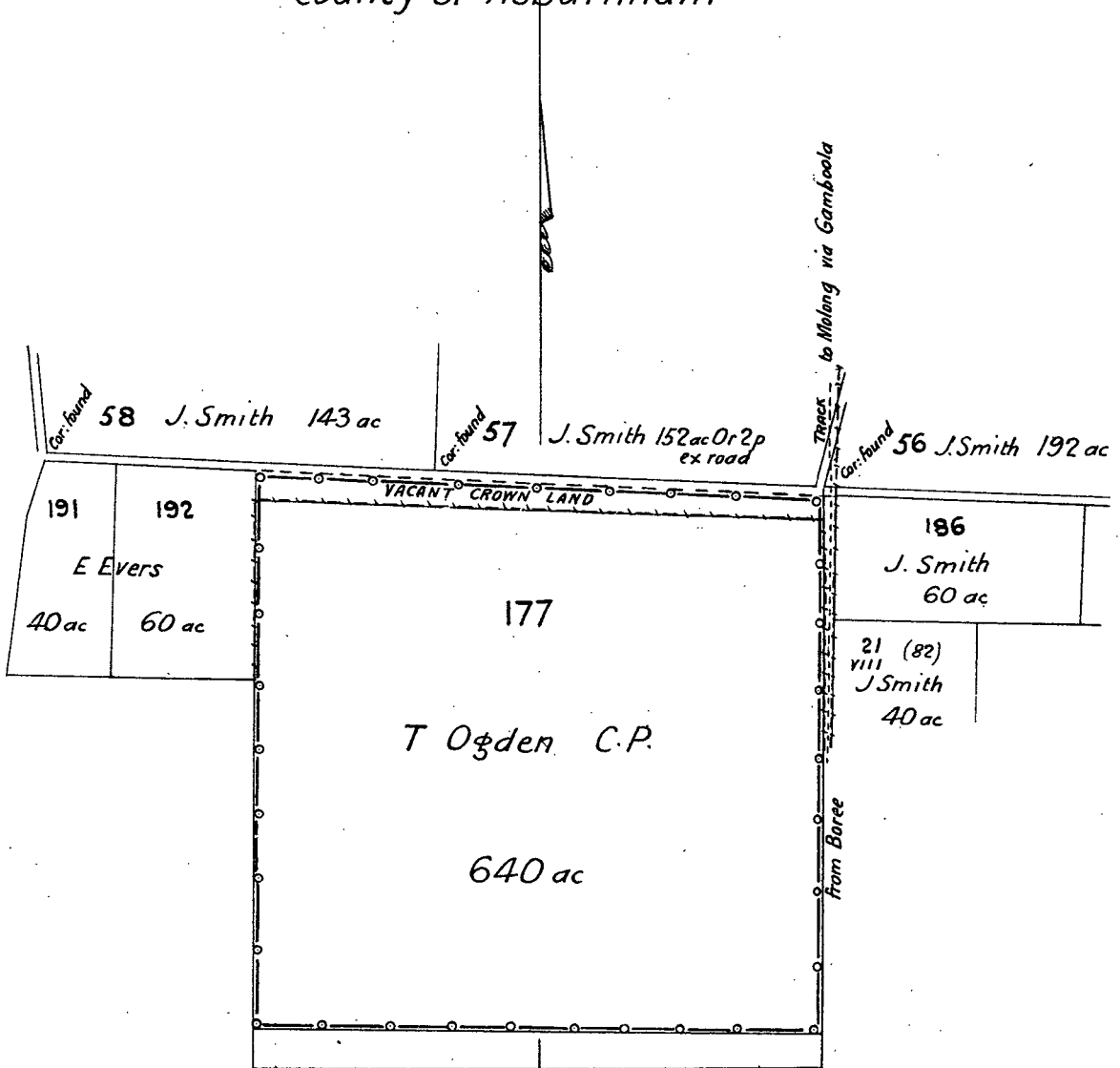
Exam^d by *S. N. J.*

N^o 15

Copy of
SKETCH

Enclosure to N^o 14.

of Portion N^o 177
Parish of Molong
County of Asburnham



Scale 20 Chains to an Inch

Form of proposed re-survey shewn by Red lines on Original

is on this Diagram shewn thus —○—○—○—○—○—○—

Accompanying my memorandum to M^o(D.S.) Fisher

(signed) J.W. Conolly L.S.

15 Aug 79.

Drawn by Jno. Richardson
Exam^d by *E. N. P.*

(Sig. 273)

Enclosure to N^o 20

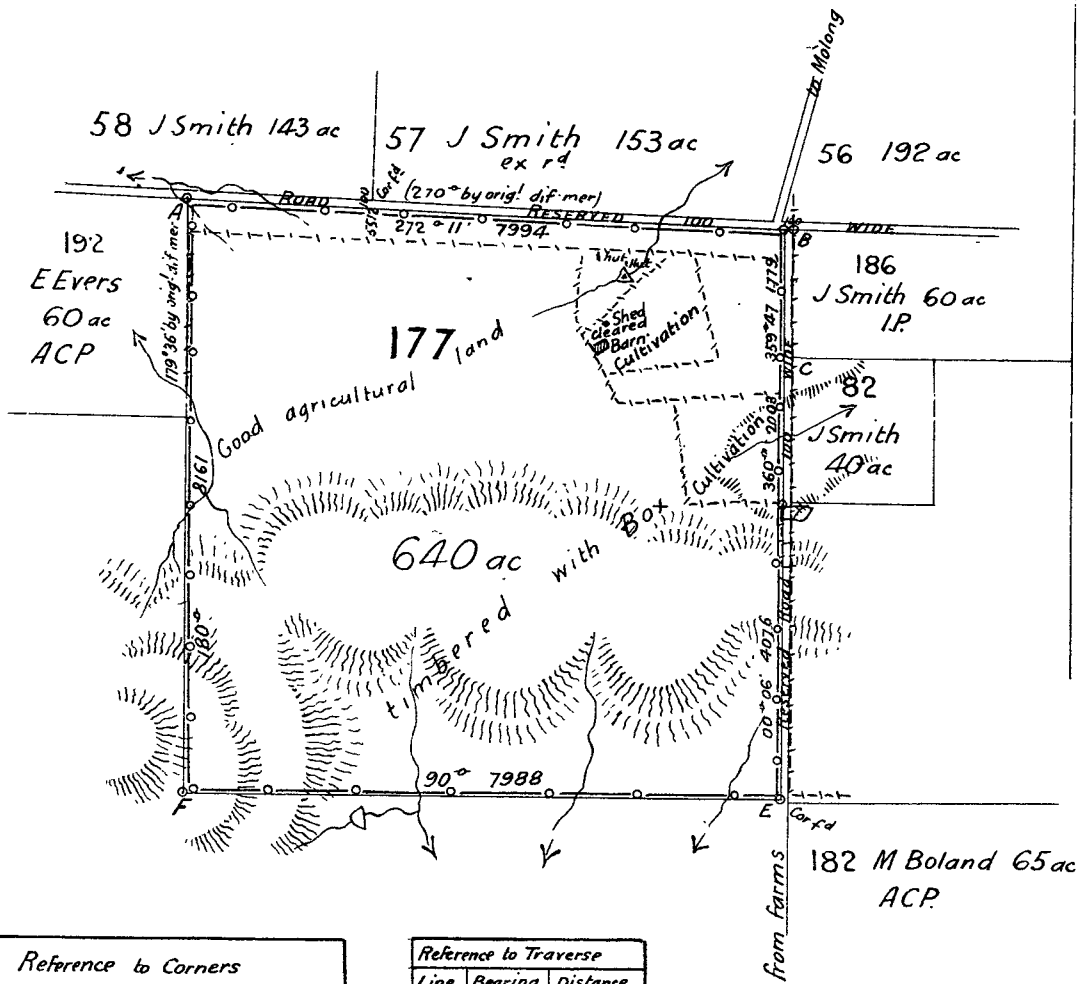
Cat N^o A2824.1770
CS N^o

N^o 5
↑
Copy of
TRACING

Police Dis^t "Molong"

Shewing re-survey of Portion 177 in the
Parish of Molong
County of Ashburnham
Scale 20 chains to an Inch

Applied for by Thomas O'gden under the
13th clause of the C.L.A. Act of 1861
CP N^o 77-185



Reference to Corners				
Cor	Bearing	From	Lks	N ^o on Tree
A	159° 50'	Box	61	177-192
B	7° 40'	"	40	177
C	334° 10'	"	69	"
D	No tree near			
E	139° 55'	Gum	49	177
F	136° 10'	Box	32 3/4	"
M. Walsh				

Reference to Traverse		
Line	Bearing	Distance
1	116° 37'	104 1/2

NOTE Portion edged Red on Original
is on this Diagram shewn thus —○—○—○—○—

Date of Survey 18th Dec^r 19

Value of Improvements £490

(signed) T.W. Conolly

Licensed Surveyor

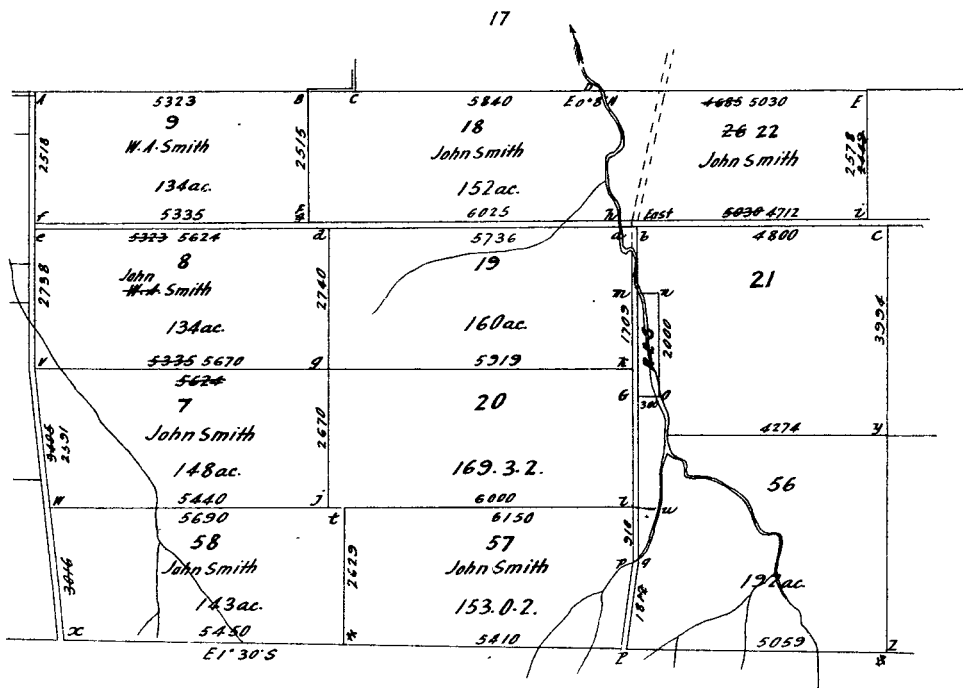
Drawn by Jno Richardson
Exam^d by *E. H. J.*

(Sig. 273)

80.43.560

N^o 11

COPY
of Tracing



N ^o	Bearing	Dist	Conn	To
a	83°30'	43	peg	gum
b	270°	110	"	2pronged apple
c	181°36'	32	"	sm. box
d	232°	124	"	box
e	an open	space	"	"
f	111°30'	30	"	st. bark
g	157°25'	6	"	sm 2pr ^o box
h	124°	90	"	Apple
i	95°0'	41	"	lg. box
j	103°25'	52	"	box
k	112°	18	"	peg 5:2 pr ^o gum
l	Road peg at corner.			
m	220°124'	37.50	"	lg. box Apple
n	peg at corner.			
o	54.5° W	42	"	2pr ^o sm. Apple
p	307°20'	10	"	sm. box
q	171°30'	58	"	Gum
r				
s				
t	Box tree at corner		marked	Davidson's
u	239°25'	85	peg	2pr ^o lg. box
v	105°20'	76	"	sm. box
w	170°	117	"	lg. box
x				
y	295°	16	peg	box
z	358°	11	"	"
A	273°	123	"	lg. "
B	—	182.43	"	lg. box stump
C	42°	69	"	sm. box
D	90°	38	"	122pr ^o Apple
E	120°	—	"	lg. box
F	83°30'	43	"	box

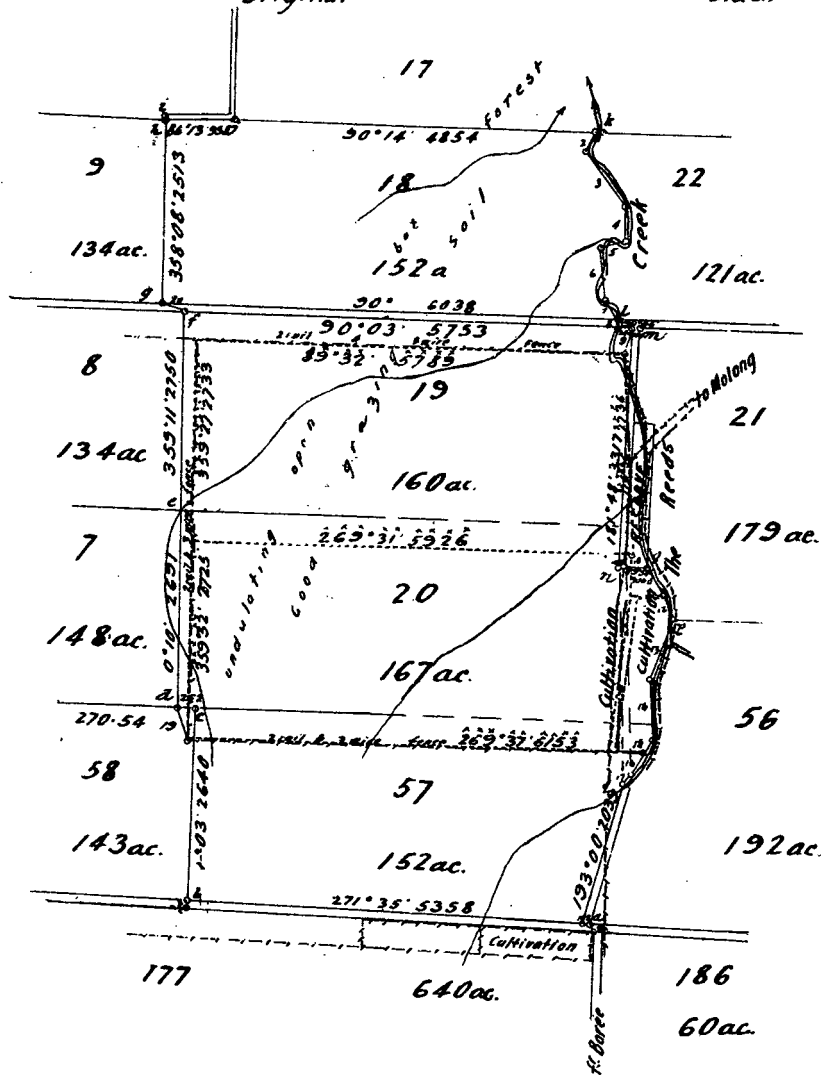
Drawn by C. Young
Examined by *S. H. P.*

Surveyed by I S Gordon June 1858

N^o 12.
COPY FROM PLAN
of examination survey of portions 18 to 20 & 57

Parish of Molong
County of Ashburnham

M.L.S. Millingtons Survey of par^s 19, 20 shown by Red lines
Original Black



a	251°30'	Box	85	1	270°14'	102
b	270°	D ^o Box	03½	2	206°40'	297
c	21°	Box	29	3	144°30'	926
d	283°45'	d ^o	52	4	178°	494
e	337°25'	d ^o	06	5	256°40'	397
f	52°	Box stump	12½	6	173°30'	792
g	263°30'	Box	43	7	148°56'	277
h	332°	D ^o Stump	17	8	180°03'	100
i	352°	d ^o	66	9	192°00'	372
j	13°	Box	58	10	201°47'	238
k	270°	2pg ^s Apple	38	11	146°52'	424
l	304°	Apple	90	12	163°52'	361
m	90°	d ^o	110	13	156°30'	872
n		Gum stump at corner		14	175°15'	767
o	45°	2pg ^s Apple	42	15	208°20'	236
p	187°50'	2pg ^s Gum	13½	16	208°20'	323
q	285°	Y ^o Box	100	17	223°28'	185
				18	151°43'	112
				19	161°30'	460
				20	288°34'	300½

Note.—The red lines on Original Tracing are upon this copy shown thus.....

The red figures on Original Tracing are upon this copy shown thus 555-52

Scale 20 chains to an inch
Surveyed 9th to 17th Feb^{ry} 1881

my letter of the 23rd Feb^{ry} 81/13

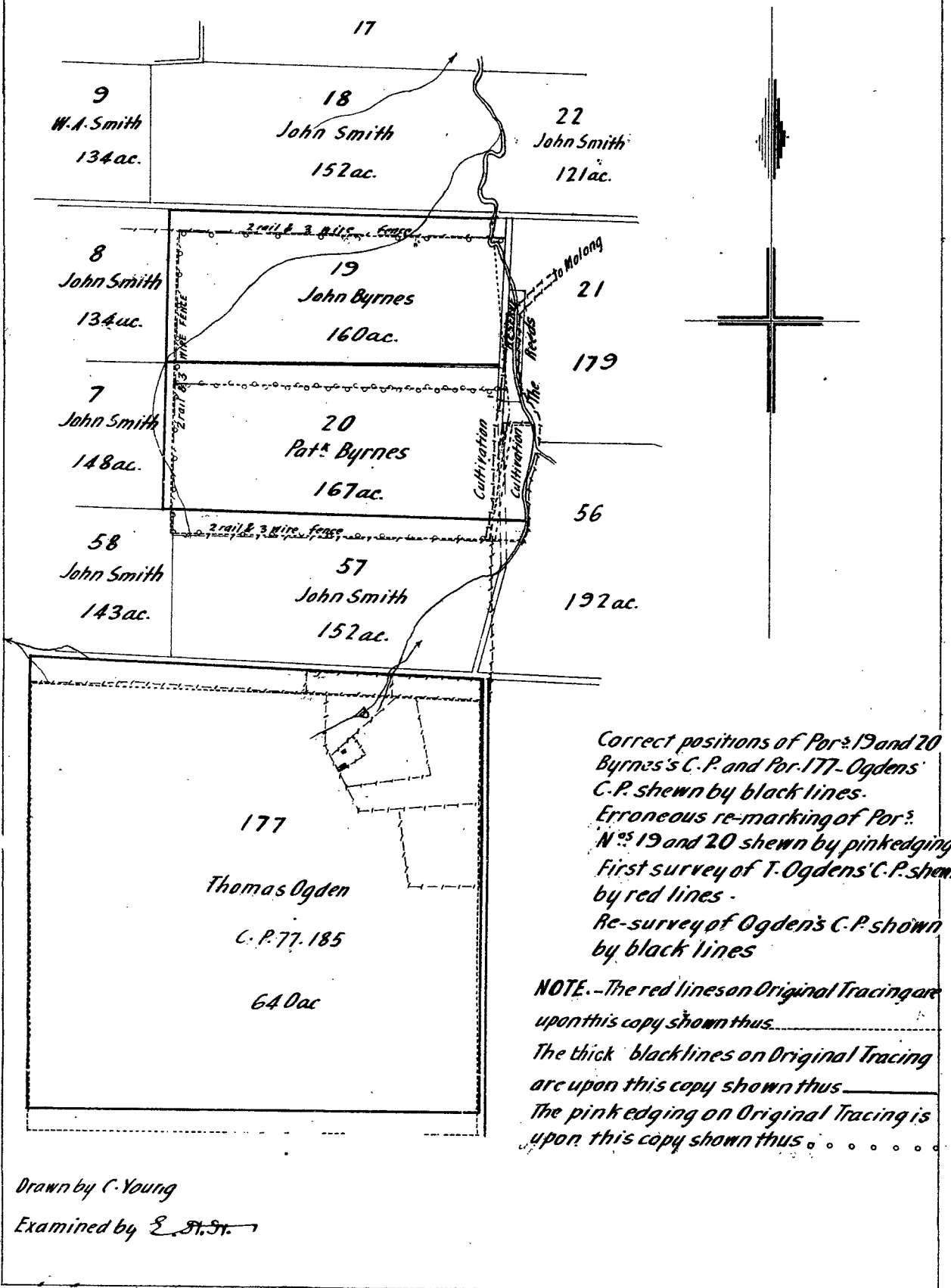
(signed) Arthur Sharp
Surveyor.

Drawn by C. Young
Examined by E. J. J.

N^o 7

Copy of Tracing

818619 C S



Correct positions of Por^s 19 and 20 Byrnes's C.P. and Por. 177 - Ogdens' C.P. shewn by black lines.
 Erroneous re-marking of Por^s N^{os} 19 and 20 shewn by pink edging.
 First survey of T. Ogdens' C.P. shewn by red lines.
 Re-survey of Ogdens' C.P. shown by black lines

NOTE. - The red lines on Original Tracing are upon this copy shown thus
 The thick black lines on Original Tracing are upon this copy shown thus
 The pink edging on Original Tracing is upon this copy shown thus

Drawn by C. Young
 Examined by E. St. St.

Con-Sales
N^o 81. 32803

N^o 18

COPY FROM TRACING

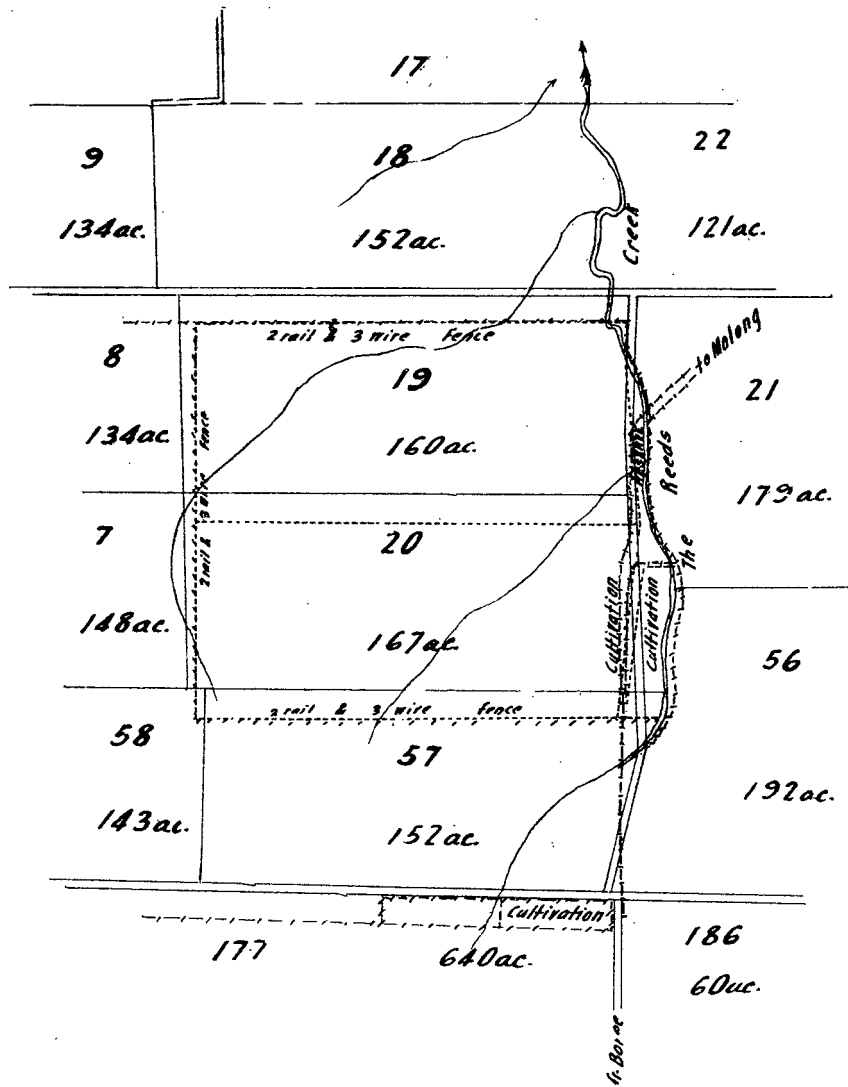
shewing position of portions 18 to 20 & 57

Parish of Molong
County of Ashburnham

M^r L. S. Millington's Survey of portions 19, 20 shewn by Red lines

Original Black

Decided to be re-surveyed as shown in black.



Note... The red lines on Original Tracing are upon this copy shown thus
The red letters on Original Tracing are upon this copy marked thus *RESERVE*

Drawn by C. Young
Examined by *E. H. D.*

Cat N^o A3177.1770
C.S. N^o

N^o 4



Police Dis^t Molong.

Copy of
TRACING

Enclosure to N^o 33.

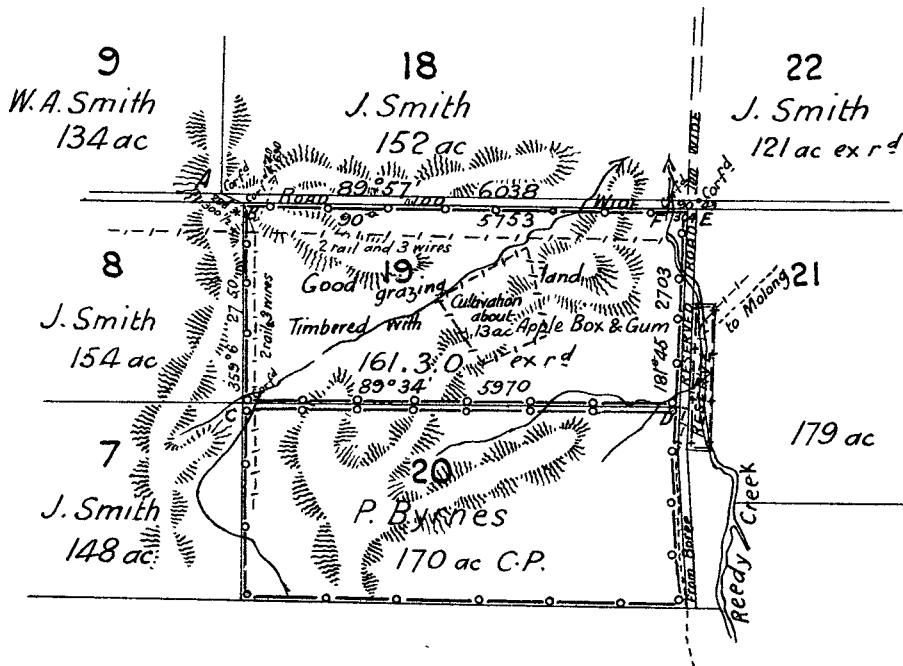
Shewing portion 19 in the
Parish of Molong
County of Ashburnham

Scale of 20 Chains to an Inch

Applied for by John Byrnes under the

13th clause of the C. L. A. Act of 1861

C. P. N^o 75-46



NOTE Portions edged Red on Original

are on this Diagram shewn thus

Portion edged Green on Original do do

Tracks in Brownlines do do do do

Date of Survey 4th July

Value of Improvements £^s169^d2^s6

(signed) Charles Thurburn

Licensed Surveyor

Reference to Corners				
Cor	Bearing	From	Lks	No on Tree
A	263° 30'	Box	43	18.9
B	52° 0'	Box stump	12 1/2	8:19
C	337° 25'	Box	6	7.8 " 20
D	4° 46'	Gum	68	19.20
E	90° 0'	Apple	110	19 New Cor
F	87° 30'	do	51	"
	83° 30'			

M. Walsh

Drawn by Jno. Richardson

Exam^d by E. A. H.

(Sig. 273)

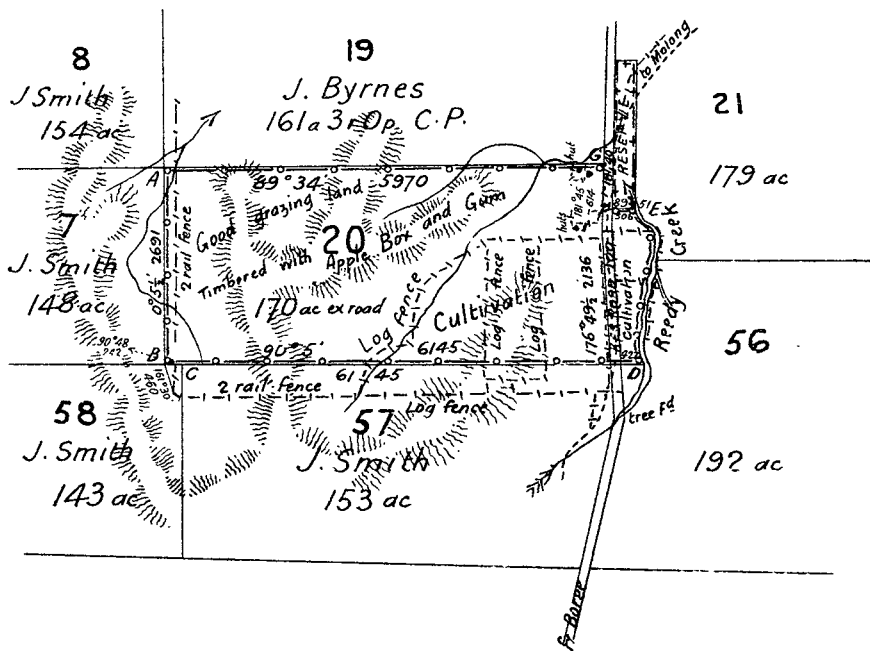
Cat N^o A3178. 1770

N^o 17
 ↑
 Copy of
 TRACING

Police Dis^t Molong

Shewing Portion 20 in the
 Parish of Molong
 County of Ashburnham

Scale 20 chains to an Inch
 Applied for by Patrick Byrnes under the
 13th clause of the CLA Act of 1861
 C.P. N^o 75-56



Reference to Corners				
Cor	Bearing	From	Lks	N ^o on tree
A	337° 25'	Box	6	8.7.19.20
B	283° 45'	"	52	7-58 "
C	21° 0'	"	29	57 " "
D	Numbered Stake			57-20
E	171° 10'	Gum	85	R-20 NemCor
F	Gum stump at Corner			20-R
G	4° 46'	Gum	68	19-20
M. Walsh				

Note Portion edged Red on original
 is on this Diagram shewn thus —○—○—○—○—
 Portion edged Green on Original shewn thus —+—+—+—+—
 Tracks in Brown lines do do do do —.....—

Date of Survey 5th July
 Value of Improvements £^p259. 2. 6.

(signed) Charles Thurburn

Licensed Surveyor

Drawn by Jno Richardson
 Exam^d by E. H. G.

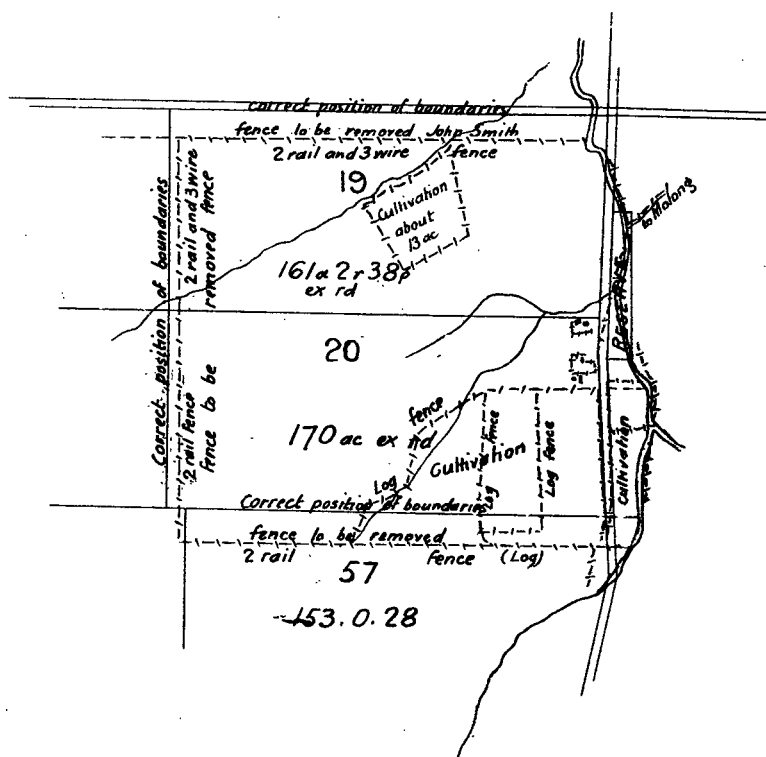
(Sig. 273)

Aln. N
81
42922
Department of Lands

N^o 6
Copy of
TRACING
of Portions N^{os} 19 & 20
Parish of Molong
County of Ashburnham
Scale 20 chains to an Inch
Shewing improvements

Enclosure to N^o 35.

Scale of 0 20 40 60 Chains.



Transmitted to the Surveyor General with my
Letter of 17th Sept 81/26

(signed) Cha^s Thurburn
Acting Surveyor

Drawn by Jno. Richardson
Exam^d by J. H. D.

(Sig. 273-)

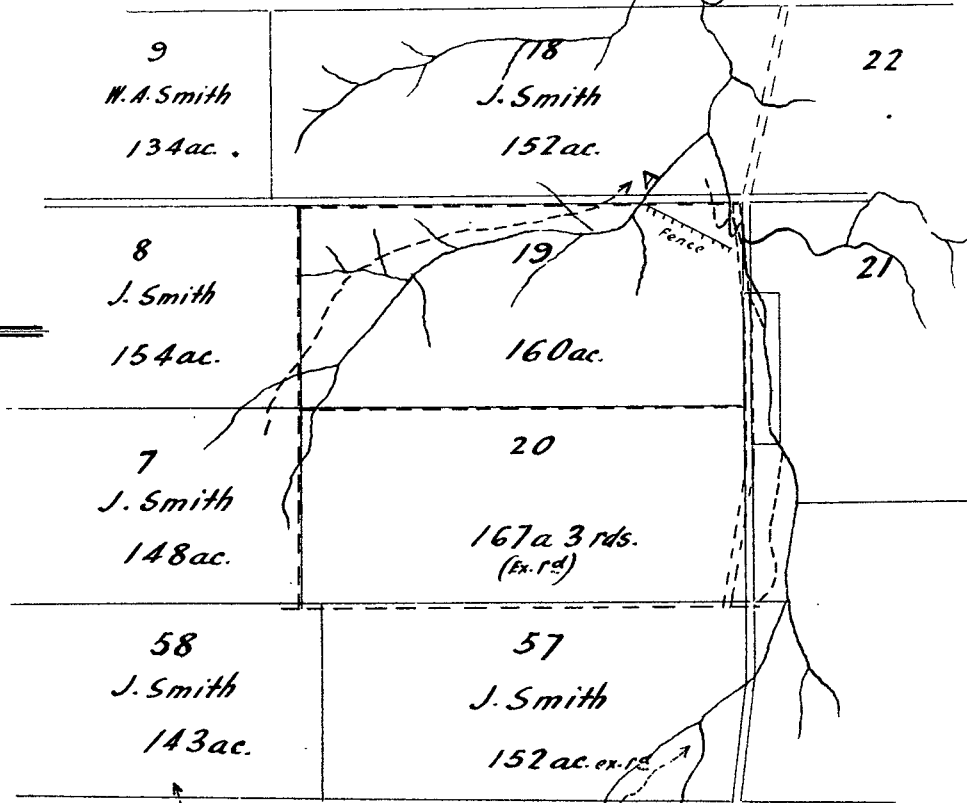
80.43560.C.S.

No. 1.

Enclosure to No. 63.

B.

Copy from Tracing



192
E. Evers
60a 1/2 p.

177
Tho. Ogden
c. p. 77. 185-17th May 1877

21 No. 82
J. Smith
40 ac.

640a

(Scale 20 chains to an inch.)
Black lines show survey by L. S. Gordon
Blue " " " " Millington
Red " " " " Conolly
M. Millington's re survey of Portions 19 & 20 fixed by Comparison
with local features.
M. Millington's survey of Por. 177 cancelled by L. S. Conolly's
re survey shown by red lines.

Note... The red lines on Original Tracing
are upon this plan shown thus
The blue lines on Original Tracing are
upon this plan shown thus - - - - -
The red lettering on Original Tracing
is upon this plan shown thus 192

Drawn by C. Young
Examined by E. N. J.

(516.273-)

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CLAIM OF HUGH ESPIE STEPHENSON;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
17 *April*, 1883.

SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.

1883.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 19. TUESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, 1883.

6. CLAIM OF HUGH ESPIE STEPHENSON :—Mr. Coonan moved, pursuant to *amended* Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the claim of Hugh Espie Stephenson for losses sustained by him through a mistake made in the Lands Office, Sydney, whereby he lost portion of his selection taken up at Forbes on the 8th May, 1879.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Farnell, Mr. Vaughn, Mr. Teece, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Jones, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Merriman, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 49. TUESDAY, 17 APRIL, 1883.

3. CLAIM OF HUGH ESPIE STEPHENSON :—Mr. Coonan, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 20th February, 1883 ; together with Appendix.
- Ordered to be printed.
-

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings.....	2
Report	3
Proceedings of the Committee.....	4
List of Witnesses	4
Minutes of Evidence	5
Appendix	9

1883.

CLAIM OF HUGH ESPIE STEPHENSON.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 20th February, 1883,—“*with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the Claim of Hugh Espie Stephenson, for losses sustained by him through a mistake made in the Lands Office, Sydney, whereby he lost portion of his Selection taken up at Forbes on the 8th May, 1879,*”—have agreed to the following Report:—

1. Your Committee having examined the witnesses named in the List, See List, page 4 whose evidence will be found appended hereto, find as follows:—

- (1.) That on the 8th day of May, 1879, Hugh Espie Stephenson applied to purchase, under the 13th section of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, 101 acres of land, being measured portion No. 111, county of Gipps, parish of Condobolin.
- (2.) That before taking up the said land at Forbes the said Hugh Espie Stephenson was assured by the Land Agent that the said land was open for selection.
- (3.) That the said Hugh Espie Stephenson, after selecting, went to reside upon his selection, and commenced to put his improvements thereon.
- (4.) That on the 30th day of August, 1879, the said Hugh Espie Stephenson obtained from the Minister for Lands a certificate of approval under the 14th section of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875.
- (5.) That notwithstanding the conditional purchase of the said land by the said Hugh Espie Stephenson and the certificate of approval of the Minister for Lands, one George Lee, the lessee of Condobolin Run, having previously applied, by virtue of a Volunteer Land Order, for 50 acres of the said measured portion, was, by a judgment of the Supreme Court, declared to be entitled to 50 acres of the said conditional purchase, and the said Hugh Espie Stephenson by such decision lost such portion of his conditional purchase.
- (6.) That the said Hugh Espie Stephenson in defending his title to his said conditional purchase in the Supreme Court incurred an expense of about £579 10s., and that he had improved his said selection to the extent of about £120, which amount he would not have expended if he had known that he would only have got 51 acres of his said selection.

2. Your Committee therefore, in view of the extreme hardship of the case, recommend the claim of Hugh Espie Stephenson to the most favourable consideration of the Government.

W. T. COONAN,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 11th April, 1883.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Coonan, | Mr. Merriman,
Mr. Teece.

Mr. Coonan called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the clerk.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Stephen Freeman, Esq., Charles N. J. Oliver, Esq., and Mr. Hugh Espie Stephenson be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to to-morrow at *Three o'clock.*]

FRIDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Coonan in the Chair.

Mr. Barbour, | Mr. Stokes.

Stephen Freeman, Esq. (*late Land Agent, Forbes*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Charles N. J. Oliver, Esq. (*Under-Secretary for Lands*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* certificate of approval of the description of the land selected by Hugh Espie Stephenson, and *handed in* copy of the same, which was ordered to be appended (*See Appendix A 1.*)

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Charles N. J. Oliver, Esq., and Mr. Hugh Espie Stephenson be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next at *Three o'clock.*]

TUESDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Coonan in the Chair.

Mr. Barbour, | Mr. Stokes.

Charles N. J. Oliver, Esq. (*Under-Secretary for Lands*), called in and further examined.

Witness *produced* letter, from Hugh Espie Stephenson, stating the amount of loss he had sustained and asking for compensation, and *handed in* a copy of the same, which was ordered to be appended (*See Appendix A 2.*)

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Hugh Espie Stephenson called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

FRIDAY, 6 APRIL, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Coonan, | Mr. Barbour.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

TUESDAY, 10 APRIL, 1883.

In the absence of a quorum the meeting called for this day lapsed.

WEDNESDAY, 11 APRIL, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Coonan in the Chair.

Mr. Stokes, | Mr. Jones,

Mr. Vaughn.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read and agreed to.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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Stephenson, Mr. Hugh Espie	8

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CLAIM OF HUGH ESPIE STEPHENSON.

FRIDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1883.

Present:—

MR. BARBOUR, | MR. COONAN,
MR. STOKES.

W. T. COONAN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Stephen Freeman, Esquire, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] I believe you were Land Agent at Forbes in the year 1879? I was.
2. Do you know a person named Hugh Espie Stephenson, who took up a selection at Forbes in that year? I do.
3. Will you look at that document (*handing a paper to witness*) and see if that will tell you the date on which he took up the selection, and the area? On the 8th May, 1879, he selected 101 acres, being measured portion No. 111, county of Gipps, parish of Condoblin.
4. I believe that measured portion was on the run of Mr. George Lee? It was.
5. When Mr. Stephenson went to the Land Office on the Thursday to take it up had he any conversation with you? On the previous day he came to me and inquired about land in that neighbourhood; he pointed out this portion on the map and inquired if it was open to selection; I told him it was, and I remember being very particular in assuring him of the fact that it was open for conditional purchase.
6. Why did you assure him of that fact;—was there any doubt about it? I had no doubt about it, having been informed by the then Under-Secretary for Lands that a former application by Mr. George Lee for a part of the same measured portion, as a Volunteer Land Order purchase, had been refused, because Mr. Lee had neglected to pay a subdivision fee, it being necessary to subdivide the portion before a part of it could be sold.
7. You say this assurance was given by you on the previous day? To the best of my recollection it was on the previous day.
8. Did Mr. Stephenson make full inquiry before he took up the land? Yes; I assured him it was open to selection if unimproved, and I think I told him about Mr. Lee's Volunteer Order selection having been refused.
9. I believe you had instructions from the Department to that effect? Yes; I was informed that the application for the Land Order purchase had been refused.
10. And that the land was open to selection? No, that was a matter of course.
11. Is that all you know about it? Yes.
12. Mr. Stephenson did select the land? Yes.
13. The whole area of 101 acres? Yes.
14. *Mr. Barbour.*] He was the only applicant at the time? The only applicant for this land. I gave him the usual receipt.

S. Freeman,
Esq.

23 Feb., 1883.

- S. Freeman, Esq.
23 Feb., 1883.
15. *Mr. Stokes.*] The land stood in your books as available? Yes, according to the plans and the records it was open to conditional purchase; it was available Crown Lands.
16. Open to Mr. Stephenson or anybody else? To Mr. Stephenson or anybody else who might conditionally purchase it.

Charles N. J. Oliver, Esq., called in and examined:—

- C. N. J. Oliver, Esq.
23 Feb., 1883.
17. *Chairman.*] What are you? Under-Secretary for Lands.
18. Do you produce the papers in the case of an application by Hugh Espie Stephenson for a measured portion of 101 acres by conditional purchase taken up at Forbes in the year 1879? Yes. (*Papers produced.*)
19. Do the papers show that the land was taken up correctly? Yes, the application was in due form.
20. I believe there has been some dispute in reference to these 101 acres? Yes.
21. How did that dispute arise? The conditional purchase was objected to by Mr. George Lee.
22. There is no doubt the legal forms were gone through? Yes, the legal forms were gone through and the deposit paid.
23. *Mr. Barbour.*] And Mr. Stephenson declared to be the conditional purchaser? No, I cannot say that. Mr. Stephenson's application for conditional purchase was lodged at Forbes on the 8th May, 1879. I think I may say the application was approved of by the Department. I see that the certificate was issued to Mr. Stephenson.
24. *Chairman.*] Just look at that document (*handing paper to witness*). What does that document purport to be? It is a certificate of approval of the description of the land selected, and it conveys intimation that it was issued to Hugh Espie Stephenson in accordance with the provisions of the 14th clause of the Lands Act of 1875, which is in effect this, that, subject to certain conditions being fulfilled, the description is that of his conditional purchase.
25. That is under the hand of the then Minister for Lands, Mr. James Hoskins? Yes. (*See Appendix A 1.*)
26. What was the next thing that took place? It was afterwards discovered that a portion of this land had been applied for by Mr. George Lee under a Volunteer Land Order application on the 1st June, 1878. Of course that was prior to the date of Mr. Stephenson's application for conditional purchase. In dealing with the application made by Mr. Lee for the Volunteer Order grant it appeared that he had not, when he applied for the land, paid the subdivision fee—the 50 acres of land that he applied for formed part of the measured portion of 101 acres afterwards applied for by Mr. Stephenson, and it would be necessary to subdivide it. On the ground that Mr. Lee had not paid the subdivision fee the Volunteer Order application was declared void. On receipt by Mr. Lee of a letter intimating the decision of the Department he protested against it on the ground that he had been applied to for the fee by the Department and had paid it. It was afterwards discovered that his statement was correct, and that the failure of the official dealing with the case to be aware of the fact of his having paid the fee was brought about by the omission of one of the record clerks. However, Mr. Hoskins held that this fee had not been called for by any recognized authority, that is by the authority of the Minister for Lands, and notwithstanding that Mr. Lee had paid the fee he considered that it was proper for him to uphold the decision formerly given, and therefore he decided that the voidance of the Volunteer Order application was to stand.
27. This Volunteer Order was the only obstacle in the way of Stephenson's selection standing good? Yes.
28. Were there several applications made by Mr. Lee to the Minister to upset his decision? Yes.
29. What was the result? The original decision was confirmed.
30. Do you know from any correspondence that took place with the Department whether any action was taken by Mr. Lee in opposition to the decision of the Minister for Lands? The Department was made aware that Mr. Lee had taken legal proceedings against Stephenson.
31. What for—was it in reference to the 50 acres applied for by Mr. Lee under Volunteer Order application? Yes, in reference to the Volunteer Land Order application for 50 acres which had been declared void by the Minister for Lands, and was then in the possession of Stephenson as forming part of his conditional purchase of 101 acres.
32. Did the Department become aware of the result of that action? Yes, the Department was made aware of the result of the action: it was decided in favour of Mr. Lee.
33. Was any letter written by the Department asking the solicitors acting for Mr. Stephenson to inform the Department what were the points to be argued on the motion for a new trial? Yes, such a letter was written.
34. Was that information supplied? Yes.
35. Did the Department take any steps in reference to the matter after that to assist in arguing the points? I believe the Department declined to do so.
36. Do the papers show that the case was ultimately given against Mr. Stephenson before the full Court? Yes.
37. Now, so far as the Department is concerned, what is the position of the 101 acres of land applied for by Mr. Stephenson on the 8th May, 1879. In other words, has Mr. Lee's Volunteer Land Order purchase that was refused on four or five occasions been now allowed to stand? I should like before answering that question to be able to consult the plans.
38. *Mr. Barbour.*] I do not think you have stated the date when the subdivision fee was paid by Mr. Lee? 24th January, 1879.
39. How long was that after the conditional purchase was made? It was before the conditional purchase.
40. *Chairman.*] It was paid on the 24th January, 1879, but the fact was not known in the Department? No; the payment was not discovered till Mr. Lee apprised the Department of the fact that he had paid the fee.

ON THE CLAIM OF HUGH ESPIE STEPHENSON

TUESDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1883.

Present:—
 MR. BARBOUR, MR. COONAN,
 |
 MR. STOKES.

W. T. COONAN, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles N. J. Oliver, Esq., Under-Secretary for Lands, called in and further examined:—

41. *Chairman.*] Can you now tell us the date when the Department discovered that Mr. Lee had paid the subdivision fee, or, in other words, when it was found by the Department that they had made a mistake in refusing Mr. Lee's application for a Volunteer Land Order purchase? I see by the papers that Mr. Lee personally protested against the decision of the Minister. I cannot fix the exact date of his personal protest, but I see it was first recorded officially in the Department on the 28th April, 1879. There is an official memorandum that Mr. Lee had protested against the decision voiding the Volunteer Order application. C. N. J.
Oliver, Esq.
27 Feb., 1883.
42. So that as far as the Department was concerned they had evidence of his having paid the subdivision fee before Mr. Stephenson's selection was taken up? Yes.
43. And the Department had sufficient notice to have stopped this man taking up the selection before the 8th May, 1879? Yes.
44. Then, in your opinion, if the Department had exercised due care they would have enabled the Land Agent at Forbes to inform any applicant that the land was not open for selection? I do not think the Department was called upon to act in that way, for this reason, that Mr. Lee was in a position to have re-applied for the land in proper and legal form immediately on his being made aware of the voidance of his former application; therefore there was no necessity for the Department to take any action with regard to the land.
45. Don't you think the Department were in duty bound to inform the Land Agent of the district that this land had been applied for as a Volunteer Land Order purchase? He was fully aware of that.
46. How? By having received the application which was subsequently declared void.
47. Did the Department inform the Land Agent that the application for the Volunteer Land Order selection was declared void? Yes.
48. *Mr. Barbour.*] Had the Department, immediately after the discovery that the subdivision fee had been paid, immediately communicated with the Land Agent, would he then have sold the land to this conditional purchaser? Mr. Hoskins, the then Minister for Lands, would not admit that any proper authority had been given for demanding the subdivision fee, and on that ground he saw no necessity to reverse his decision of voidance. That was decided by him on the 5th May, three days before the conditional purchase was made.
49. *Mr. Stokes.*] Are you of opinion that had the office exercised ordinary care the selector would not have been subject to the inconvenience and loss he sustained by taking up this land? I cannot admit that.
50. I want your opinion? My opinion is that the final action which enabled Mr. Stephenson to take up this land was the action of the late Secretary for Lands, Mr. Hoskins.
51. And he was morally responsible for what occurred afterwards? I can scarcely give an opinion upon that.
52. *Chairman.*] What I understand is simply this, that the late Minister for Lands held that his decision voiding Mr. Lee's application was right? Yes.
53. And in accordance with that opinion the land was thrown open for selection? The voidance of the Volunteer Land Order application was never disturbed by the Department, which left the land open to conditional purchase as a matter of course.
54. Can you produce a letter from Mr. Stephenson showing the loss he sustained? Yes, I have a letter here, a copy of which I hand in (*See Appendix A 2*), pointing out that he had sustained loss to the amount of £699 10s. I must point out that Mr. Stephenson was certainly not entitled under the circumstances to £120, which he puts down for improvements, inasmuch as these improvements were not upon the land that was ultimately obtained by Mr. Lee in virtue of the decision of the Supreme Court upstating his Volunteer Land Order selection. They were, so far as the papers show, upon the other portion of the land—the 51 acres which Mr. Stephenson retains.
55. How came that letter to be written—was it at the request of the Department? I cannot say that it was written in reply to any request from the Department, because the letter itself does not indicate that it was so written; but there had been correspondence on the subject of the case with Mr. Stephenson's legal advisers, and it probably was in response to a letter of theirs that such a request was made. I have a memorandum here which states that Mr. Stephenson is at liberty to advance any claim which he may conceive himself to have against the Government, but at the same time it is to be distinctly understood that no claim is admitted.
56. *Mr. Barbour.*] I suppose the Department had no doubt about his having suffered loss in consequence of this irregularity? I have here bills of costs which I have no doubt are accurate, and if there was any uncertainty about their being so it is open to the Department to satisfy itself by having them taxed by the Prothonotary in the usual way.
57. What I mean is this: Were the Department satisfied that this man was entitled to some compensation for the loss he has sustained? I cannot say; there is nothing to show that.
58. *Chairman.*] The man was led to believe the land was open for selection? I have said that owing to the decision of the Minister for Lands, Mr. Hoskins, the land was open for selection, and that final decision was given three days before Stephenson took up his selection.
59. *Mr. Barbour.*] Have you any knowledge that the improvements made by Mr. Stephenson are on the 51 acres which are still left to him? The papers show that the improvements in virtue of which he claims £120 are not upon the 50 acres covered by Mr. Lee's Volunteer Land Order, but on the other portion of the land selected by Mr. Stephenson.
60. *Chairman.*] After the decision of the Supreme Court, was the decision of the Minister for Lands reversed? Yes. The Department acted upon the decision of the Supreme Court.
61. And gave Mr. Lee his 50 acres, which had been refused four or five times before? The deed of grant has not actually issued, but the decision of the Court has been acted on, and the subdivision of the land has been made in accordance therewith, and the plan accepted by the Surveyor-General.
62. Actually then the decision of the Minister for Lands has been reversed? Yes.

Mr.

Mr. Hugh Espie Stephenson called in and examined :—

- Mr. H. E. Stephenson.
27 Feb., 1883.
63. *Chairman.*] You reside at Condoblin? Yes.
64. I believe you took up at Forbes a selection upon Mr. George Lee's Condobolin run? Yes, on the 8th May, 1879—a survey block of 101 acres—on South Condoblin.
65. Near the township of Condoblin? Yes. Mr. Stephen Freeman was the Land Agent.
66. Before you selected this land, had you any conversation with Mr. Freeman? Yes; I asked him if there was any doubt about the land being available for selection.
67. What did he say? He said no, the land was available—that Mr. Lee had applied for a portion of it, but it had been refused to him.
68. Did he say anything about having instructions from Sydney to that effect? I think he said he had instructions from Sydney that Mr. Lee's application was cancelled.
69. At any rate you made yourself perfectly certain from conversation with him that the land was open before you took it up? Yes, I felt certain it was open.
70. You took it up, paid your deposit, and got your receipt? Yes.
71. Did you some short time afterwards get a certificate under the 14th clause of the Act? Sometime after taking possession I received notice from Mr. George Lee cautioning me not to trespass on a portion of the land which he claimed under a Volunteer Land Order. Upon receiving this notice from Mr. Lee I applied through the Land Agent to the Minister for Lands for an investigation, and I got that certificate. (*See Appendix A1 to Mr. Oliver's evidence.*)
72. After you had got that certificate, did you commence to improve? Yes. I started a contract with men to fence the land, but Mr. Lee's men undid the work which my men did.
73. Did you put up any other improvements? I started to build a house, and that was served the same.
74. After this what was next done? I still retained possession, and Mr. Lee served me with a Supreme Court writ claiming £1,000 damages.
75. Did you defend the action? Yes.
76. What was the result? The case was heard in the Supreme Court and a verdict given against me with 40s. damages and costs.
77. Did you take any steps to acquaint the Lands Department with the fact of the verdict being given against you? Yes; my solicitor wrote to the Minister asking him to take the case up.
78. There was a new trial applied for? Yes.
79. And that was given against you? That was decided against me by the full Court.
80. Did you acquaint the Department with the amount of costs you were mulcted in? Yes; I wrote a letter to the Minister asking him to pay the amount I had lost through the lawsuit.
81. Can you give us any estimate of the amount? I think it was £699.
82. There is an item of £120 which you claim as the cost of certain improvements you placed upon the land, can you explain that? I improved the whole portion, 101 acres, to the full extent required by law; I think the improvements were valued at £120. I put the improvements for the whole of the land upon the portion not claimed by Mr. Lee; Mr. Lee would not allow me to put them on the portion he claimed; I put improvements to the value of £120 on the remaining portion.
83. To secure the whole? Yes. There was a creek on the portion Mr. Lee claimed, and that was the reason why I made the selection; on the other end of it there was no water, and no means of making water. I would not have made the selection at all if I had known I could not get the whole of it.
84. If you had not felt certain that you could get the whole of the 101 acres as measured you would not have selected there at all? No; the land was comparatively valueless without the portion claimed by Mr. Lee, on account of there being no water and no means of making it. I would not have cared to go and reside on it even without improving it. Of course I still hold it, on account of having fulfilled the three years' residence.
85. Pending this lawsuit and all the trouble about it the three years were up? Yes.
86. Out of the original 101 acres you have still got 51 acres? Yes.
87. And you say that to complete the title to the whole 101 acres you put £120 worth of improvements on it? Yes, on the end that Mr. Lee did not dispute.
88. If after your conversation with the Land Agent at Forbes you had had any doubt about there being any dispute about the selection would you have taken it up? No, I would have had nothing at all to do with it.
89. Having got that certificate under the 14th clause, you immediately commenced to improve, believing the land to be yours? Yes; I was quite satisfied I could defend the case when I had this certificate.
90. I believe you spent some money in getting that certificate? Yes. The whole thing cost me much more than I put down in my application to the Minister.
91. *Mr. Barbour.*] You have still the 51 acres? Yes.
92. And all the improvements you made are upon these 51 acres? Yes.
93. Have you made the declaration with regard to the 51 acres? Yes.
94. And paid interest? Yes, one instalment.
95. *Mr. Stokes.*] Does the 51 acres stand alone, or is it an addition to another selection? The selection I made was of the whole of a surveyed block of 101 acres; it was not subdivided when I selected it; it was nearly two years afterwards that Mr. Lee's selection was taken off.
96. The selection was not an additional selection? No.
97. *Mr. Barbour.*] You had no other land adjoining? No.
98. *Mr. Stokes.*] Did the Land Agent lead you to believe that you would be subject to any dispute about this land? No, he did not. I asked Mr. Freeman's advice as a friend, as well as Land Agent, and he told me he believed I could go on the land safely—that I was entitled to it.
99. Does the £699 include £120 for improvements? Yes. The whole of the land was worth more than £120, but the taking away of Mr. Lee's 50 acres spoiled the block altogether.
100. *Chairman.*] If you had known at the time that you would only have got 51 acres, would you have put £120 worth of improvements upon it. No, I would not have spent a shilling upon it; I would not have taken it up at all, nor would any other person.

APPENDIX.

A 1.

(To the Evidence of Charles N. J. Oliver, Esq., 23 February, 1883.)

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 30 August, 1879.
I HEREBY notify to Hugh Espie Stevenson that the description endorsed hereon is that finally approved by me of the land conditionally purchased by Hugh Espie Stevenson, at Forbes, on the 8th May, 1879, particulars whereof are hereunder set forth.

This notification is issued to the said Hugh Espie Stevenson in accordance with the provisions of the 14th clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875, and subject to the fulfilment by him of the several conditions of his said purchase.

JAMES HOSKINS,
Minister for Lands.

Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 and Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875.—Section 13.

Conditional purchase No. 79,103; district, Forbes; original applicant, Hugh Espie Stevenson; present holder, Hugh Espie Stevenson; date, 8 May, 1879; area, 101 acres.

DESCRIPTION.—LOT E.

101 acres, county of Gipps, parish of South Condoblin, portion No. 11: Commencing on the western side of a road 1 chain 50 links wide, at the south-eastern corner of portion No. 110 of 42 acres; and bounded thence on the east by that road bearing south 50 chains and 62 links; on the south by a road 1 chain 50 links wide bearing west 19 chains and 98 links; on the west by the eastern boundary of portion No. 112 of 114 acres bearing north 50 chains and 62 links; and on the north by part of the southern boundary of portion No. 110 aforesaid bearing east 19 chains and 98 links, to the point of commencement.—Examined, M.S.M.

A 2.

(To the Evidence of Charles N. J. Oliver, Esq., 27 February, 1883.)

Mr. Hugh E. Stevenson to The Secretary for Lands.

No. 82-6,992 Minl., 20 October, 1882.

Sir,

I beg your favourable consideration of my request for compensation, to which I believe I am entitled, for the following reasons:—

- 1st. On the 8th May, 1879, I, at Forbes, selected a surveyed block of land containing 101 acres which your Land Agent informed me was open for selection.
- 2nd. After entering into possession I was notified by Mr. G. Lee that he claimed 50 acres of the said land by virtue of a Volunteer Land Order. I applied to you for an investigation of the case, to decide my claim to the land.
- 3rd. You, as Minister for Lands, after investigating the case, granted me a certificate finally approving my conditional purchase of the before-mentioned 101 acres of land.
- 4th. On receipt of your certificate of approval I persisted in possession of the land. Mr. Lee thereupon prosecuted me for trespass, and demanded £1,000 damages. The Supreme Court gave him a verdict for 40s. and costs, thereby proving my title to the land bad and your decision void.

The above facts have placed me in a most unfortunate position, through the heavy expense incurred by the process of law, being quite unprepared for an adverse decision, fully believing your certificate gave me a good title to the land.

I append some of the items which comprise my loss, and trust you will give this matter your weighty consideration, with the view to bring about an equitable settlement of the same.

I have, &c.,

HUGH E. STEVENSON.

	Law costs.	£	s.	d.
Plaintiff		270	0	0
Defendant		249	10	0
Improvements to land		120	0	0
Personal expenses		60	0	0
		699	10	0

Presented by Messrs. Vaughn and Cooke, Ms.P.—C.O., 10/10/82.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GEORGE DOUGHERTY'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 April, 1883

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 7th March, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of the application, papers, correspondence, declarations, evidence, reports, plans, minutes, and all other documents in reference to the conditional purchase of 319 acres (76-48), made by one George Dougherty, at the Lands Office, Gunnedah, on 18th May, 1876.”

(*Mr. Gould.*)

SCHEDULE.

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3	Chief Commissioner to the Land Agent, Gunnedah 14 December, 1876	4
4	Same to Mr George Dougherty, with enclosure. 14 December, 1876	4
5	Same to the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade 14 December, 1876	4
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7	Cancellation of auction sale, with minutes 8 June, 1877	5
8	Report by Commissioner John Delaney, with minutes and enclosures 5 September, 1878	5
9	Declaration of conditional purchaser, with minute 25 June, 1879	6
10	Report by Commissioner Delaney, with minutes and enclosures. 31 July, 1879	6
11	George Lonsdale to the Minister for Lands 10 August, 1879	7
12	Same to the same, with minutes 29 December, 1879	7
13	George Dougherty to Mr. W C Browne, with enclosure 16 January, 1880	8
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15	Chief Commissioner to George Dougherty 7 February, 1880	9
16	Gazette notice 10 March, 1880	9
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18	Chief Commissioner to H H Brown & Co 12 November, 1880	10
19	Same to Mr Commissioner Delaney 12 November, 1880	11
20	Notice to conditional purchaser to appear at Court of Inquiry 13 November, 1880	11
21	Notice to conditional purchaser to appear at Court of Inquiry, with minute 28 April, 1881	11
22	Report by Mr Commissioner Delaney, with minutes and enclosures 1 December, 1881	11
23	Chief Commissioner to Messrs H H Brown & Co. 3 March, 1882	13
24	Under Secretary for Lands to Mr George Dougherty 12 September, 1882	13
25	Gazette notice. 4 October, 1882	13
26	H H Brown & Co to the Chief Commissioner, with enclosure 16 October, 1882	13
27	Mr Albert J Gould to the Chief Commissioner. 27 October, 1882	14
28	Same to the same, with minute. 11 November, 1882	14
29	Chief Commissioner to Messrs H H Brown & Co 15 January, 1883	14
30	Albert J. Gould to the Minister for Lands 26 January, 1883	14

GEORGE DOUGHERTY'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

No. 1.

Application by Mr. G. Dougherty.

D.

[Alienation Act, sections, 13, 14, and 19.]

Application for the conditional purchase, without competition, of unimproved Crown Land.
District of Gunnedah. No. 48 of 1876.

Application by George Dougherty for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 317 acres unimproved Crown Land.

Received by me, with a deposit of £80, this 18th day of May, 1876, at 12:25 o'clock.

J. E. HIGGINS,

Acting Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Gunnedah.

Sir,

18 May, 1876.

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 317 acres; and I herewith tender the sum of £80, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

I am, &c.,

JOHN G. STEWART, witness.

his
GEORGE × DOUGHERTY,
mark

To the Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Gunnedah.

Tambar Springs.

Description.

County of Pottinger, parish of Calala, 317 acres, portion 60 in that parish.

Minute on No. 1.

Alienation Branch,—Applicant applied for 320 acres; the portion contains only 317 acres; a refund on the 3 acres should therefore be made. Then to the Inspector for report on residence.—R.E.W. (for Surveyor-General), 1/12/76.

No. 2.

Memo. by Surveyor-General.

Conditional Purchase No. 76-48, 18th May, 1876, of Gunnedah District.

Applicant, George Dougherty; area of portion, 320 acres; parish of Calala, county of Pottinger.

Description :—Portion 60 in that parish.

Surveyor-General's Office, 22 August, 1876.

Mr. L.-S. Goodwin will be good enough to furnish immediately the date of transmission and No. of his plan. In the event of the lands not having been measured by you, you will be good enough to send this at once to the District Surveyor, in order that the information required may be obtained, and thus save the land applied for from being sent in for auction sale.

J.G.B. (for Surveyor-General.)

Minutes on No. 2.

Forwarded to Mr. Dewhurst, as requested, the land not having been measured by me.—THOMAS H. H. GOODWIN, 30th September, 1876. Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Brock, for information.—A. DEWHURST. The applicant must have meant the parish of Calala (instead of Goran), No. 60, containing 317 acres in the former parish. I transmitted with my letter No. 76/26 of 1st April, I am not aware that No. 60 has been used in the parish of Goran.—R. Brock, 17/10/76.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure to No. 2.]

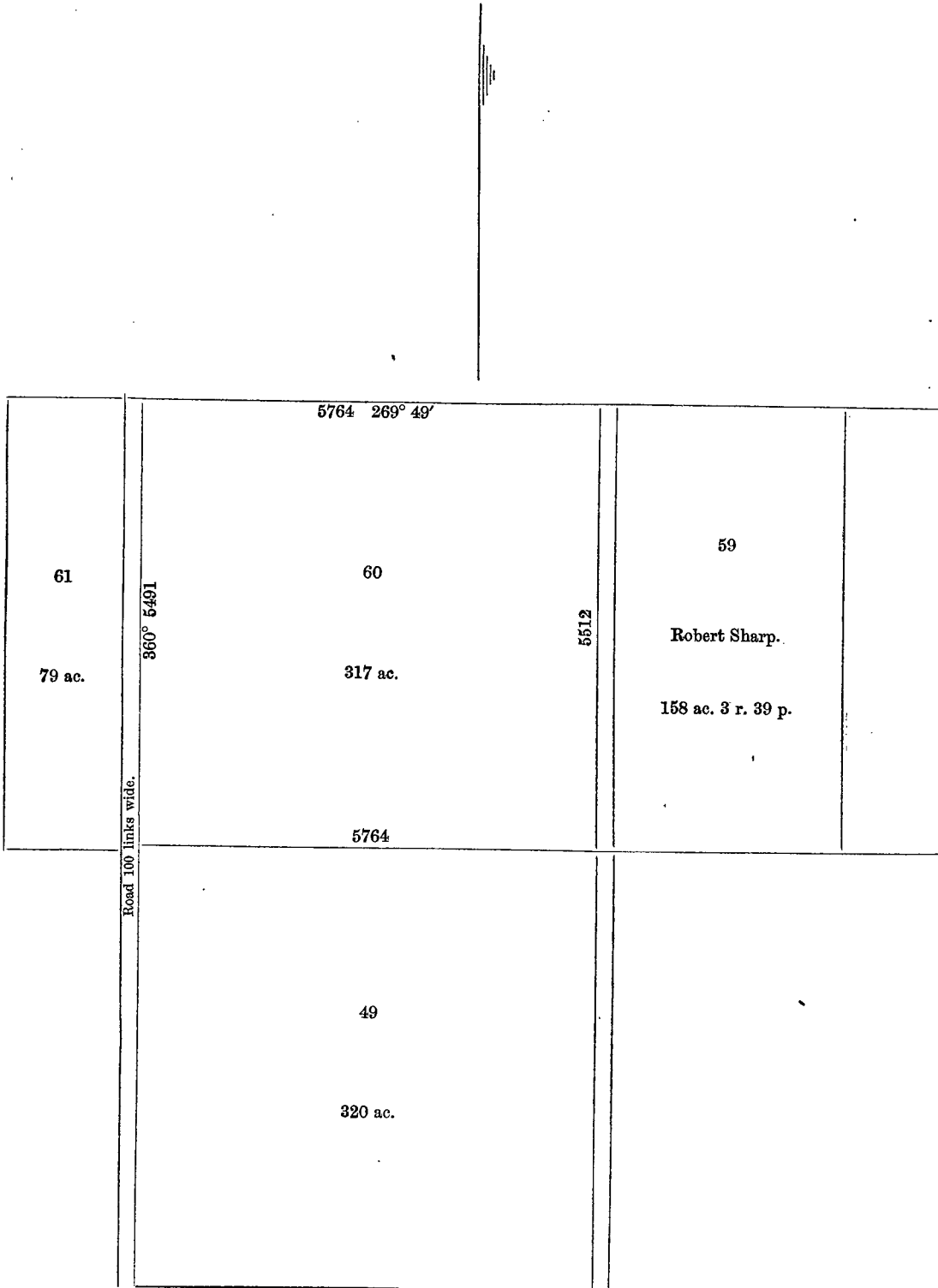
Cat. No. 1755/1781.
Schedule 118.

Police District of Gunnedah.

COPY of Plan showing portion 60 in the parish of Calala, county of Pottinger, applied for by George Dougherty, under the 13th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

C.P. No. 76-48.

Scale 20 chains to 1 inch.



Numbered posts at corners.

S. HOENBY,
Ex. E.H.H.

(Signed)

R. BROCK,
Licensed Surveyor.

No. 3.

The Chief Commissioner to The Land Agent, Gunnedah.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 14 December, 1876.
 With reference to G. Dougherty's conditional purchase of the 18th May, 1876, I am directed to inform you that the area thereof having been found, on measurement, to be only 317 acres, instead of 320 acres, as stated in his application, he has been informed that he is entitled to a refund of 15s., the amount of deposit upon the 3 extra acres paid in excess, for which the necessary refund form has been forwarded.

I have, &c.,
 W. BLACKMAN,
 (For Chief Commissioner).

No. 4.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. G. Dougherty.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 14 December, 1876.
 With reference to your conditional purchase at Gunnedah, on the 18th May, 1876, I am directed to inform you that the area of the portion selected having been found, on measurement, to be only 317 acres, instead of 320 acres, as stated in your application, you are entitled to a refund of 15s., being the amount of deposit on the 3 extra acres paid in excess.

Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up and forwarded to the Treasury, with the authority signed by you, will enable that Department at once to refund the amount.

I have, &c.,
 W. BLACKMAN,
 (For Chief Commissioner).

[Enclosure to No. 4.]

Conditional Purchase.—Revenue Refunded.
 New South Wales.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 14 December, 1876,—Dr. to George Dougherty. Pay Voucher No.

For the following refund, viz. :—	C.S. No. 79-38,501. C.P. No. 76-48. L.A. No. 76-48.	Amount to be refunded.		
		£	s.	d.
Land Office at Gunnedah; date of selection, 18th day of May, 1876; deposit paid on 320 acres; selection void to the extent of 3 acres.				
	Deposit to be refunded on	acres.....	0	15
			0	0

No. 5.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Conditional Purchase.—Revenue Refunded.

Pay Voucher No.
 Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division,

Sir, Sydney, 14 December, 1876.

I am directed to inform you that the area of the conditional purchase, noted in the margin, having been reduced from 320 to 317 acres, you will be good enough to refund the amount of deposit, viz., 15s. on the area paid for in excess.

C.P. No. 76-48.
 Land Agent's No., 76-48.
 C.S. No., 79-38,501.
 District Gunnedah.
 Name, George Dougherty.
 Date of selection, 18 May, 1876.

2. I am to add that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,
 W. BLACKMAN,
 (For Chief Commissioner).

No. 6.

Mr. Inspector Geary to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Report by H. V. Geary, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, respecting the selection of George Dougherty, made at Gunnedah, on 18th May, 1876.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that I visited and inspected the above-described conditional purchase on the 19th May, 1877, and that I found the selector then not resident upon his selection.

The land, which consists of grazing, and comprises 317 acres, is not occupied and used by him as his residence, and the selector, who follows the avocation of _____, had at the time of my visit made the improvements hereunder particularly described, the value of which I estimate at the sum stated, viz. :—Humpty, 10s.

From the appearance of the land and the circumstances stated in the following remarks, I am of opinion that the applicant has not been continuously resident upon the selection.

There was no appearance of occupancy whatever, no sign of a fire having been lighted, in fact nothing to indicate residence. The humpty is not habitable.

I have, &c.,
 HARRY V. GEARY,
 Inspector of Conditional Purchases.

No. 7.

No. 7.

Cancellation of auction sale.

THE auction sale of lot AR, portion 60, of area 317 acres, sale at Gunnedah, on 23rd August, 1870, should be cancelled in consequence of the lands having been previously conditionally purchased by George Dougherty, on 18th May, 1871, C.P. 76-48, Gunnedah, hereunder described.

(For the Surveyor-General.)

Description.

Parish of Calala, county of Pottinger, portion 60 in that parish.

Minutes on No. 7.

The cancellation of the above lot is to be withheld, pending the opinion of the Crown Law officers.—
8/6/77. Under Mr. Attorney-General Windeyer's opinion this auction sale must be cancelled.—
P.F.R., 7/3/68. Cancellation noted in Register.—C.H.T.

No. 8.

Report by Mr. Commissioner Delaney.

Report of an inquiry held at Tambar Springs, on the 5th of September, 1878, by John Delaney, Commissioner for the North-western Division, respecting the conditional purchase of George Dougherty, made at Gunnedah, on the 18th of May, 1876.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, minutes of evidence taken at an inquiry under the "Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875," held by me in pursuance of the reference notified in the Gazette of the 21st of May, 1878, in the matter of the above-described conditional purchase.

The claimant having been duly served with notice of the time and place of holding the inquiry, was present thereat.

The following facts bearing upon the fulfilment by the selector of the conditions of purchase were elicited in evidence, viz.:—

Inspector Geary states, on the 19th of May, 1877, he inspected the conditional purchase taken by the above named on the date stated, area 317 acres, situate county of Pottinger, parish of Calala. Applicant was not resident on the conditional purchase; but there was a humpy on it, nothing in it whatever to indicate residence.

John William Jones states, he is superintendent on Bando Station; he knows the conditional purchase taken by George Dougherty, at Gunnedah, area 317 acres; he has frequently seen the selection, but never saw any one residing; there is a hut on the conditional purchase, as he looked into it, but never could see any indication of residence.

William Grace states, he is sheep overseer, Bando; that he knows the conditional purchase taken by George Dougherty, at Gunnedah; that in the course of his duties he frequently passes the conditional purchase, but he never saw applicant on the selection; there is a hut on the conditional purchase, that he looked into it two or three times, but never saw any indication of residence whatever.

George Dougherty states, that he on the above-described conditional purchase made it his residence in three weeks from the date of selection, and continued to do so for eighteen months, since that occasionally; that he has no other home.

The evidence of Inspector J. W. Jones and W. Grace contradict that of selector. I have therefore to report that I find such condition, viz., residence, not to have been fulfilled, and to recommend that this conditional purchase be forfeited.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DELANEY,
Commissioner.

Minutes on No. 8.

For forfeiture, as recommended.—A.O.M., 27/11/78.

Approved.—J.S.F., 3/12/78.

[Enclosure A to No. 8.]

New South Wales, Tambar Springs, }
to wit.

George Dougherty, being duly sworn, on his oath saith: I am a selector, residing on Bando Run; on the 18th of May, 1876, I selected at Gunnedah 317 acres of land, county of Pottinger, parish of Calala; in three weeks from the date of selection I resided on the conditional purchase, and resided on it continuously for eighteen months; since that I have occasionally; I have no other home, nor had I since I first went as above-stated to live on the conditional purchase.

his
GEORGE × DOUGHERTY.
mark

Taken and sworn before me, at Tambar Springs, this }
5th day of September, 1878,—
JOHN DELANEY, J.P.

[Enclosure B to No. 8.]

New South Wales, Tambar Springs, }
to wit.

Commissioner's Court of Inquiry under Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875.—George Dougherty for residence.
Henry Vincent Geary, being duly sworn, on his oath saith: I am Inspector of Conditional Purchases for the North-Western District; on the 19th May, 1877, I inspected the conditional purchase taken by George Dougherty, at Gunnedah, on the 18th May, 1876, area 317 acres, situate county of Pottinger, parish of Calala; when I inspected, applicant was not resident on the land; there was nothing to indicate residence but a bark humpy, nothing in it whatever.

HENRY V. GEARY.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tambar Springs, this }
5th day of September, 1878,—
JOHN DELANEY, J.P.,
Commissioner.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure C to No. 8.]

New South Wales, Tambar Springs, }
to wit.

James William Jones, being duly sworn, on his oath saith: I am superintendent, Bando Station; I reside there; I know the conditional purchase taken by George Dougherty, at Gunnedah, area 317 acres I believe, situate county of Pottinger, parish of Calala; I have seen the conditional purchase frequently, but I have never seen anyone residing on it; there is a hut on the land; I have looked into it, but I never could see any indication of residence whatever. J. W. JONES.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tambar Springs, this }
5th day of September, 1878,—
JOHN DELANEY, J.P., Commissioner.

[Enclosure D to No. 8.]

New South Wales, Tambar Springs, }
to wit.

William Grace, being duly sworn, on his oath saith: I am sheep overseer at Bando; I know the conditional purchase taken by George Dougherty, taken at Gunnedah, area 317 acres, situate county of Pottinger, parish of Calala; in the course of my duties I pass the conditional purchase frequently; I never saw George Dougherty on his conditional purchase; there is a hut on the land; I have looked into it two or three times, but I never saw any indication of residence in it whatever. WILLIAM GRACE.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tambar Springs, this }
5th day of September, 1878,—
JOHN DELANEY, J.P., Commissioner.

No. 9.

Declaration of Conditional Purchaser.

E:

Declaration of conditional purchaser, under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. I, GEORGE DOUGHERTY, of Tambar Springs, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am the lawful owner, by conditional purchase, under the 18th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, of the land hereunder described, and that improvements, consisting of hut, three wells, and to the value of £330, have been made on such land; and I declare further, that the said land has been the *bonâ fide* residence, continuously, of myself, from the period of selection and first occupation, to the present date, and that no alienation of the land has been made by any of the abovenamed holders until after the residence thereon of such holder for a period of one whole year each alienation having been notified to the Land Agent of the district within one month of its having been made. I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

his
GEORGE × DOUGHERTY.

Taken and declared at Gunnedah, this 25th day of }
June, 1879, before me,— }
T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, P.M.

Witness,—D. H. DUNLOP.

Description.

County of Pottinger, parish of Calala, 317 acres, being conditional purchase No. 48, of 1876, in the district of Gunnedah, made on the 18th May, 1876, at Gunnedah.

Minute on No. 9.

Instalment credited at Treasury, £15 17s.—W.H.B., 3/7/79.

No. 10.

Report by Mr. Commissioner Delaney.

REPORT of an Inquiry, held at Tambar Springs, on the 31st day of July, 1879, by John Delaney, Commissioner for the North-western Division, respecting the conditional purchase of George Dougherty, made at Gunnedah, on the 18th May, 1876.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, minutes of Evidence taken at an Inquiry under the "Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875," held by me in pursuance of the reference notified in the Gazette of the 21st May, 1878, in the matter of the above-described conditional purchase.

The claimant having been duly served with notice of the time and place of holding the inquiry was present thereat.

The following facts bearing upon the fulfilment by the selector of the conditions of purchase were elicited in evidence, viz.:—John Sharp stated he knows the conditional purchase taken by George Dougherty on the date mentioned above. He stated it was taken at Gunnedah, area 317 acres, situate county of Pottinger, parish of Calala; he states that within one month from the date of selection applicant resided on the conditional purchase, and made it his home up to December, 1876. Witness then states he went away, and was absent four or five months; on his return he found George Dougherty on his conditional purchase. Witness then went away nine months; on his return he found applicant residing. The evidence of John Smith, or Schmidt, proves very little, he having only known the conditional purchase since October, 1878, which time is after the inquiry held by me on 5th September, 1878.

I respectfully submit there is nothing in the evidence to warrant me altering the recommendation in my report of the 5th September, 1878.

I have therefore to report that I find such conditions, residence, not to have been fulfilled, and to recommend that this conditional purchase be forfeited.

I have, &c.,
JOHN DELANEY, Commissioner.

Minutes

Minutes on No. 10.

The case is very similar to that of Robert Sharp, herewith, in which substantially the same parties appear to be concerned, and to which the same remarks apply.

The selection was directed to be forfeited on the report of the former inquiry by the late Minister, and I am constrained to concur in the Commissioner's recommendation that the forfeiture should be adhered to.—A.O.M., 12/1/80. Approved—J.H., 28/1/80.

[Enclosure A to No. 10.]

New South Wales, Tambar Springs, }
to wit.

John Smith, or Schmidt, being duly sworn, on his oath, saith: I am a labourer, residing at the Bald Hill, Bando; I know the conditional purchase taken at Gunnedah by George Dougherty, on the 18th May, 1876, area 317 acres, situated county of Pottinger, parish of Calala; I can't state when George Dougherty came to reside on his conditional purchase, as I have only been acquainted with the conditional purchase since October, 1878; I know that George Dougherty resided on his conditional purchase at that date.

JOHANN SCHMIDT.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tambar Springs, this 31st day }
of July, 1879,— }
JOHN DELANEY, Commissioner.

[Enclosure B to No. 10.]

New South Wales, Tambar Springs, }
to wit.

Commissioner's Court of Inquiry under Lands Act Amendment Act of 1875.

George Dougherty, reinquiry.

John Sharp, being duly sworn, on his oath, saith: I am a fencer, residing at the Bald Hill, Bando; I know the conditional purchase taken by George Dougherty, at Gunnedah, on the 18th May, 1876, area 317 acres, situate county of Pottinger, parish of Calala; I know that within one month from the date of selection, George Dougherty resided on his conditional purchase, and made it his home up to December, 1876; I then went away carrying on the roads between four or five months; on my return I found George Dougherty on his conditional purchase; I remained about four months; I then went away nine months; on my return I found George Dougherty residing on his conditional purchase, and he has done so up to this date; improvements consist of three wells, one 99 feet deep, timbered from top to bottom; the other two wells are also timbered all through; I don't know their depth; a house built of sawn slabs, bark roof, one room, worth £15; I know also that these improvements were on the conditional purchase within three years from the date of selection.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tambar Springs, this 21st day }
of July, 1877,— }
JOHN DELANEY, J.P., Commissioner.

JOHN SHARP.

No. 11.

Mr. G. Lonsdale to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Land Agency, Bundella, 10 August, 1879.

As the case of George Dougherty, of county of Pottinger, parish of Calala, conditional purchase, was again reheard at Tambar Springs, on the 31st ultimo, before Mr. Commissioner Delaney, to further inquire as to whether the aforesaid George Dougherty had complied with the conditions of residence upon his conditional purchase of 318 acres, I beg to state that, owing to the shortness of time allowed him between the dates the notice to appear at the Court of Inquiry was served upon him and the sitting of the court, and the very inclement state of the weather and the flooded conditions of the creeks, he (Dougherty) was not able to bring the number of witnesses he could have done; at the same time I think that the evidence adduced on his behalf has clearly proved residence, in fact I do not think it is necessary to go beyond the evidence already adduced on his behalf. If you think that he has failed to prove his residence satisfactorily, all I have to say is that conditional purchasers had better at once vacate their land, for any chance of holding it is a very small one. There is not the slightest doubt but that Dougherty is a *bona fide* selector and not a dummy; and further, he has beyond all doubt fully complied with the residence clause; he has completed his three years, and made his declaration. This itself is clear evidence that he has fulfilled his conditions. It is not at all likely that he would place himself in the power of the law by making a false declaration, knowing full well as he did that his land was then under consideration; and further, knowing that the parties who gave evidence against him were the superintendent and the overseer of the station upon which he had conditionally purchased. There can be no question but that the evidence of both Mr. Jones and Mr. Grace should be received with great weight. The positions they occupy would lead them to exaggeration. It will be very hard indeed if you should decide to forfeit this land. The struggles and hardships endured by Dougherty in improving his land and fulfilling the conditions during the worst of the drought in itself ought to entitle him to your favourable consideration. I need not dwell at any greater length upon this case; I leave it fully and with confidence in your hands, believing that justice will be your aim, and that you will see your way clear to grant a certificate of conformity to Mr. George Dougherty.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE LONSDALE.

No. 12.

Mr. G. Lonsdale to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Land Agency, Bundella, 29 December, 1879.

I am once more compelled to address you personally upon business which ought to be attended to by the Conditional Sales Branch of the Lands Department; but as the officer in charge of that branch appears to entirely ignore communications from country land agents, compels me to address yourself, feeling confident that you will treat me with more courtesy than your subordinates. I have a very great objection to harass responsible Ministers by bringing Parliamentary influence to bear upon them, as I consider that almost all matters can be settled without getting a member of Parliament to ask a number of questions, which as a rule only give trouble and do no good. The business which I desire to bring under your notice upon this occasion is the land of Mr. Robert Sharp and Mr. George Dougherty, which was the subject of inquiry upon two occasions at Tambar Springs, before Mr. Commissioner Delaney.

The

The land being situated county of Pottinger, parish of Calala, Bando Run. The first survey took place on the 5th September, 1878, but upon my application to yourself a re-survey was granted, which took place on the 31st July, 1879. Since that time I have not been able to ascertain what your decisions in these cases are or have been. The only evidence adduced against my clients was the superintendent of Bando, Mr. Jones, and the overseer, W. Grace, and their evidence should be taken with a great amount of caution. Had my clients been possessed of sufficient ability to have cross-examined both these witnesses they would have admitted that they visited these selections when they knew that my clients were away upon business. If you should decide to forfeit this land it will be a very hard case.

There are no two conditional purchasers struggled harder than Sharp and Dougherty to comply with the conditions of the Land Act, and although they lost all the stock they had with the drought they managed by dint of hard work to improve their land. Neither Jones or Grace attempted to prove that either of my clients had any other place of residence. Their evidence merely went to show that they had visited the land upon many occasions and did not see either of the selectors there; although, if my memory serves me right, they did not swear they were not upon it.

As regards there only being an old humpy upon it, that can have no weight at all, for 99 out of 100 selections made in this Colony have nothing but bark gunyahs upon them. I do not think my clients would have gone to the trouble they have gone if they had not carried out the Land Act in its integrity. I may further point out to you that both Dougherty and Sharp had made these declarations, and paid the first interest money into the Treasury. Every act of these men proves clearly that they are *bona fide* selectors, and should be protected by the law, and not harassed. Inspector Geary evidently works with a determination to hunt selectors from off Bando Run. At the same time he appears to be blind to the Bando dummies; in fact he never attempts to interfere with any dummies till after three years have elapsed. Yet my clients are harassed long before these three years expired. I sincerely hope, Sir, that you will give such a decision that will clearly prove that you are determined to give justice to the *bona fide* selector, and that might shall not while you are in power override right. I now leave this matter of Sharp and Dougherty entirely in your hands, with confidence that you will give an impartial decision.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONSDALE.

Minutes on No. 12.

Urgent. Chief Commissioner of Conditional Purchases. Please let me have the papers in these cases as soon as possible.—J.H., 12/1/80.

No. 13.

Mr. G. Dougherty to Mr. W. C. Browne.

Respected Sir,

Westbrook Post Office, 16 January, 1880.

With regard to enclosure I think you will agree with me that it is as neat a piece of impudence that you have seen lately. I have never authorized the writer to act for me in this land matter. I did give him £1 at Tambar Springs for writing me a letter and attending some business relating to a road, nothing further. My chief object in forwarding enclosed letter is to show you that he has got my step-son, Sharp, in hand. This information may enable you to find out whether Lonsdale is playing fair or false with his client. May 18th, 1879, three years residence being completed, I paid interest and it is now due but of course payable any time within first three months of the year. Would you kindly inform me would it facilitate matters by paying interest at once.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE DOUGHERTY.

[*Enclosure to No. 13.*]

Mr. G. Lonsdale to Mr. G. Dougherty

Sir,

Land Agency, Bundulla, 28 December, 1879.

Necessity compels me to address you regarding the manner in which you have treated me since I took your case up against the White's. When I last saw you at Tambar Springs you promised faithfully to send me £5 up as soon as you reached Singleton, to enable me to carry on your case, but you failed to keep that promise. From the manner in which you have treated me I now come to the conclusion that you think I am compelled to carry on this case of yours; if such is your impression let me inform you that is a wrong one, for rather than I would be treated as shabbily as you are treating me I would immediately give it up. When you sold your place you did not act like a man, and send me some money to enable me to bring the case to a successful issue; no, you never considered me for a moment, but like a cunning man, you said within yourself, if he loses the case I will pay him nothing, and if he gains it I will give him what I like. But let me tell you, Dougherty, you are not clever enough to have me. I have taken the precaution to secure myself with Sharp, and depend upon it, I won't be wronged by you; I have fought your case for eighteen months, and only received £1 for my labour, and I have now spent £18 18s. over it in cash. If you were possessed of the principles of a man you would have sent me money according to your promise, knowing my position as you do. I have been compelled to borrow money to keep the case going, and you knew it. It is now in my power to settle the matter speedily, hence I write to you boldly to send me £10. If you don't, depend upon it I will immediately withdraw from your case and let it fall to the ground. This is no bounce; you can please yourself whether you send it or not; I don't ask it as a favour, I demand it as my honest right. £5 I require to send to Sydney, and I shan't send no more of my own money. You can now please yourself whether you send it or not; if you want the land send the money, if you don't want the land don't send it.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE LONSDALE.

No. 14.

Mr. G. Dougherty to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Westbrook Post Office, Singleton, 5 February, 1880.

I wish to draw your prompt attention to my case, which I am informed is awaiting your decision. Conditional purchase on 60, Bando Run, 18th May, 1876. At Court of Inquiry, Tambar Springs, 5th September, 1878, through some misapprehension of witnesses, the Commissioner concluded I had not complied with residence, simply because I lived in a bark gunyah. I went to live on the land three weeks after I took it up and did so continuously for three years. I was too busy at other improvements, fencing, sinking three wells at respective depths of 99 feet, 84 feet, and 40 feet, 6 feet rock.

When

9

When this work was nearly finished I built a good sawn timber house. Mr. O'Hara, Inspector, &c., was quite satisfied with improvements, and declared them of more value than required. At Court of Inquiry, 31st July, 1879, these matters were proved; made my declaration, and paid interest, May, 1879, and am prepared to pay interest now, the law being fulfilled, I fail to see how in the face of justice my purchase can be forfeited.

I trust you will relieve my anxiety in this matter with as early a reply as you can give.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE DOUGHERTY.

Minute on No. 14.

The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.—E.H.S. (for the Minister), 9 Feb., 1880.

No. 15.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. G. Dougherty.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Branch, Sydney, 7 February, 1880.

With reference to my printed letter of 25th May, 1878,* inviting your attention to the notice in the Government Gazette of 21st May, 1878,* apprising you that your claim to the conditional purchase made by you on the 18th May, 1876, had been referred to Mr. John Delaney, Commissioner of Conditional Purchases, for inquiry as to the alleged non-fulfilment by you of the conditions of residence and improvements, I am directed to inform you that under the Report of the Commissioner referred to, the Minister for Lands has decided that the purchase shall be brought forward for forfeiture at as early a date as practicable.

* Not require for return.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

No. 16.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 10 March, 1880.

Forfeited Conditional Purchase.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that the undermentioned portion of Crown Land, conditionally purchased under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, having, by the non-residence of the purchaser on his original selection, or the conditions of which have not been fulfilled, been abandoned within the meaning of the said Act, the same is hereby declared forfeited, and such of the said land, as shall not in the meantime be conditionally purchased, will be sold accordingly by auction on a day or days to be hereafter notified.

JAMES HOSKINS.

No. Registered.	Land Agents' No.	No. of Conditional Purchase.	Name.	Place of Selection.	Date of Selection.	Area.
* 80-2050	* 76-48	* 76-48	* George Dougherty.....	* Gunnedah....	* 18 May, 1876...	* 317

No. 17.

H. H. Brown & Co. to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

21, Exchange Buildings, Pitt-street, 15 April, 1880.

We do ourselves the honor to draw your attention to the conditional purchase noted in the margin, applied for by our client, Mr. G. Dougherty, and forfeited on the report of evidence taken before Mr. Commissioner Delaney.

Gunnedah,
Geo. Dougherty,
317 acres,
Co. Pottinger,
Parish Callalla.

Upon careful perusal of the case we feel assured that with the evidence adduced at the Court of Inquiry you could not arrive at any other decision than to recommend the forfeiture, but we would respectfully submit that if the whole of the facts of the case now came before you in their true light you would recommend a reversal of such decision.

We have to advise you that we have had an interview with the applicant, who is in most indigent circumstances, and has spent his all in fulfilling the conditions of this selection; in fact we feel so assured of his honesty in this matter that we have undertaken to give him our services gratuitously, as he has had nothing to subsist by but the selection, and is now ruined by the forfeiture.

We have interrogated and questioned Dougherty as to every particular of his residence, and we fail to come to any other conclusion but that he has not received that measure of equity and justice which he should have done at the hands of Mr. Commissioner Delaney.

With respect to the evidence we find that Mr. J. H. Jones (Mr. White's manager) states that he has seen the conditional purchase frequently, but never saw any one residing—there was a hut, but no indications of residence. W. Grace sheep overseer, gave similar evidence, and Mr. Inspector Geary reports that he visited the conditional purchase, 1877; no appearance of residence, and no signs of a fire being lighted.

With respect to the evidence of Jones, we may advise you that he was not in Mr. White's employ until eighteen months after the conditional purchase was applied for, and up to that date knew nothing whatever of the selection. So, therefore, he is only in a position to swear as to the final eighteen months of the tenure of the conditional purchase. As to the evidence of Mr. Geary, who only visited the selection once (that was during the first twelve months) and Grace, who states he frequently passed the conditional purchase and never saw Dougherty, we would respectfully ask if this is any proof that he did

373—B

not

not permanently reside. On the other hand, we have the evidence of Dougherty, who positively swears that he resided continuously for the first eighteen months, and we have abundant evidence that for this period he was never absent; in fact, daily herding his cattle (from fifty to sixty head) on his land. During this time Mr. White's men were continually watching and endeavouring to obtain an opportunity to impound the cattle, should they trespass on adjoining lands, but Dougherty was so careful that they only succeeded in once doing so, and that was when our client had left the cattle grazing on the reserve whilst he was boiling his pot of tea in the hut, for which few minutes trespass he had to pay to Mr. Keale or Keen (Mr. White's then overseer) the sum of £7 to release them. Now with regard to the second eighteen months of the conditional purchase (of which Mr. Jones is only in a position to swear) we would respectfully refer you to the improvements made by Dougherty, which were effected during this time—more particularly to the three wells that were sunk, namely—1st. 99 feet deep, 6 x 4 feet wide, through very hard soil, slabbed from top to bottom with hardwood slabs; 2nd. 60 feet deep, 6 x 4 feet wide, slabbed whole way down with hardwood slabs; 3rd. 40 feet deep, through solid rock, and 6 x 4 feet wide, and a sawn slabbed hut. The whole of these improvements were done by Dougherty and his step-son, Sharp. We would, therefore, respectfully ask you if these solid and substantial improvements could be effected in a day, or rather if they would not take two men the whole of eighteen months to complete in the face of the many difficulties they had to contend with, more particularly as the conditional purchase is on an open plain, and every stick of even firewood had to be carted for miles.

We would also take exception to the manner of Mr. Delaney's report, as he says Dougherty has only resided occasionally for the last eighteen months, whereas Dougherty was only occasionally absent, and that was when he was drawing the slabs and timber for the hut and wells, a distance of 25 miles from Trunkey Scrub, and when he had to purchase rations in Gunnedah, distant 28 miles.

We would also draw your attention to some of the evidence that there was no sign of residence, but it is a notorious fact that where there is only one person resident in a hut, it is imperative to remove and plant his clothing and rations, to prevent their being stolen in his absence, and this was the fact in this case.

No question of improvement has arisen in this case, but only that of residence, and as we have the positive evidence of Dougherty for his continuous residence, which must have been true if he had the fifty or sixty head of cattle, and had to personally supervise, and herd them every day, which fact can, of course, be established by any further inquiry before the Commissioner for the first eighteen months, and that the improvements were effected only during the latter interval. We would ask, as our client has no other land in New South Wales, or any other place of abode, where did he reside whilst making these improvements? If it is said he resided on Sharp's conditional purchase (his step-son), it was not better furnished. We are in a position to say that this conditional purchase is in a similar position to this one—*forfeited for non-residence.*

There can be no question that as the improvements were effected during the last eighteen months by Dougherty, with the assistance of Sharp, he must have undoubtedly been resident continuously and therefore the evidence of Mr. White's overseer is at best only negative, and without in some way being corroborated can have no weight to determine the forfeiture of the selection as they were simply working in the interests of an employer who has done all in his power to obtain the land, and offered Dougherty 25s. per acre. Dougherty informs us that Mr. J. O'Hara visited the conditional purchase before the expiration of three years, and is able to furnish valuable and reliable information as to the fulfilment of conditions, and we think after what we have now stated that you will deem it only fair, as Dougherty is entirely illiterate, that there should be a rehearing, but we think it obviously necessary that Commissioner Delaney should be clearly instructed as to the special points upon which the truth or falsehood entirely turns, and which he has altogether omitted and signally failed to bring out in any shape whatever, viz.:—How it was possible for a man who had a herd of cattle in an unfenced selection with agreeable neighbours, like Mr. White's overseer, watching from daylight till dark to see if the cattle could be caught off his land, how it was possible for Dougherty to be absent when they only caught such cattle once to the tune of £7? 2nd.—How it was possible to put improvements during the second eighteen months so substantial as to require the whole of that period for their completion without having fairly fulfilled the conditions of residence within that time?

We have, &c.,

H. H. BROWN & CO.

Minutes on No. 17.

There are no other selections in the names of Dougherty or Sharp.—W.M.O., 26/4/80.

I have carefully read this letter and the Commissioner's Reports and the evidence given. I think Dougherty has made out a good case for the rehearing his agents ask for, because he has proposed a test which I submit must be decisive both as to residence and improvements. He says, for the first eighteen months he had to tail his herd of cattle on unfenced land, and that although Mr. White's overseer and men were for all that period watching to see if they could catch him off his land and trespassing, they only did so once. But having lost his cattle in the drought for the last eighteen months he took to making improvements which are sworn to be of such a substantial character that he must have resided *bona fide* as these improvements were the work of but two men, himself and another.—W.B. (for Chief Commissioner), 11/10/80.

I have no objection to allow of a rehearing of this case.—J.H., 25/10/80.

No. 18.

The Chief Commissioner to H. H. Brown & Co.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 12 November, 1880.

Gentlemen,

I have to inform you that the case noted in the margin has, by the direction of the Minister for Lands, been referred to Commissioner Delaney for further inquiry.

I have, &c.,

W. H. CAPPER,
(For Chief Commissioner)

Gunnedah,
G. Dougherty
317 acres.
18 May, 1876.

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No. 19.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. Commissioner Delaney.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney 12 November, 1880.

I have the honor by direction of the Secretary for Lands to send back herewith the papers connected with the selection noted in the margin, and to inform you that after considering the evidence embodied therein and the further statements which bear upon it he has no objection to allow of a rehearing of the case in question.

I have, &c.,

W. H. CAPPER,
(For Chief Commissioner).

Gunnedah.
C. P. 7648
317 acres, May 18
G Dougherty.

No. 20.

Notice to Conditional Purchaser to appear at Court of Inquiry.

Notice to Conditional Purchaser to appear at Court of Inquiry held under sections 44-47 of Regulations under 39 Vic. No. 13.

To George Dougherty, Bundulla,—

I hereby notify to you that a Court of Inquiry, under the provisions of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, will be held on the 1st day of December, 1880, at the Court-house, Tambar Springs, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the matter or question as stated at foot hereof will be inquired into.

On proof of the service of this notice within the terms of the 45th section of the said Regulations, the inquiry will proceed whether you appear at the Court or not.

JOHN DELANEY,
Commissioner.

Matter for Inquiry.

THE fulfilment of the conditions as to residence and improvements upon the conditional purchase of 317 acres, 13th section, made by you at Gunnedah, on the 18th of May, 1876, county of Pottinger, parish of Calala: The Honorable the Minister for Lands allows a rehearing in this case on the above-mentioned date.

No. 21.

Notice to Conditional Purchaser to appear at Court of Inquiry.

Notice to Conditional Purchaser to appear at Court of Inquiry held under sections 44-47 of Regulations under 39 Vic. No. 13.

To George Dougherty, Bundulla or Bando, Tambar Springs,—

I hereby notify to you that a Court of Inquiry, under the provisions of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, will be held on the 17th day of May (Tuesday), 1881, at the Court-house, Tambar Springs, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the matter or question as stated at foot hereof, will be inquired into.

On proof of the service of this notice within the terms of the 45th section of the said Regulations, the inquiry will proceed whether you appear at the Court or not.

JOHN DELANEY,
Commissioner.

Matter for Inquiry.

The fulfilment of the conditions as to residence and improvements upon the conditional purchase of 317 acres, 13th section, made by you at Gunnedah, on the 18th May, 1876, county of Pottinger, parish of Calala: The Honorable the Minister for Lands allows a rehearing of this case on the above-mentioned date.

Minute on No. 21.

Colony of New South Wales, Tambar Springs, }
to wit.

T. S. Armstrong, police constable, maketh oath and saith, that he, this deponent, did serve a true copy of the within Land Court notice on the within named George Dougherty by leaving the same on his selections, on the 5th day of May, 1881.

Sworn before me, at Tambar Springs, this 17th day of May, 1881,—

JOHN DELANEY, J.P.

T. S. ARMSTRONG.

No. 22.

Report by Mr. Commissioner Delaney.

REPORT of an Inquiry held at Tambar Springs, on the 1st of December, 1881, by John Delaney, Commissioner for the North-western Division, respecting the conditional purchase of George Dougherty, made at Gunnedah, on the 18th of May, 1876.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, Minutes of Evidence taken at an Inquiry under the Lands Act Amendment Act of 1875, held by me in pursuance of the reference notified in the Gazette of the 21st of May, 1878, in the matter of the above-described conditional purchase.

The claimant having been duly served with notice of the time and place of holding the inquiry was present thereat.

The

The following facts bearing upon the fulfilment by the selector of the conditions of purchase were elicited in evidence, viz. :—

George Dougherty states : On the 18th of May, 1876, he selected at Gunnedah, 317 acres of land, 13th section, county of Pottinger, parish of Calala—that within one month from the date of selection he resided on the conditional purchase and made it his home for three years and three months, during which time he had no other home; that he made improvements, a house, and three wells, worth altogether £365; that these improvements were all complete on conditional purchase within three years from the date of selection. He also states he could not leave the conditional purchase for any length of time, having to shepherd his cattle, and for the first eighteen months he lived in a gunyah; he says also he might have slept at John Sharp's conditional purchase as his wife lived there, and for the first eighteen months he had to water his cattle at John Sharp's conditional purchase.

James Sharp states: He knows the conditional purchase taken by George Dougherty, at Gunnedah, on the 18th of May, 1876, described herein. He states that within one month from date of selection George Dougherty resided on the conditional purchase and made it his home for three years and three months. Improvements—a house and three wells, worth altogether £306 10s.; that these improvements were all on the conditional purchase within three years from the date of selection.

The evidence of John Pryor is of no great value, but as far as it goes agrees with George Dougherty.

The evidence of William Ryan is of less value than John Pryor's.

The evidence of James William Jones, manager of Bando Station, states that George Dougherty had a bark gunyah on his conditional purchase in 1880.

I have therefore to report that I find such conditions to have been fulfilled, and to recommend that this conditional purchase be

I have, &c.,

JOHN DELANEY.

Commissioner.

Minutes on No. 22.

Case specially submitted to Chief Commissioner. Commissioner Delaney has, it will be seen, made no recommendation, but whether by accident or intention one cannot say.—W.B., 16/2/82. See my memo. on which rehearing was granted.—W.B. I do not think any evidence has been adduced to warrant the forfeiture originally decided in 1878 being reversed.—A.O.M., 17/2/82. Approved.—JOHN R. Mr. Sangster. Forfeiture of within conditional purchase noted on plan.—H.C.C., 15/3/82.

[Enclosure A to No. 22.]

New South Wales, Tambar Springs, }
to wit. } Commissioners Court of Inquiry under "Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875."

Re-inquiry : George Dougherty—Residence and improvements.

George Dougherty, being duly sworn, on his oath, said : I reside near Singleton; on the 18th of May, 1876, I selected in Gunnedah 317 acres of land, 13th section, county of Pottinger, parish of Calala; within one month from the date of selection I resided on the conditional purchase and made it my home for three years and three months, during which time I had no other home; improvements—a house, one room, sawn slab walls, bark roof, worth £15; one well, 99 feet deep, timbered from top to bottom, worth £158; another well, 84 feet deep, timbered from top to bottom, worth £133, and another well, 40 feet deep, worth £59; these improvements were all complete on the conditional purchase within three years from the date of selection.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tambar Springs, this 1st day }
of December, 1881,—

JOHN DELANEY, J.P., Commissioner.

his
GEORGE x DOUGHERTY.
mark.

[Enclosure B to No. 22.]

New South Wales, Tambar Springs, }
to wit. }

I MIGHT have slept at John Sharp's conditional purchase : I cannot say how often during the first eighteen months I held the conditional purchase; my wife lived at John Sharp's conditional purchase about twelve months during the time required for residence on my conditional purchase, it might be more; John Sharp's conditional purchase is about 1 mile from my conditional purchase; I had no water on my conditional purchase for the first eighteen months; I had to water my cattle at John Sharp's conditional purchase for the above stated time; I have to state further I could not leave my conditional purchase for any length of time, having to keep my stock shepherded for fear they would trespass on the Bando Run and be impounded, and for the first eighteen months I held the conditional purchase I lived in a bark gunyah.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tambar Springs, this 1st day }
of December, 1881,—

JOHN DELANEY, J.P., Commissioner.

his
GEORGE x DOUGHERTY.
mark.

[Enclosure C to No. 22.]

New South Wales, Tambar Springs, }
to wit. }

Robert Sharp, being duly sworn, on his oath, saith : I am a selector, residing at the Bald Hill, Bando Run; I know the conditional purchase taken by George Dougherty, in Gunnedah, on the 18th of May, 1876, 317 acres, section 13, county of Pottinger, parish of Calala; within one month from the date of selection, George Dougherty resided on the conditional purchase and made it his home for three years and three months, during which time he had no other home. Improvements—A hut, one room, sawn slab walls, bark roof, worth £20; a well, 99 feet deep, timbered from top to bottom, worth £108 10s.; another well measured by a rope 101 feet. This well is timbered from top to bottom, worth £126 10s.; and another well 40 feet deep, 30 feet of it timbered, worth £52. These improvements were all made on the conditional purchase within three years from the date of selection.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tambar Springs, this 1st day }
of December, 1881,—

JOHN DELANEY, J.P., Commissioner.

his
ROBERT x SHARP.
mark.

[Enclosure D to No. 22.]

New South Wales, Tambar Springs, }
to wit. }

William Ryan, being duly sworn on his oath, saith : I am a carrier, residing at Bomera Creek; I know that George Dougherty has a conditional purchase on Bando Run, at the Bald Hill; I don't know the date it was selected, nor do I know how many acres of land is in it, nor do I know the county and parish; but I have seen George Dougherty on a conditional purchase three or four times, and each time he was sinking a well; that is all I know about George Dougherty's residence; I know that George Dougherty sank two wells on the conditional purchase; there might be three wells, but I am not able to give the value of these wells.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tambar Springs, this }
1st day of December, 1881,—

JOHN DELANEY, J.P., Commissioner.

W. RYAN.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure E to No. 22.]

New South Wales, Tambar Springs, }
to wit.

John Pryor, being duly sworn, on his oath, saith: I am a carrier, residing at Calala; I know a conditional purchase taken by George Dougherty in Gunnedah, but I cannot give the date of selection or the number of acres; I cannot give the year it was selected; I believe the land is in the county of Pottinger, and I believe it is in the parish of Calala; I cannot give the date when George Dougherty came to live on the land, but I was on the conditional purchase three or four times, and at each of those times George Dougherty was working on the land sinking a well; I believe George Dougherty sank three wells on his conditional purchase; in sinking those wells, it is worth £1 per foot; for the first 30 feet it is worth 30s. per foot; there is a hut on the conditional purchase, worth £25; I cannot say in what time these improvements were completed on George Dougherty's conditional purchase, not knowing the date of selection.

JOHN PRYOR.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tambar Springs, this }
1st day of December, 1881,— }
JOHN DELANEY, J.P., Commissioner.

[Enclosure F to No. 22.]

New South Wales, Tambar Springs, }
to wit.

James William Jones, being duly sworn, on his oath, saith: I am a Magistrate of the Territory, and manager on Bando station; I came to Bando in January, 1878; I know George Dougherty had a gunyah on his conditional purchase in 1880, in which at that date I believe he slept in; I remember Mr. Henry White and myself having a conversation with George Dougherty, at John Sharp's residence.

J. W. JONES.

Taken and sworn before me, at Tambar Springs, this }
1st day of December, 1881,— }
JOHN DELANEY, J.P., Commissioner.

No. 23.

The Chief Commissioner to H. H. Brown & Co.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 3 March, 1882.

Referring to your letter of 15th April, 1880, requesting a re-hearing of the case, in respect of the forfeited selection noted in the margin, and to my communication of 12th November, 1881, informing you that the Secretary for Lands had approved of a re-hearing of the case, I am now directed to inform you that the case has been heard before Commissioner Delaney, and that the Secretary for Lands is of opinion that no evidence has been adduced to warrant the forfeiture originally decided in 1878 being reversed.

C. P. 76-48.
Gunnedah,
Geo. Dougherty
317 acres.
18th May, 1876

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM BLACKMAN,
(For the Chief Commissioner).

No. 24.

The Under-Secretary for Lands to Mr. G. Dougherty.

Sir, Department of Lands, Sydney, 12 September, 1882.

The land situated in parish of Calala, county of Pottinger, applied for by you on 18th May, 1876, is advertised to be offered for sale by auction on the 4th October next, at the Crown Lands Office, Gunnedah.

Lot No. G.
Portion 60.

I have, &c.,
J. G. BLAXLAND,
(For the Under-Secretary).

No. 25.

Gazette Notice.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 29 August, 1882.

Land Sales.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, I, the Minister for Lands, do hereby notify that the following lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the under-mentioned place at twelve o'clock on the day specified, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit 25 per cent.)

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Sale at the Land Office, Gunnedah, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October, 1882..

Country Lot.

Lot.	No. of portion.	Area.	Upset price per acre.	County.	Parish.	Situation.	Remarks.
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
G	60	Acres. 317	£ s. d. 1 5 0	Pottinger.	Calala.....	Bando Run, C.S. Dep., 82-1,322 and 1,323; P. 1,755-1,781 Roll.	Forfeited conditional purchase of George Dougherty.

No. 26.

H. H. Brown & Co. to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir, 21, Exchange Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, 16 October, 1882.

We have the honor, on behalf of our client, Mr. George Dougherty, to hand to you herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. H. C. White, the lessee of the run upon which our client selected, from which you will see that far from being a dummy our client was in every way hostile to the squatter.

Gunnedah, C.P.,
76, 48, 18th May,
1876.
George
Dougherty, 317
acres, forfeited
10th March, 1880

We would also point out that our client faithfully carried out the conditions of the Act, both as to residence and improvements, except during the time while he was in the hospital, when of course it was impossible for him to reside.

He has spent his money, almost to the last shilling, in improving the land, and it was his only home, and now by the action of your Department he has been completely ruined.

You will see by Mr. White's letter that he would give a statutory declaration to the effect that our client was no dummy, but "that the land has been forfeited for non-residence or something, and the Minister cannot and *dare not reverse his decision.*"

Our client is now a confirmed invalid, almost bedridden, and it is very hard that the earnings of a life-time should be snatched from him, after he has faithfully and honestly complied with the Act.

Trusting that you will give the case your reconsideration, as we think the enclosed letter should dispel any doubts in your mind as to the *bonâ fides* of the selection (which we believe has been the main obstacle in the way of the forfeiture being reversed).

We have, &c.,
H. H. BROWN & CO.

Minute on No. 26.

I do not see any sufficient ground for re-opening the question.—A.O.M., 17/10/82. Approved.—
JOHN R.

[*Enclosure to No. 26.*]

Mr. H. C. White to Mr. A. J. Gould.

My dear sir,

Your letter of the 25th instant came duly to hand. I really cannot see what use it would be for me to make the declaration which you enclosed, for the reason that the selection referred to has been forfeited for non-compliance with the Act, consequently it makes no difference whether Dougherty was dummy for me or not. This selection was not forfeited until after a full inquiry, and the Minister has decided according to the evidence sworn at the Inquiry Court to be true; therefore cannot stultify himself by reversing his decision simply because I swear that Dougherty did not take up this land in my interest.

I could swear this declaration with a very clear conscience, for Dougherty and his son-in-law, Sharpe, caused me no end of trouble and put me to considerable expense fencing them off to prevent my stock from trespassing on the land they selected. Dougherty certainly ought not to expect me to help him out of his difficulty, because he did all he could to injure and annoy me while he held this land. However, if I am ever so willing to help him it is now too late, because, as I said before, this land has been forfeited for non-residence or something, and the Minister cannot and dare not reverse his decision, so what is the use of bothering about it.

Havilah, Mudgee, 29 July, 1882.
I remain, &c.,
H. C. WHITE.

No. 27.

Mr. A. J. Gould to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

I am instructed by Mr. George Dougherty to apply to you for copies of the evidence taken before the Lands Commissioner at the two several inquiries held in respect of his conditional purchase noted in the margin, and to request that you will be pleased to inform me upon what ground the forfeiture was declared in respect thereof.

Singleton, 27 October, 1882.
I have, &c.,
ALBERT J. GOULD.
(Per W.W.R.)

C. P. 76-48.
Gunnedah,
G. Dougherty,
18 May, 1876.

No. 28.

Mr. A. J. Gould to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

I beg to draw your attention to my unacknowledged letter of 27th ultimo, relative to certain copies of evidence and particulars required *re* conditional purchase mentioned in margin, and to request the favour of an early reply.

Singleton, 11 November, 1882.
I have, &c.,
ALBERT J. GOULD.
(Per W.W.R.)

C. P. 76-48
Gunnedah,
G. Dougherty,
18 May, 1876.

Minute on No. 28.

Inform Mr. Brown of the history of the case.—JOHN R.

No. 29.

The Chief Commissioner to H. H. Brown & Co.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney,
15th January, 1883.

Gentlemen,

Referring to your letter of 16th October last, and to your personal representations to the late Minister, urging that the forfeiture of the conditional purchase noted in the margin might be revoked, I have to inform you that the matter having been submitted to Sir John Robertson for reconsideration, and reconsidered by him, he saw no reason for re-opening the question or disturbing the decision of his respective predecessors thereon.

I have, &c.,
A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

C. P. 76-48
Gunnedah,
G. Dougherty,
18 May, 1876.
317 acres

No. 30.

Mr. A. J. Gould to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Will you kindly forward me copies of all papers in connection with this case, including evidence and Commissioner's reports, as promised at our interview yesterday.

Singleton, 26 January, 1883.
I have, &c.,
ALBERT J. GOULD.

C. P. 76-48.
Gunnedah,
G. Dougherty,
18 May, 1876.

[Sketch.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND IN THE COUNTY OF WELLINGTON CLAIMED BY THE HON.
JOHN SMITH, M.L.C., AND MR. GEORGE MILLGATE.

(FURTHER PAPERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 March, 1883.

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 11, Votes No. 32, Wednesday,
14 March, 1883.]

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No. 1.

Memorandum by the Surveyor-General.

MR. SMITH'S letter of the 15th January, 1881, is submitted for consideration; at the same time it is pointed out that the point raised by Mr. Smith, viz., that he was entitled to an area on which the improvements stand, irrespective of the measurements made, has already been brought under the notice of the Secretary for Lands.

In view of the decision arrived at in this case, the plans have been charted and accepted. Conditional purchase No. 77-25, 73, and 104 are now dependent on declarations. With respect to conditional purchase 79-239 (the original application for which is not with these papers), which is dependent on the original conditional purchase, as the portion measured (No. 59) contains 45 acres 2 roods, and deposit has been paid on 45 acres only, it is recommended that the matter of additional deposit on the 2 roods be considered on payment of the balance.

CHAS. E. FINCH,
For Surveyor-General.

25 May, 1881.

Minutes on above.

See decision on 80-16,906 Miscel., which disposes of Mr. Smith's claim.—W.B., for C.C. This case has been disposed of by my previous decision.—J.H., 21/7/81.

No. 2.

J. Smith, Esq., M.L.C., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Llanarth, Bathurst, 10 July, 1881.

With much hesitation and diffidence I venture to ask if the Cabinet would entertain an appeal against the ruling of the Honorable the Minister for Lands on a question of law?

The matter is of great importance as between the Crown lessees and conditional purchasers, and with your permission I will briefly state the case.

267—A

On the 19th October, 1877, I applied in the usual form for permission to purchase, under the 2nd clause of the Crown Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, 60 acres of improved land held by me under pre-emptive lease in the county of Wellington. This portion has since been selected piecemeal at different times by Mr. G. F. Milgate, thus subdividing my improvements in a manner to leave insufficient value on any one measurement to bar selection.

This, I respectfully submit, is contrary to law as laid down by the Supreme Court. If conditional purchasers can cut up improvements and select by portions they could subdivide a house.

The correspondence in the case has been printed by order of the Assembly, on the motion of Mr. Kerr, and if the case can be entertained I would respectfully solicit your attention to the following documents:—

1. Report by Mr. Appraiser Crouch, Nos. 59 and 60, page 21, giving the value of my improvements, £69 1s.;
2. Enclosure to No. 60, being sketch the last but two in Appendix, showing the position of my improvements;
3. Minute by the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, page 24;
4. Minute by the Surveyor-General, No. 64, page 24; and
5. Protest by me, No. 81, page 32.

I cannot but feel aggrieved at the treatment I have received at the hands of Mr. Secretary Hoskins. I have postponed my application thus long till that gentleman has sufficiently recovered his health to be enabled to attend Cabinet meetings; and trusting the Cabinet will consent to review the whole case,

I have, &c.,
JOHN SMITH.

Minutes on No. 2.

The Secretary for Lands.—H.P., 18/7/81. The Under-Secretary for Lands.—B.C., C.W., 19/7/81. Submitted. The previous papers are noted to Chief Commissioner.—J.M'G., 1/8/81. Chief Commissioner.—C.O., 3/8/81.

No. 3.

J. Smith, Esq., M.L.C., to The Under-Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Gamboola, Molong, 23 July, 1881.

Referring to your letter of 9th instant, intimating that my application, under date 10 May last, for the purchase of 60 acres of land on the Boree Nyrang Run in virtue of improvements cannot be complied with, the land being within reserve 34, I beg to state: 1st. That I was not aware of any reserve at the place, the section having been appraised as a portion of the Boree Nyrang Run occupied by me. 2nd. That the improvements have been in my possession very many years, and that last year, at considerable expense, I enlarged the reservoir and erected a new fence around it. 3rd. That the adjoining lands have been sold.

Under these circumstances I respectfully ask to be protected in the possession of my improvements.

I have, &c.,
JOHN SMITH.

Minutes on No. 3.

Mr. Wilson. The previous papers are marked to the Chief Commissioner.—J.M'G., 28/7/81. For former papers.—F.H.W., 29/7/81. Conditional Sales Branch.

No. 4.

J. Smith, Esq., M.L.C., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Union Club, 1 February, 1882.

Referring to the interview with which you favoured me yesterday, I am afraid I did not make myself clearly understood. The matter to which I wished to solicit your attention is an appeal to the Cabinet against the ruling of the Honorable the Minister for Lands on a question of law sent on by me in July last, and to which I have as yet received no reply.

I have, &c.,
JOHN SMITH.

Minutes on No. 4.

Submitted.—6/2/82. Consultation. Let me have the papers in this case.—C.O., 2/3/82. Sir John Robertson desires to have the papers placed before him. There appears to be some difficulty in finding them. A special search should be made throughout the Department.—C.O., 6/3/82. Memorandum to Chief Commissioner, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Curry, Mr. Paterson, and Mr. Blaxland.—6/3/82. Papers found, and now with the Under-Secretary.—S.F., 7/3/82. I should like to have a *précis* of this case.—JOHN R. Mr. Stobo, for *précis*.—C.O., 8/3/82.

No. 5.

Memorandum by the Under-Secretary for Lands.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 6 March, 1882.

Smith v. Milgate.

IMPROVEMENT purchase of 60 acres land at Molong conflicting with conditional purchase made by G. F. Milgate.

Sir John Robertson desires to have the papers placed before him. There appears to be some difficulty in finding them. A special search should be made throughout the department.

C.O., 6/3/82.

Mr. Wilson, Miscellaneous Branch.—S.F., 6/3/82. Mr. M'Guinn and Mr. Donovan.—F.H.W., 7/3/82.

No. 6.

No. 6.

Précis by Mr. Stobo.

In the year 1869 G. F. Millgate conditionally purchased 40 acres of land at Molong, in the county of Wellington, on the Bell River, under section 13 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. This selection was surveyed as portion 33.

In the year 1875 Millgate took up an additional conditional purchase of 40 acres under section 21, in virtue of the above, and adjoining portion 33. This additional conditional purchase is portion 56.

On the 1st February, 1877, Millgate applied for a further additional conditional purchase of 200 acres; also, on the 22nd of the same month, he applied for another additional conditional purchase of 100 acres; and again on 15th March, 1877, for an additional conditional purchase of 100 acres.

Instructions for the survey of these three additional conditional purchases were issued about May, 1877. Mr. John Smith, the lessee of the Gamboola Run, upon which these selections are situated, applied on 19th October, 1877, to purchase 60 acres of land under the 2nd clause of Act of 1875, in virtue of certain improvements, a hut, &c., forming the Pink's Creek Sheep Station, parts of which were included in each of Millgate's three additional conditional purchases. Licensed-Surveyor Burnside measured three portions of land in satisfaction of Millgate's additional conditional purchases, and reported that the 60 acres applied for by Mr. Smith included part of the land applied for by Millgate, as well as about 40 acres of vacant Crown land; but Mr. Burnside was of opinion that the value of Mr. Smith's improvements was less than £40.

The Deputy Surveyor-General submitted the case, with a proposal that Mr. Smith's application should be refused, and that as Mr. Burnside's surveys were not quite in accordance with the descriptions in Millgate's applications, certain resurveys should be made (the effect of which would be to include parts of Mr. Smith's improvements in each of Millgate's three selections).

Sir John Robertson (acting for the Minister for Lands) in December, 1878, or early in January, 1879, directed that the lessee should be informed of the objection to his application, and that if he pleased he might apply for an appraisalment of the value of his improvements; also, that the selector should be informed of the action taken, and that the surveys of his selections must be influenced by the result of the lessee's claim. A memo. on the papers, which was written by one of the corresponding clerks in the Conditional Sales Division, states that the lessee and the selector were written to on 28th January, 1879, in terms of Sir John Robertson's minute, and that memo. has no doubt misled those who have since dealt with the case, because no such letters were issued from the Department. Memoranda on the papers by corresponding clerks of the issue of a letter are always taken as proof that the communication was sent from the office in terms of the minute preceding the memo., but in this case the memo. is entirely misleading, and it is only while writing this *précis* that the fact has been discovered. Letters were, it is true, prepared for signature of the Chief Commissioner, but after signing them he sent the papers back, as he did not consider the letters to be in accordance with the Minister's minute. The papers then remained in the Conditional Sales Divisions for some time, and Mr. Hoskins, in April, 1879, wrote on a letter from the selector's agent, which had been handed to him personally, a memo. marked "Very urgent.—The Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.—This matter requires early attention, and the letter to which reference is made should be forwarded to the conditional purchaser." Mr. Hoskins also approved, on 22nd May, 1879, of a memorandum of the Deputy Surveyor-General's, to the effect that the acceptance of Millgate's applications must depend on the result of any appeal to appraisalment that the lessee might make to determine the value of the improvements effected by him prior to the date of selection. Mr. Hoskins also wrote at the same time, "Let the appraisalment proceed without delay; indeed, the settlement of this matter has been delayed too long already." About this time a letter of Messrs. Wilson & Ranken, dated August, 1878, was placed with the papers. It was written on behalf of Mr. Smith, and protested specially against Millgate's additional conditional purchase of 15th March, 1877 (his last one), and £1 1s. was enclosed, with a request that an appraisalment might be held to determine the value of the improvements on that selection. Nothing more was then done with reference to Mr. Smith's application for 60 acres under 2nd clause, nor in connection with Sir John Robertson's minute and Mr. Hoskins' instructions for a letter to be written, nor on letters from Mr. Smith and his agents on the general subject of his improvement purchase application under 2nd clause and the selections, but an appraisalment was instituted to determine the value of the improvements upon the conditional purchase mentioned in the letter of Wilson & Ranken, which enclosed the £1 1s. fee, and after much delay an appraisalment was made. As, however, this appraisalment was made as to the value of the improvements upon the portion of land measured by Surveyor Burnside in a form which included some 45 acres of land not described in the conditional purchase application (which survey it is stated in the first part of this *précis* was objected to by the Survey Office, and was ordered to be cancelled), a fresh appraisalment was instituted of the value of the improvements upon the land actually described in the conditional purchase application, and in strict terms of Wilson & Ranken's letter with reference to this conditional purchase. The appraisalment so ordered was duly made by Surveyor Crouch, who found that the improvements on the land included in the conditional purchase referred to in the letter of Wilson & Ranken were of the value of £5 14s. only. It was therefore decided that the conditional purchase should be sustained. Mr. Smith has written in several letters during the progress of this case, calling attention to his claim to purchase 60 acres of land under the 2nd clause, the improvements being, as before stated, partly on each of Millgate's three additional conditional purchases; but as Mr. Smith had never acted in accordance with Sir John Robertson's minute (as to applying for an appraisalment of the whole of his improvements), the surveys of Millgate's conditional purchases have been completed, and he has sent in the required declarations as to improvements, and paid instalments and interest. There is information in the papers, which was furnished by Surveyor Crouch, which shows that the total value of Mr. Smith's improvements is over £60, and that a block of 60 acres can be measured to include the same. Of these improvements about £37 worth are upon what appears to be a vacant portion of Crown land, No. 59, of 45 acres, adjoining Millgate's conditional purchases, and the rest of the improvements are included in the three additional selections of Millgate, particulars of which are given on the first page of this *précis*.

EDYE H. STOBO, 17 March, 1882.

Minutes

Minutes on No. 6.

This matter may be referred to the Chief Commissioner. This *précis* has been prepared in accordance with the verbal instructions of the Secretary for Lands, in connection with Mr. Smith's letter of the 1st February.—C.O., 18/3/82. The Commissioner of Conditional Purchases.—JOHN R. Chief Commissioner.—C.O., 6/4/83.

No. 7.

J. Smith, Esq., M.L.C., to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, Gamboola, Molong, 4 May, 1882.
On the 10th July last I had the honor of addressing a letter to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, asking "if the Cabinet would entertain an appeal against the ruling of the Honorable the Minister for Lands on a question of law," to which I have not as yet been favoured with a reply.

I have, &c.,
JOHN SMITH.

Minutes on No. 7.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—C.W., B.C., 8/5/82. The former papers in this case are No. 82-3,783, which stands to the Chief Commissioner.—E.H.S., 5/9/82. Chief Commissioner.—C.O., 5/9/82.

No. 8.

The Principal Under-Secretary to J. Smith, Esq., M.L.C.

Sir, 9 May, 1882.
I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, requesting a reply to your letter of the 10th July last, respecting an appeal against the ruling of the Secretary for Lands on a question of law, and to inform you that your communication has been brought under the notice of the Secretary for Lands.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER.

No. 9.

Memorandum by The Chief Commissioner.

THE matter at issue in these papers is not a very difficult one, but has been obscured by the mass of correspondence.

In a few words, Mr. Smith possessed improvements worth £69, and so situated as to admit of being measured into a corresponding area. The Survey officers recommended, and I submitted my concurrence in the recommendation, that they should be so measured, and excluded from the measurement of adjacent conditional purchases which had been made in such a manner as to embrace portions of the improved area, in no instance sufficient to bar selection.

The late Minister took a different view, and held that the improvements on the several selected portions should be appraised separately. This has been done, and the result has been necessarily adverse to the owner of the improvements.

Against this decision Mr. Smith asks the Cabinet to entertain an appeal.

It would be out of place for me to canvass the views of the late Minister, further than to say that they overruled the recommendation submitted to him, on the grounds of which, when giving his decision, he had full knowledge.

A.O.M., 29/9/82.

Minutes on No. 9.

It appears to me that the simplest way to have dealt with this question would have been to have allowed Mr. Smith to have the land he alleged to have improved appraised as a whole under the law. That, however, my predecessor prevented by causing much of the land to be appraised irrespective of Mr. Smith's improvements. I should like the advice of my colleague the Attorney-General as to the least objectionable course for me to pursue now.—JOHN R. Secretary to the Attorney-General.—A.O.M., B.C., 27/10/82.

Taking into consideration the time that has elapsed since this case was dealt with, together with all the circumstances in connection therewith, it seems to me undesirable that the case should be reopened, but this of course is a matter for my honorable colleague the Minister for Lands to determine. If my opinion is desired upon any question of law I shall be glad to give it.—R.W., Attorney-General, 22/12/82.

Received.—W.W.S., 3/1/83. The Under-Secretary for Lands.—W.W.S., B.C., 5/1/83. Submitted.—F.H.W., 8/1/83. Chief Commissioner.—C.O., 22/1/83. Before reconsidering this case I would like to hear both parties.—J.S.F., 7/2/83. In my opinion the land that is improved to the value of £69 is barred from selection; consequently, as much of Millgate's selections as encroach upon the 69 acres of improved land is void.—J.S.F., 28/2/83. Inform the Charting Branch with a view to the avoidance or reduction in conditionally purchased area being dealt with.—A.O.M., 28/2/83.

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No. 10.

The Chief Commissioner to J. Smith, Esq., M.L.C.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 6 March, 1883.

With reference to the matter in dispute between yourself and Mr. G. F. Millgate, I have the honor to inform you that the case has been under the consideration of Mr. Secretary Farnell, who has decided that the land that is improved to the value of £69 is barred from selection; consequently, so much of Millgate's selection as encroach upon the 69 acres of improved land is void.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

No. 11.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. G. F. Millgate.

Sir, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 6 March, 1883.

With reference to the matter in dispute between yourself and the Hon. John Smith, I have the honor to inform you that the case has been under the consideration of Mr. Secretary Farnell, who has decided that the land that is improved to the value of £69 is barred from selection; consequently, so much of your selections as encroach upon the 69 acres of improved land is void.

I have, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner.

Molong.
C.P. 77-25,
1 Feb., 1877.
C.P. 77-73,
22 Feb., 1877.
C.P. 77-104,
15 Mar., 1877.
G. F. Millgate.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND OFFICES, NARRABRI, WALGETT, AND COONABARABRAN.
(BUSINESS TRANSACTED, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 April, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 20th March, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the business transacted in the Land Offices of Narrabri, Walgett, and Coonabarabran, for the years 1881 and 1882, with respect to number of conditional purchases, aggregate area, deposit money, instalment on conditional purchases, interest on conditional purchases, number of pre-leases, aggregate area, rent of pre-leases, auction sales, after auction selections, miscellaneous receipts (transfers, &c.), and total receipts.”

(*Mr. Dangar.*)

LAND OFFICES, NARRABRI, WALGETT, AND COONABARABRAN.

RETURN showing the business transacted in the Land Offices of Narrabri, Walgett, and Coonabarabran, for the years 1881 and 1882, with respect to number of conditional purchases, aggregate area, deposit money, instalment on conditional purchases, interest on conditional purchases, number of pre-leases, aggregate area, rent of pre-leases, auction sales, after auction selections, miscellaneous receipts (transfers, &c.), and total receipts.

Districts.	Year.	Number of Conditional Purchases.	Aggregate area.			Deposit money.			Instalment on Conditional Purchases.			Interest on Conditional Purchases.			Number of Pre-leases.	Aggregate area.			Rent of Pre-leases.			Auction sales.			After auction selections.			Miscellaneous receipts.			Total receipts.		
			a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		a.	r.	p.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Narrabri	1881	180	49,207	0	0	12,301	15	0	2,547	15	5	882	4	10	114	166,673	0	0	855	13	1	8,544	15	10	9,014	8	9	154	11	6	34,301	4	5
	1882	319	125,979	2	0	31,719	16	3	1,602	13	2	2,509	12	1	209	322,089	0	0	1,586	11	7	11,356	5	0	5,183	19	1	215	6	0	54,174	3	2
Walgett	1881	48	16,109	0	0	4,027	5	0	157	12	0	124	13	3	57	94,240	0	0	294	9	6	13,251	3	9	8,702	15	0	23	9	6	26,581	8	0
	1882	119	55,439	0	0	14,067	5	0	170	9	6	152	1	4	184	203,369	0	0	700	15	5	25,166	1	3	24,318	13	9	47	18	6	64,623	4	9
Coonabarabran	1881	69	9,879	3	0	2,469	18	9	709	6	10	1,266	3	8	59	43,201	0	0	450	19	9	10,397	1	3	2,992	12	6	82	9	6	18,368	12	3
	1882	54	4,174	0	0	1,253	10	0	820	10	6	1,358	6	5	56	54,348	2	0	556	16	10	4,664	11	3	6,570	17	6	107	2	6	15,331	15	0

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONDITIONAL SALES BRANCH OF THE LANDS OFFICE.

(REPORTS ON, BY MR. STEPHEN FREEMAN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 April, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 21st March, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all reports made by Mr. Stephen Freeman in the year 1881, by the special instructions and authority of the late Minister for Lands, Mr. Hoskins, on the management of the Conditional Sales Branch of the Lands Office, with all minutes, correspondence, &c., in relation to the said reports.”

(*Mr. McElhone.*)

SCHEDULE.

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CONDITIONAL SALES BRANCH OF THE LANDS OFFICE.

No. 1.

Reports, &c., on the management of the "Iron Room," Conditional Sales Branch.

Memorandum by Secretary for Lands.

I AM desirous that Mr. Stephen Freeman should personally inspect the mode of conducting business in the Conditional Sales Record Branch, and report the result of his inquiries.

It is necessary that this report should state fully whether there are any arrears in that Branch, or in other words, whether there is any unnecessary stoppage of cases *in transitu* through that room, also what is the cause of such delay; and such report should specially state whether, by the adoption of the system in use in the General Records Branch (that is, requiring the clerks in the Conditional Sales Records to give and obtain receipts for all papers coming in and taken out of the Branch by any officers of this Department), the business of the Branch will be facilitated, and a check will be imposed upon the miscarriage of papers passing through the Conditional Sales Records.

Mr. Freeman will also be good enough to make any suggestions in his report for the management of the Conditional Sales Branch Records which will be calculated to improve or increase its efficiency.

J.H., 2/5/81.

Mr. Freeman.—C.O., 2/5/81.

Minute by Mr. S. Freeman.

MEMO.—As the work in the Iron Room is now in a forward state, I do not think there is any necessity for my remaining longer in that Branch. When I first visited the room 894 applications were on hand awaiting entry and indexing. There are now less than 150. With the assistance now afforded Mr. Yorke, the clerk in charge of transfers, I expect the transfer work to be up to date within a fortnight.

The present staff (fifteen clerks), with the addition of one more proposed by Mr. Blackman, should be able to keep the work well in hand, although conditional purchase applications and transfers are now much more numerous than in 1880, and the staff numbers four less than then. Had the attention of the gentleman formerly in charge been confined to the work proper of his Branch I am confident that there would have been no arrears; but the circumstances of the Division appear to have necessitated his looking after a miscellaneous assortment of cases not properly belonging to him, and thus he was unable to give undivided attention to his own Branch. When the additional assistance already alluded to is granted I see no reason why conditional purchase applications should not be in the hands of the Survey officers within (on an average) seven days of receipt in the Conditional Sales Division. So that my memo. may not be misunderstood, I desire to state that with the exception of conditional purchase applications and transfers there were few, if any, arrears; and even as to the conditional purchase applications and transfers, it is but fair to mention that this class of work has enormously increased of late, whilst the staff suffered a reduction of four clerks. It should also be remembered that the transfer work is now of a much more intricate character, requiring special knowledge to enable an officer to deal effectually with it. Fortunately the gentleman in charge of transfers is peculiarly fitted for the work.

The Under-Secretary for Lands.

S.F., 21/6/81.

Minutes on above.

Register. Mr. Freeman need not remain any longer in the Iron Room. He may resume his investigations into the conditional sales records.—C.O., 21/6/81. Seen.—S.F., 22/6/81. Mr. Blackman.—C.O., 22/6/81.

With the exception of the mistake in putting down the Iron Room staff at fifteen instead of fourteen (one belongs to Records and is accommodated with a seat), and with the exception of the reduction of the staff by four instead of five clerks, I very largely concur with Mr. Freeman's report, "few, if any, arrears," except conditional purchase applications and transfers, correctly set forth by him; and I especially concur in his suggestions of the need of two additional hands; in fact I made the same suggestion myself to the Minister last March and asked for two additional hands, but the Minister refused, and hence the arrears. Indeed it was for this work specially I applied for them. The reasonableness of my application will be self-evident if it be considered that Mr. Oliver had but fourteen clerks to carry on the Branch with no decrease of work—quite the contrary. Mr. Wilson had nineteen, and I am not aware that he had too many hands or too little to do. It was impossible for the Branch to stand a reduction of five with conditional purchase application work and transfer work enormously increasing, and what is more, a very heavy demand for the preparation of returns and statistical information of various kinds. I have frequently during the Session had to take the clerks off their ordinary work for days at a time, thus throwing it into arrears that could only be got up by great industry, good management, and keeping the staff in till 6 o'clock in the evening. This is a most serious and important matter which Mr. Freeman had no opportunity of seeing, and for which the present arrangements make no adequate provision. It will however do till the Chief Commissioner returns next month, and as I am aware that he is very solicitous and anxious about the work of this Branch (the Iron Room) I shall bring it under his notice as a whole on his return. Of course it must be understood that although I have given provisionally one clerk extra to this Branch, which accounts for the reduction of the conditional purchase applications arrear and their forward state now, I fancy Mr. Freeman would be coming a long time into the Iron Room before the conditional purchase applications were got up, unless I had taken a clerk (ill-spared) from another Branch and given him to the Iron Room, thus accounting for the reduction on rationalistic principles, and will give the other (when he is appointed). I have only done so, and can only do so, by seriously inconveniencing the Records and causing equivalent arrears elsewhere, and considering the claim of the Iron Room to the two extra clerks unquestionable, I certainly do object to be compelled to help one Branch at the decided loss and embarrassment of other Branches. I do not agree with

with any of Mr. Freeman's remarks about Mr. Ollivier's duties. The duties of any Branch are those it has special facilities for carrying out, and the duty of its head is to utilize these facilities to the utmost extent. The Iron Room has all the registers and all the information of the Division. It is the common resort of this Department, the Survey Office, Treasury, Audit Office, and sometimes Mines and Pre-lease Branch; hence (without now speaking of returns and statistics) the miscellaneous character of the work logically devolving on Mr. Ollivier, all the more that he was so well fitted to perform it. It is quite a mistake to suppose that if he had given his undivided attention to the so-called work proper of his Branch—that is, leave his other work to some one else (which would have simply created an arrear of another and worse kind)—there would have been no arrears, as these arrears are due to the absence of the extra clerks. With these there would have been no arrears, all work would have been up to date, and kept up to date (it was up on the 1st January last), and the Iron Room be in as efficient a state as any Branch in the Public Service.—W.B., 25/6/81.

Since I wrote the remarks on the other side I have learned something which leads me to add the following:—Several gentlemen informed me that Mr. Freeman had spoken in very high terms of the majority of the clerks in the Iron Room. Both concurred as to the words he used, viz., "That what was very remarkable in the Branch was the extraordinary amount of work and the extraordinary amount of diligence; that he never anywhere saw clerks who, taken collectively, were more desirous of keeping down the work and co-operating together; that it was nothing but slogging from morning to night; and that it was still more remarkable considering the ridiculously low salaries paid them, as compared with the work done or compared with the salaries given in the Under-Secretary's Division of the Department (which, however, is an old grievance)." Now, I noticed the omission of any statement of this kind, and thought it serious, but made no remark. I asked Mr. F. if what I heard was true, and he said "Yes," and repeated the words I have put down above. "Why," I said, "did you not put all this into your report, as the credit of the Branch and the responsible officers was involved in it?" He replied, "I hardly thought I was making a report, but if I am referred to I shall be happy to confirm it." Well, I think Mr. F. should be referred to. I have no fault to find, but I think such a statement is the essence of any report, fugitive or exhaustive, and should have a foremost place in it; if this be determined everything is determined, as a vast amount of work might mean an undue amount of apathy in the clerks. How, I might ask, without good management and supreme industry, could I have existed here for the last nine months without the Chief Commissioner, who was totally prostrated by the severity of his duties—without Mr. Harpur, who lost his life by sheer overwork—without the services of two important officers for months, Mr. Neate and Mr. Brown—with a reduction of my staff by at least five clerks, notwithstanding there was no decrease in the work—unless the downright good-will of the clerks had come to my aid in a most unusual degree, thus leading to the "slogging from morning to night," noticed by Mr. F., but which has not been in any way confined to the Iron Room. So that I am now justified in saying that, with a continuance of the same high pressure for the remainder of this month, the work will again be fairly up, that is, there will be nothing but current work, and the Commissioner will just be back in time to take up the question of better general organization with our new offices.—W.B., 5/7/81.

[Enclosure to No. 1.]

Memo. by Mr. Ollivier to The Chief Commissioner Conditional Sales.

I BEG to report that the applications and the transfers of conditional purchases are so numerous that it is quite beyond the power of the staff at present in this room to cope with them.

The applications for conditional purchases in the first quarter of 1880 were for 238,326 acres, while in the corresponding quarter of this year (just passed) they are nearly double, being for about 471,196 acres.

The transfers are on the increase, and I am informed by the Government Printer that they sell 1,000 forms per month; this is at an increased rate of 5,200 per annum on the past three years, or nearly double.

The staff of this room under Mr. Wilson was nineteen clerks, since that time fourteen clerks.

I therefore beg most respectfully that you will be good enough to recommend that two efficient clerks be at once added to the present staff of this room.

W.M.O.,
7/4/81.

Minutes.

I am well aware of the truth of this statement.—W.B., 7/4/81.

I cannot consent to increase the staff of clerks in the Conditional Sales Division; they were largely increased on Mr. Blackman's request about two years ago. The Under-Secretary has made large reductions in the staff of clerks in the Branches which he has immediately under his cognizance, and I am bound to say that, in my opinion, taking into consideration the fact that there are about sixty clerks employed in the Conditional Sales Division of this Department, only one Branch or Division of the Department of Lands, that that large number of clerks, if they are industrious and kept properly to their work during office hours, and that the services of every clerk are properly utilized, that that large number ought to suffice to carry through successfully all the office work in Sydney; however, when Mr. Freeman returns to Sydney, which will be very shortly, I will send that officer to inspect the work, and ascertain whether improvements cannot be effected in the Conditional Sales Division of this office whereby it will be found whether sixty clerks, if well and efficiently employed, cannot dispose of all the work.—J.H., 9/4/81.

Memo. by Mr. Freeman.

It has recently come to my knowledge that clerks in this Department occasionally do work after office hours for private land agents and others, receiving pay for it.

Although this is said to have been authorized, it is apparently open to very grave objections, and I therefore take the liberty of bringing the matter under notice, with a view to its being, if possible, more fully considered.

The work more particularly referred to is copying papers, and tracing Commissioner's reports, &c., for the purpose of hastening action. At first sight this would appear to be a very simple affair; and as regards the copying of papers perhaps no strong objection can in some instances be brought forward, but
with

with respect to the other work, when it is borne in mind that the clerks who do it are *pro tem.* in the pay of land agents, and may insensibly fall into the habit of occasionally making searches and expediting other business during office hours for their private employers, it will be obvious, I think, that a very serious result may follow, viz., the neglect of ordinary Government work.

Moreover, the best energies of all officers are supposed to be called into play on behalf of their permanent employers, the Government; and it is not reasonable to suppose that the clerk who works during long hours, and for two masters, will be in a position to do as well during the ordinary official day as one who leaves off work at 4 o'clock.—S.F., 7/6/81.

This has never been done.—W.B., 28/6/81. I am sorry Mr. Blackman should have gone out of his way to contradict my statement, when his own memo. justified the position I took up. I can only add that my informant was a clerk in his own Division, who stated that he had, under authority, done work of the kind complained of.—S.F., 7/7/81.

I have brought this matter specially under the notice of Mr. Secretary Hoskins, who desires it to be understood that all information of the character referred to or copies of documents required must be specially applied for in writing, and detailed particulars given, and that when these applications are made they are not to be complied with unless Ministerial authority is obtained. Should any breach of this direction be detected it will be dealt with in a very marked manner.—C.O., 8/6/81.

The above is to be noted by every officer in the Department in charge of a Branch. Seen in the absence of Mr. Rich.—T.B. Seen—F.H.W. Seen—J.W., 9/6/81. Seen—J.G.B., 9/6/81. Noted.—H.C., 9/6/81. Seen.—F. McK., 9/6/81. Seen.—H.V.H., 9/6/81. Now to Conditional Sales Divisions.—C.O., 9/6/81. Mr. Blackman. Observed.—H.A.F., 10/6/81. Seen.—M.S., 10/6/81. Seen.—E.B., 28/6/81. Seen.—W.H.C., 28/6/81. Seen.—W.A., 28/6/81.

There was a special case in which Mr. Hoskins authorized me to get work done for Mr. Brooks, of Cooma, after hours, but there was no possibility of its being done any other way, as all admitted, and the clerks were paid by Mr. Brooks. As for copying documents required by lawyers, it has always been the custom to get them done after hours, and pay for them—indeed, the solicitors prefer this course themselves. Of course, under any circumstances, nothing would be done without Ministerial authority, and nothing has ever been done except the copying above referred to.—W.B., for Chief Commissioner, 28/6/81. Mr. Freeman.—C.O., 6/7/81.

No. 2.

Reports, &c., on the Management of the Conditional Sales Branch Records.

The Conditional Sales Record Branch,

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 26 July, 1881.

As instructed by minute of the Secretary for Lands, I beg to report having personally inspected the mode in which the business of the Conditional Sales Branch has been and is conducted. Before going into the state in which I found the work I think that brief reference should be made to the history of the Branch. It appears then that some five years back, owing to the enormous mass of communications received in the Department of Lands, the law having been changed, facilitating the acquirement of larger new holdings and authorizing additions to purchases already made, resulting in a large accession of correspondence, the General Record Branch became unwieldy in proportions, and it was found necessary to keep separate records for everything relating to the administration of the free-selection clauses of the Lands Acts. But as at this time there was a heavy accumulation of arrears the formation of a new Branch was rendered difficult of accomplishment. Under such unfavourable auspices it should not be matter for surprise that the new system of records had some imperfections yet. I was not prepared to find that some of these were of a serious nature, and such as experienced record clerks ought never to have allowed to exist. As to the origin or cause of some of these errors and omissions I am unable with any degree of certainty to report, never having had occasion to visit or have dealings with the Branch earlier than twelve months back, and even then only in the briefest manner and in reference to individual cases; but it is well known that the gentleman who preceded the present Head of the Branch long suffered from a painful illness, which at length proved fatal, and of course his usefulness and power of control of the Branch must have been prejudicially affected by such illness. Thus the system, lax from the first (owing principally to circumstances of an extraordinary nature), became almost perpetuated or confirmed at the time Mr. H. A. Fitzpatrick, an officer with little, if any, previous experience of records, was placed in charge. At the time this officer took up the record work he found a formidable legacy of arrears, and this of course stood very much in the way of any reform of system; but by the close application of some of the clerks—the whole staff having for some months worked until late hours—these arrears have now, after thirteen months, been almost wholly cleared off. In order that the increased work of the Branch may be understood, it should be borne in mind that whilst in 1876 the combined correspondence of the Auction and Conditional Sales Branches, then called "Alienation," amounted in number to 46,177 registrations, in 1877, the first year of the Conditional Sales Records, 46,830 letters were recorded (Conditional Sales), and 10,543 Alienation, an increase of over 10,000 papers. This has in its turn been thrown into the shade by recent experiences, as during 1879 there were 56,638 letters, and in 1880, 55,158, or an advance of over 50 per cent.

As an important part of inquiry into the working of a record room must necessarily take the form of a check examination of completed work, I deemed it advisable to go through a large quantity of papers marked off in the registers as disposed of, and in doing so selected the years 1879, 1880, and 1881, in preference to those of more remote periods. In many, indeed in most instances, I found it difficult from various causes to focus the commission of mistakes, and do not therefore propose to name the clerks whom I believe to be at fault, and as there is of late an improved tone about the Branch, taken as a whole, one or two gentlemen who had the reputation of being occasionally unsteady or unreliable having evidently taken a fresh departure upon firmer ground, I respectfully submit that I need go no further for justification. Having written this much by way of introduction, I will proceed with the results of my observations. I find that at or about the time Mr. Fitzpatrick took charge there were, including himself,

nineteen

nineteen clerks. Shortly after this, in consequence of the arrears, five more clerks were sent to Records, but only remained for a time, being taken off on different occasions and removed to other Branches until only nineteen were left. One of these resigned, and for some time back the staff has numbered eighteen. In July, 1880, there were on hand 1,374 declarations, 1,301 inspectors' reports, and 1,500 ordinary letters awaiting former papers, and the other work of the Branch, with the exception of registration and indexing, was proportionately in arrear. Shortly after I received instructions to inspect, the arrears stood at 500 declarations, 117 inspectors' reports, and 83 ordinary letters. The papers on which action had been completed, but which had not been marked off or put away, number 2,592, and there were 120 cases marked off, but not yet placed in the put-away bundles.

Within a week back the declarations stood at 169, Inspectors' reports 151, and individual letters 92; there were no papers on hand to be marked put away, and all those marked off had been put away in the bundles. So that the arrears consisted of 169 declarations, in regard to which unsuccessful searches had been made for former papers, 151 Inspectors' reports, nearly all of which had accumulated during the temporary illness of one of the clerks in charge, and 92 individual letters, on which former papers had in every instance been searched for without success.

The appended Schedule, No. 1, gives a general idea of the nature of errors and omissions observed in regard to the put-away papers, and for which the Record clerks are wholly responsible, and Schedule 2 gives the errors for which Records are only partly to blame.

In addition to these, I noticed 309 cases in which no instructions were given to put papers away, but I have not included these in the list of errors, as the system more than the clerks was at fault. That twenty cases should be found in put-away bundles, although not marked off, is not creditable. Still more discreditable is the fact that twenty-one other cases should be missing from the put-away papers although noted put away.

As will be seen, twelve cases were put away, although the action was evidently not complete; forty-three contained previous papers the connection with which was not completed; the enclosures of 141 cases were not stamped or numbered; and 254 single letters were put away without a reference being made in the register to previous papers quoted on such single letters. As regards these last-mentioned cases, it seems hard to imagine that clerks who have been working for years at records can have been so remiss in seeing to what is looked upon by record clerks as one of the unvarying rules the breaking of which is a serious matter. Old record officers would almost as soon expect to find that a letter had not been indexed as that a connection had not been recorded between it and previous or later correspondence, even although the papers should be apart; and it has always, so far as I am aware, been an understood thing that a record clerk requires but one number in a case to enable him to trace each and every other document in that case.

It may be said, in regard to the C.S. Division, that the C.P. Registers give a reference to all papers relating to a selection. I can only answer: So much the better. But that does not relieve Records from the responsibility of duly noting the connection between papers.*

Enclosures, more especially the minutes of evidence taken by Commissioners, were much neglected until of late; and even then, it will hardly be credited that when two or more sheets were enclosed the outside paper only, in most instances, received the stamp and number. I have impressed the clerk who attends to this with the necessity for more care, and he is profiting by experience. Of 630 end-of-month papers examined, there were five cases the resubmission of which had been overlooked; nine in which the connection of previous papers was incomplete; six not marked off in the registers end of month, although placed with other end-of-month papers; two had wrong previous papers enclosed; two placed end of month without authority; and forty in regard to which reference to previous papers had not been given in the register.

When in the Pitt-street offices I noticed about 700 or 800 Land Agents' weekly returns of transfer fees, stamp duty, &c., which, although placed in bundles and put away by themselves, had not been marked off in the register. These should be marked off in the usual way, and dovetailed with other put-away papers.

The transfers of conditional purchases (some 6,000 in number), on which action is complete, are also put away in numerical order by themselves, but, according to the registers, stand open, and, so far as a novice can tell from reference to the registers, may be anywhere. These should be marked off as "Put away with transfers."

In addition to the transfers and weekly returns there are over 8,000 cases at Records arranged in numerical order, and kept in the Branch, awaiting reports by Inspectors and others, being known as "Under reference papers." Only in very few instances are any of these so noted in the registers; many of them stand open, and the remainder are noted to officers in various directions. Now, it is alleged that many clerks searching for papers, when told that the documents are with some officer whose name is entered in the register, go to that officer only to be informed that the papers were long since returned to Records; and on search being again made at Records the documents are found in the "Under reference" pigeon-holes. Again, it very often happens that papers standing open are looked for "Under reference," but cannot be found, and so a great deal of time is lost in fruitless searches. All this would be avoided if each case were noted in pencil "Under reference," as in the case of "end-of-month" papers.†

I will now touch on what is perhaps the most important of all the shortcomings, and although no one clerk can be held responsible, I am surprised to find that the matter has never before apparently received attention. I refer to the very imperfect way in which the conditional sales record books answer the principal purpose of Records, viz., in showing at a glance the whereabouts of papers.‡

It seems to be taken for granted that certain kinds of papers, if standing open, should be procurable from certain officers not at Records. And during the period of my inspection I noticed a good many inquiries by persons who were unable to trace papers at the usual place for such papers. Now I hold a very strong opinion that a record clerk should never part with the custody of a document until he has noted in the register the name of the officer or Branch to whom or whence it is being despatched, and also

*Marginal note by Mr Blackman:—I wonder how Mr. F. would do this work if the only clerks allowed him for it had to be taken away?—W.B.

†Marginal memoranda by Secretary for Lands:—I object to the notations in pencil, as it was ascertained on inquiry into the working of the General Records Branch that clerks who had lost papers rubbed out pencil notations in the registers.

‡ Which they certainly should do.

also the date of despatch.* If this were done there can be no doubt that many unsatisfactory searches would be dispensed with.† In proof of what I have stated, I may mention that of ninety cases (not selected) received in the Charting Branch, and in due course of action, only nineteen stand as noted in the conditional sales record books.‡

Another evil, for which Records are not responsible, but tending to prove that my estimate of the value of conditional sales records is not far out, is that many papers are sent from one Branch or place to another, and returned or despatched elsewhere without being forwarded through Records.§ I know of an instance where no less than 153 cases were so dealt with, and yet only about nineteen or twenty were noted at Records as having passed out of the hands of the Branch first receiving them.||

Again, a very loose system seems to have been adopted by many officers (principally juniors) of giving pencil instructions (with no date or initials) for the disposal of papers, many cases being put by on the mere pencil notation "put away," there being nothing to enable the record clerk to identify the directing officer.¶

I trust it may not be considered out of place to here point out the necessity for a general instruction compelling every one to write directions, such as "end of month" or "put away," or indeed any other direction, in ink, with date and initials, and requiring a distinct direction to be given in all cases intended to be "put by," and on which action is completed.**

I drew attention to this matter thirteen months back in relation to the Under-Secretary's Division, and instructions similar to those now suggested were then given, with the result that the clerks in General Records now experience no difficulty in identifying the officer ordering action, and need not fear the accidental rubbing out of pencil notations where errors have been committed by corresponding clerks.††

I am glad to be able to report that of late (and owing to the receipt books not being in use I can only deal with late cases) there is no serious delay of papers *in transitu*. The registration cannot well be improved upon, and it is very gratifying to be in a position to state that the index work as performed by Mr. William Macdonald is as nearly as possible perfect, as well as constantly posted up to date.

As on the speed and regularity with which papers are registered and indexed depends largely the good management of a Record Branch, I made it my business to be observant of this work, and on no occasion did I find it in arrear for even one day. I have seen nothing neater nor more intelligible than Mr. Macdonald's work.

The distribution of papers appears to be carried out in a fairly efficient manner, although, owing to confined space, there is no proper accommodation; and the same remarks apply to the work of searching for former papers and answering inquiries contained in the very numerous memoranda received from all directions.

It seems to be expected that the Conditional Sales Record clerks should themselves find former papers, even although despatched to other Branches of the Department, such as the Geographical Division, in Sutton's Buildings, and although under the present circumstances of the Conditional Sales Division I am not prepared to say that the system is unsound, it yet takes up a great deal of time, and the clerks entrusted with the duty are necessarily removed for long periods from the control or observation of the head of the room.

I think that two clerks with occasional assistance should be able to do the miscellaneous former paper work. There are at present three engaged, but as the arrears are now fairly conquered a reduction of one can be managed.*

Obtaining former papers for Inspectors' reports should not occupy the time of two clerks fully, although it is more perhaps than one can reasonably be expected to do; so that one of the clerks should be available now and then for other work of a pressing nature, such as inquiries at the outer or public counter.

Declarations for former papers with the many inquiries at Branches of the kind already alluded to will I think be the work of two clerks. The gentlemen at present engaged on this duty are efficient.

Attending to inquiries at the inner counter, obtaining and correcting former papers for records of the Under-Secretary's Division, may fairly be treated as the work of one officer.

Noting and despatch of papers is at present well carried on by one clerk, and the noting and re-submission of end-of-month papers and attending to balance cases can be fairly considered as occupying the greater part of the time of one officer.

Stamping and numbering papers as now done in the Conditional Sales Records merely requires care, and need not take up more than two hours a day of any one clerk's time, the remainder of the day being available for other work. Two clerks should be well able to note "under reference" papers, and to correct, mark off, and put away ordinary correspondence, as well as mark off and put away transfers and weekly reports of stamp duty, &c., and they should still have time to lend a hand occasionally for other work.

I have been much surprised at the mode adopted of marking off "put-away" papers. It appears that one gentleman usually examines the cases, correcting the former papers and satisfying himself that action is complete, and another clerk then simply notes in the register "put away," and places the paper with others in bundles.

Now, if the two clerks sat at one desk and disposed of a case right off there would be no danger of confusion; as a matter of fact, however, it frequently happens that the examining clerk will go through a large

* I expected from what I knew of the working of this Branch that such a mode of doing business would be discovered.

† I fully concur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Freeman, and I know from experience that the difficulty of tracing papers in the Conditional Sales Branch arises from a want of strict supervision over papers *in transitu*; but if a proper system of notation and checking was exercised by the clerks in the Record Branch such papers would easily be found.

‡ I concur.

§ In all cases where such papers pass through Records they should be noted, and the name of the Branch to which they have been sent stated.

|| This practice should be at once discontinued, or how is it possible that papers can be traced if no record is kept of official papers in transit from one office to another.

¶ I insist upon this practice being discontinued, and all notations on papers being made with ink, and the date and initials of the clerk who sent the papers should be appended to the notation.

** I require this recommendation to be given effect to.

†† This statement I know to be quite correct.

‡‡ I concur.

large batch of cases and then hand them over to the noting clerk, who may be busily engaged with other work.* In course of time, and before being put away, the papers examined may be mixed with others, or otherwise disarranged, and yet the noting clerk assures me that, as a rule, he has not considered it necessary before putting away to see that connections have been completed, or that he has any authority for putting away.

My own notion is that the clerk who connects and examines papers should also mark off and place them in the put-away bundles. If this is done the responsibility can be fixed on some one. At present no one can be held accountable for many of these errors.†

The work connected with the outer counter requires the best attention of at least two clerks, and at times of pressure they should have the assistance of a third.

I have had it under consideration to suggest the advisability of limiting the number of searchers that should be allowed within a given time for any one batch of papers, but after mature thought I am afraid that the matter must be left to the good sense of the public, and after all it would be extremely difficult for the counter clerks to keep in an intelligible form a record of all registrations of conditional purchase numbers inquired for.

During the inspection I have borne in mind Mr. Hoskins' inquiry as to whether the system of receipts in use at General Records should be extended to the Conditional Sales Division; and taking into account the frequent miscarriage of papers, of which I heard many complaints, both by officers of the Department and members of the public having dealings here, also remembering the uncertainty which attends searches for papers, I certainly think that the receipts should be adopted, as they will so facilitate the finding of papers that any additional labour entailed by their introduction will be more than compensated for.‡ No doubt, for a time, inconvenience will be felt, and perhaps the services of another clerk, or even two, might have to be retained, but in the end the gain, as I before stated, would more than outweigh any consideration of temporary discomfort, and any officers who are at present careless as to the safe custody or transfer of papers would very soon learn that having given a receipt for a document they would be required to produce or account for it. If the system of receipts is made to apply, and the following rules are adopted, in addition to the many other well-understood but unwritten regulations followed by record clerks, I have no fear for the future of the Conditional Sales Records:—

1. Every paper when leaving the Record Branch should be noted in the register to the officer to whom it is sent.

2. Whenever there are two or more registered documents in any one case there should be a reference in the register showing the connection between such papers, even although they are not attached to each other.

3. All enclosures should be stamped and numbered with the registration No. of the covering paper.

4. All registered papers received in the Record Room prior to 3 p.m. on any day, and requiring to be transmitted to another Branch, should be noted on the same day, even although the noting clerk may have to remain after 4 o'clock for the purpose of doing the work.

5. All papers despatched to another Department after action is completed should be noted in ink.

6. All papers remaining in the Record Branch pending the receipt of reports from Commissioners, Inspectors, or other officers or Departments, should be noted "under reference" or "end of month," as the case may be, and not allowed to remain open or noted to some other Branch.

7. Every paper on which action is complete should be marked off in the register "put away," the date of putting by being given.

8. No papers should be put away or otherwise disposed of (excepting of course letters registered in the ordinary course and for the first time despatched from the Record Room) without direction, written in ink, bearing a date and the initials of the officer taking action in regard to same.

9. The officer-in-charge should have power to change or modify the rules as to hours of attendance of those of his officers whose work cannot always be performed within the official day (9 till 4), and should be permitted in cases of emergency to require the attendance of clerks after 4 o'clock so that the day's work may be completed within the day.

10. The clerk-in-charge should occasionally inspect each officer's work, and should report to the Chief Commissioner any errors discovered, with the name of the clerk who is responsible.

As a factor in forming an estimate of what should be expected from a Branch, the rate of salary paid to the staff should be considered, and this, in the case of the Conditional Sales Records, is, I regret to say, unreasonably low, being more in the nature of an honorarium than a *quid pro quo*. Take, for instance, the case of Mr. J. P. M'Guanne, the clerk whose principal duty is to register letters. This gentleman possesses abilities above the average, is punctual and constant in attendance, and does his work so well that it would be difficult to suggest any material improvement, and yet for five years he has been in the receipt of £150 per annum, whilst others more favourably situated as to Branch have gone ahead. I mention Mr. M'Guanne's case as it appears to be the most glaring, but there are other clerks also who are much underpaid, and it is only right to point out that strong dissatisfaction as to pay is felt by nearly every clerk in the Branch. I am bound to admit that, looking at all the circumstances, this dissatisfaction is but reasonable; nay more, unless some hope of reward is held out to efficient clerks it cannot be expected that they will either excel or display the elasticity of working power so much to be admired and sought for in places where, as at Records, the quantity of work coming to hand is uncertain and yet requires to be disposed of on the day of receipt or soon thereafter. Mr. Fitzpatrick can, I think, take credit to himself for having been instrumental in reducing the arrears of twelve months ago; and if he will only carry out a somewhat stricter supervision by occasionally inspecting the work done by each clerk, I anticipate a great improvement in the working of the Branch.§

I think it only fair to draw attention to the very defective and limited accommodation provided for the Conditional Sales Records, many of the clerks being in each other's way. This I trust to see remedied as soon as the new building is available for occupation. As the Minister is aware, I have had many

* Most assuredly the noting clerk, before putting away papers, should see that all the documents having reference to a case should be connected.

† I concur in this suggestion.

‡ I certainly concur in this suggestion.

§ It is very gratifying to find that Mr. Fitzpatrick has succeeded or been instrumental in working off the arrears at Records, and I hope the Chief Commissioner will personally require Mr. Fitzpatrick to inspect the work performed by each clerk under his charge daily.

many interruptions during the progress of the inspection, else my report would have been presented on a much earlier date.

Submitted.—C.O., 27/7/81.

I have, &c.,

STEPHEN FREEMAN.

Minute by Secretary for Lands.

I have carefully perused this report, and am fully convinced that most of the suggestions made by Mr. Freeman should be adopted. I may state that of my own knowledge, from information furnished to me by persons who are in the habit of transacting business in the Department of Lands, that the system adopted in the General Records Branch of requiring clerks to give receipts when papers having reference to a case are brought to them, as well as requiring draftsmen or clerks who may take papers from the Conditional Sales Records giving a receipt for them, less difficulties, indeed, I think scarcely any difficulty, will be experienced in tracing papers, as, alas! is too frequently the case at the present time. I have therefore to request that the Chief Commissioner will take the necessary steps, with as little delay as possible, in requiring that receipts shall be given by the clerks and taken from officers who take papers from the Records Branch, whenever papers pass through that Branch, as I feel persuaded that this practice, which has worked so admirably in the General Record Branch, will prove, if adopted in the Conditional Sales Records, equally satisfactory, and, above all, it will have the effect of compelling clerks through whose hands papers may pass to be more careful in dealing with them to prevent their miscarriage. I am so convinced of the benefits to the public who have business at the Conditional Sales Branch which will result from requiring clerks in the Conditional Sales Records to give and take receipts for papers *in transitu* through that Branch, that I am prepared to consent to the employment of one or two more clerks, if it is found necessary to do so, to initiate and firmly establish the practice of requiring the clerks at Conditional Sales Records to give and take receipts for official documents passing through their hands. The report made by Mr. Freeman of the result of his investigations into the working and routine followed in the Conditional Sales Records embodies many valuable suggestions; and as the Chief Commissioner has been absent from the Colony for some time, I wish him to carefully consider the suggestions made therein; and while I must again repeat that I require that the suggestion of clerks and of officials giving receipts for official documents through the Conditional Sales Records should be given effect to with the least possible delay, I shall be prepared, when the Chief Commissioner has given what he may consider sufficient attention to the other suggestions contained in this report, to confer with him upon the subject.—J.H., 27/7/81.

The Minister's direction as to the giving and requiring receipts is to be at once carried out. I will apply for the services of the two additional clerks whose employment at least will thereby be required. My own views are rather opposed to the arrangement as making unnecessary work, and needlessly complicating the already laborious and complex detail; but the case as I find it is for action, not discussion. I shall be glad if Mr. Blackman will give this report his careful perusal and attention, and favour me with remarks at an early date. I do not find much in the within that is new, and I think Mr. Freeman has failed to realize the difficulties through which the Record Branch, with other Branches, has passed during a previous period, and which might well have left a legacy of serious errors and arrears. In particular I must at once take exception to any reflection, even implied, upon the late Mr. Harpur, one of the most laborious, able, and zealous officers I have ever met, and one thoroughly master of his business. It is well known that this gentleman paid with his life the penalty of his excess of zeal and labour.—A.O.M., 1 August, 1881.

Memo. herewith.—W.B., 11/8/81.

[Enclosure A to No. 2.]

SCHEDULE No. 1.—Of errors for which the Record Clerks are alone responsible.

Nature of error.	Year 1879.	Year 1880.	Year 1881.	Year 1882.
	601 cases examined.	659 cases examined.	600 cases examined.	434 cases examined.
	Number of errors.	Number of errors.	Number of errors.	Number of errors.
Found put away, but not marked off in register*	8	1	1	...
Noted as put away, but not in bundles†	2	2	2	...
Enclosing previous or later papers, but either not connected or only partially connected with same in register	23	8	3	9
Reference to previous or later papers not given in register	78	38	78	60
Enclosures not stamped or numbered	66	6	55	24
Put away, but action not complete	4	3	2	3

* Besides these cases 10 others came under my notice during inspection.

† Do. 15 do. do.

[Enclosure B to No. 2.]

SCHEDULE No. 2.—Of errors of a miscellaneous character, and for which the Record Clerks are only partially responsible.

Year 1879.	Year 1880.	Year 1881.	Year 1882.
601 cases examined.	659 cases examined.	600 cases examined.	434 cases examined.
Number of errors.	Number of errors.	Number of errors.	Number of errors.
80	29	59	12

S.F., 26/7/81.

Minute

Minute by Mr. W. Blackman.

I have carefully considered as well as read Mr. Freeman's report "of the mode in which the business of the Conditional Sales Record Branch has been and is conducted," and I am sorry to say I do not know when or where I have met a document more inconclusive, superficial, and misleading; not that Mr. Freeman does not mean to be thoroughly fair—he certainly does—but that he has come to his work hampered with all the fallacies of the red-tape system, and in his haphazard researches in our Division has just picked up that amount of "knowledge which is a dangerous thing," thus making his report a mere one-sided presentiment of a very complex matter. I note he has thrown out a few isolated felicitous and made some not unhandsome admissions, but I confess they sound to me rather as the extenuating circumstances that go in mitigation of censure, than such as on a more comprehensive survey would ensure that absolute approval which the staff of this Division claim as their bounden due, and which I think it will not be difficult for me to prove has been, if not recognized, very hardly earned over and over again.

A glance at the report will show that there is nothing of an inventive turn about it. It is the production of an honest, zealous official, thoroughly believing in the comforts, conveniences, and irresponsibilities of routine; and when an officer of such antecedents is for the first time in his life thrown into such a strange world as the C.P. Division, where beaten tracks and finger-posts are often missing, where the time-honored rules of "old record clerks" are summarily set aside, and the clerks are thrown upon their own intelligence and trained like a black-tracker to see connection and clues in the conduct of their work—where all is vacancy, evidently, to Mr. Freeman—it is not surprising that he should term our practice "lax from the beginning," and fail to appreciate the curt and abbreviated system of routine we have been provisionally using here—a system for which I am, I think—principally indeed, I might add—wholly responsible—a system which, however imperfect, has this merit: that it was the only one that could be profitably employed under the circumstances. I will undertake to demonstrate this, as also that any more elaborate system, such as Mr. Freeman would like to carry out, would end in the total stoppage of the business of the Division, unless—but I don't guarantee it as more than a palliative—the Minister for Lands would at once double the staff—that is, give us forty clerks instead of twenty, and quadruple the very straitened accommodation we have had to make shift with.

Mr. Freeman has, I see, suggested certain improvements, and it would appear from the way it is put as if their omission or occasional omission was oversight or mismanagement. Nothing of the kind; it was intentional. I don't deny their usefulness in the abstract, but in our records the clerks don't blindly follow any system of routine irrespective of the circumstances, but modify, adapt, and dispense with it as may be necessary; and the common-sense of this will more fully appear by-and-bye. I observe that Mr. F. has the following paragraph in the 7th page:—"As an important part of inquiry into the working of a record room must necessarily take the form of a check examination of completed work I deemed it advisable to go through a large quantity of papers, &c." This is, I admit, a golden rule of old routine, and highly plausible it is; but I know nothing more fallacious, nothing that more completely shows the narrowness of a view that familiarity with routine engenders. To the true record clerk his completed work is everything; but it does not follow that it is of the same value to his Department and the public, and I will refer by-and-bye to comprehensive and precedent cases in which the records of a Department broke down when this rule was carried out in all its integrity; and then I will show how these same records were taken up, the whole system of routine thrown aside, all the arrears disposed of, and the work brought up to date by means of the very same kind of routine we are using now.

I regret Mr. F., in putting down so many instances of what he would call errors, did not submit samples of them to me. It is quite possible I might have shown him the error was in himself. It is now a mere opinion. He has certainly put down a number of cases of omissions of routine completion which I admit to be omissions, but which I intend to defend and continue for the present under similar conditions. This whole question however of completed work is in a nutshell. It is an affair of accommodation, clerical assistance, and adaptation to circumstances—in fact, of ways and means. I might illustrate it thus:—Suppose that for any public purpose, such as the need of retrenchment, the Minister had to say to the Chief Commissioner, "You have twenty clerks at Records, I can only give you fifteen," what would be the duty of the Record staff? Give up work because fifteen could not by any means do the work of twenty? Such a thing has been done, but I do not think our clerks would—certainly they would not be fools enough with a staff of fifteen to attempt the relatively elaborate routine which twenty might well and beneficially follow. They would therefore act as they do now—that is, simplify and abbreviate the routine till it came within the compass of their strength; deal with matters of urgency and primary importance with routine carefulness and precautions; largely depend on their own wits, and leave the routine aside, where it might be safely ignored by an experienced and intelligent staff. I will give an example or two, as a sample:—"700 or 800 (see page 17) Land Agents' weekly returns, &c., placed in bundles and put away by themselves, but not marked off," Mr. F. says, "in register." Well, it would be better if they were, but there was no necessity in the emergency we were in, as their whereabouts was perfectly known, almost as well as if they were marked. "The transfers of conditional purchases (page 17), some 6,000 in number, on which action is complete are also put away in numerical order by themselves, but according to the registers stand open, and so far as a novice can tell from reference to the registers may be anywhere. These should be marked off as 'put away' with the transfers." Of course they should, but as the strength of the Record Branch had been seriously reduced by four or five clerks the staff had to elect what part of the routine work must stand over, and when papers are fully acted on, put by themselves, put in numerical order, there is no necessity to do more. Objections on the score of our action not being intelligible to the "novice" is red-tapeism; but not business. In fact Mr. F. will have the completed work or nothing. The fifteen clerks must do the work of twenty.

Page 18: "There are 8,000 cases at Records arranged in numerical order awaiting reports by Inspectors." If possible I admit it would be better if they were also noted in our registers, but in an emergency it was just that part of the work that could be safely omitted without any practical inconvenience.

As Mr. F. instances are chiefly of the same character I will refer to one more (page 12): "309 cases in which no instructions were given to put papers away." Of these Mr. F. says, "The system more than the clerks was at fault." Quite a mistake. I gave Mr. Fitzpatrick definite instructions to put by a host of papers without the formal authority I used to write. Mr. Fitzpatrick understood perfectly when it should be done; not one of the 309 cases was found wrongfully put by, and in the absence of the Chief Commissioner I was compelled to practise and enforce the most exceptional economy, and in all the

instances of errors chronicled by Mr. F. it is satisfactory to find that there is not a single case in which a delay of any consequence has arisen.

As our Record staff is and has been the very least six clerks below what it ought to consist of to perform its duties thoroughly it would be absurd to have aimed at "completed routine." I say "completed routine" in contradistinction to "completed business," because it is quite possible the routine may be complete and the business in arrear, and equally possible that the business may be complete and the routine in arrear. Our staff has always preferred the latter when it has been necessary to choose. This is not the usual practice with "old record clerks," but then the usual practice ends in chronic arrear. Our staff has thoroughly avoided this, by unusual discrimination in their action; that is, by giving the maximum attention to cases at all times and seasons when essential; and only a minimum amount when that sufficed, leaving all formal and premature completion of routine not indispensable, and occasioning the least possible risk or inconvenience, till the rush or emergency was over, or until the clerks I was obliged to send away to other Branches were or would be able to return. In this way, with an abbreviated routine, the whole of the business of the Branch was kept going forward, and the Branch itself surely coming up to a level with the work, notwithstanding careless behaviour on the part of a few at times, but which I pass over, as it happens everywhere, and one has to get on in spite of all things of this sort. It was with the greatest reluctance I deprived Mr. Fitzpatrick of his clerks, but this Division was subjected to such great and unexpected losses and reductions that I was forced to do so. Just look at the position of affairs: the Chief Commissioner was absent from August, '80, to the 27th July of the following year, and there was no equivalent given for the loss of his services; then, our Chief Record Clerk, Mr. Harpur, died, an officer that could not be replaced; I lost for two months the services of two other officers holding important appointments—one of these officers is still absent the fourth month; I lost the services of Mr. Ollivier, a most capable clerk, to whom I am greatly indebted for assistance; then five or six vacancies occurred through resignation or otherwise, and the Minister would not fill them up. I had to remain in this office till 10 o'clock at night for nine months out of the eleven (Mr. Moriarty was away), and constantly keep the staff in at work to most unconscionable hours; of course I had often to distribute and redistribute the clerks to meet the general requirements. Let me call attention to the results first as regards the Division, as the history and progress of our Record Branch can't be understood without some knowledge of the whole office.

On the 30th or 31st of December last the whole business of this Division was substantially overtaken. From August, 1880, to August, 1881, various classes of business of great importance were habitually up to date—such as refunds of deposits to conditional purchasers, and certificates of approval of the fulfilment of the conditions of residence and improvements—all this work is up now, and kept up week by week, and almost day by day. Then the general correspondence, which the Chief Commissioner in his report declared to be "well-nigh overwhelming," was up to date on the 1st of last January, and up to date almost every month since. It was three times up to date in the month of July, and the whole of the Commissioners' and Inspectors' reports were up to date on the 25th or 26th of July. Reminders have almost entirely ceased, and the public not unfrequently write in returning thanks for the expedition shown in replying to their letters. These are results that have never been attained before, and prove that the last year has been one of great progress, although that progress is but the legitimate fruit of the preparatory discipline and activity of the preceding four or five years. These results have, it must be said, been worked out by the staff under most depressing influences—under the public obloquy of being the cause of arrears for which they were not in the remotest degree responsible, and their relationship to which was that of ably disposing of them as facilities and opportunities were made for them, with office accommodation quite inadequate, and with the feeling that the salaries paid them were, as Mr. F. phrased it, for the work done "ridiculously low" in comparison with similar salaries paid in the Under-Secretary's Division. However, a highly commendable *Esprit de corps* prevailed, and I got help from the general staff, which could not be reasonably expected to continue, and in my reply to Mr. F.'s report on the Iron Room I have duly recorded their deserts. With respect to the Iron Room, I ought to have set forth above that in March last there were considerable arrears on account of the sudden increase of the transfer work, and on account of conditional purchase applications having nearly doubled, but full particulars will be found in the papers submitted to the Minister.

I return to our Record Branch staff, and in order that the full seriousness of their task may be seen, let us set forth the *true* history. We have only had the management of it since 1877; before this time it was part of the General Records, which was under the Under-Secretary. In 1875 and 1876 we found it impossible to get on with it on account of the delays. Mr. F. says in his report it became "unwieldy." It completely broke down. I reported the matter verbally to the Chief Commissioner, and suggested he should apply to have the Branch at once transferred to this Division with its arrears and liabilities. The Chief Commissioner was amazed at the proposal. "Are you not perfectly aware," he said, "that it will require all the energy, intelligence, and good fortune we can muster for the next five years to get out of our present difficulties; and an extra Branch in such confusion will hang like a millstone round our necks for years, crippling and embarrassing our best efforts to such an extent that long before we shall be able to dispose of those extra arrears the reason why or the origin of our Record Branch will be forgotten; and it is a thousand to one but you and I will be held responsible for arrears and liabilities of others which we had simply volunteered to redeem. Really I am not prepared to adopt your proposal." "Well," I replied, "granting all you say, there is but one ground on which I ask you to take them over, and that is, that the case is a desperate one, and that if it is not done the business of this Division may be regarded as at a dead-lock." The next morning I saw the Chief Commissioner, and he said he had applied for the Branch to be transferred at once—that the Under-Secretary was willing, and that the papers would be handed over to me in the course of the day. I certainly thought it hard lines, but worse was to follow; and it will hardly be credited that for twelve months after that I was without a staff, had no office accommodation, and no conveniences of any kind to carry on the business. Mr. Harpur (the Chief Record Clerk) and one or two more were literally overpowered, and all the remonstrances of the Chief Commissioner and myself were unavailing. If I had anticipated an imbroglio of this sort I should never have made the proposal I did. However, the staff got to work in 1877, and all the arrears amounting to at least 6,000 cases. And now, passing over all the embarrassments of the intervening years,* and looking at the circumstances of the case, let us come forward to the 1st of August, 1881, and take stock of

* Some account of the presence of other than our record arrear, and amounting to 15,000 declarations, as specified then, but nearly 20,000 before the work was overtaken, will be found in a memo. written by me in October, 1878, and printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, 18th March, 1879.

of the results, and see where we are. In the year 1877 the Branch received 46,830 letters. "Old record clerks" never had anything like this, and their record rooms were as private as a monastery. Our staff had to work amid the continual interruptions and distractions of land agents from 11 o'clock to 3 p.m., and amid the throng of the public, exorbitant and anxious, although I do not mean to say without reason. No one unacquainted with records can form any clear idea of the work which 46,000 letters will give, even taking it at a minimum. Between January, 1877, then, and August, 1881, I find our Record staff has successfully dealt with 250,000 letters under the unfavourable conditions and antecedents I have above specified. Let us now set forth the arrears of business. Mr. F. reports them on pages 10 and 11. "Within a week back (he is writing on the 26th of July last) the declarations stood at 169—about four days' receipts; Inspectors' reports, 151—less than a week's receipts; there were no papers on hand to be marked 'put away,' and all those marked off had been put away in the bundles—well, there could scarcely be less; individual letters, 92—less at all events, not more, than half a day's receipts."

And now as to our errors. Mr. F. has thrown them into two Schedules, and all together make 656 during the years 1879, 1880, and 1881. Of course with 250,000 completed transactions 656 mistakes would be of no account, but on principle we cannot accept his Schedules. In the first are specified about 456. Looking through them I find perhaps twenty-two possible mistakes. The rest may no doubt be as he states, as I should never dream of doubting his veracity; but at the best they are supremely frivolous, and from our point of view the error would be to do the work at that time instead of to leave what was of third, fifth, or tenth rate importance over till the great bulk of the business was overtaken, and then at our leisure, and especially if the Minister would allow us even the same proportional clerical assistance that he has always given the Under-Secretary's records, our staff will finally take up and complete these subordinate matters, when if they had attempted to do them sooner precious time would have been wasted on business that could wait, to the exclusion of matters of moment and urgency, that would thus, through our limited strength, fall behind, and the *finale* at which we have now arrived would have been indefinitely postponed. In his second Schedule Mr. F. has noted about 180 mistakes during the years 1879, 1880, and 1881. He does not say what the mistakes are further than this, that they are of a miscellaneous character, and for which the Record Branch or rather clerks are only partially responsible. A statement of this kind cannot be taken. This is altogether working in the dark. I know and admit that in our records from '77 to '81 there is incomplete routine—disconnected papers—cases put by without formal authority. The harmlessness and utility of this will be evident when I finish this memo. Any omission of routine that must delay business we consider a mistake; anything that does not we tolerate till we can do better.

At page 16 Mr. F. says he found two cases placed "end of month," that is, for re-submission at the end of the month, without authority for so doing. I would make nothing about this being done without authority if from the nature of the case it was right to do so. I have always encouraged our clerks to take risks and responsibilities, subject to the consequences if wrong, and most probably would have complimented the clerk on his self-reliance and appreciation of the cases.

To sum up the results of the labours of our Record staff the case stands thus:—250,000 completed transactions, arrears nil, and mistakes in comparison with said transactions running into infinitesimal quantities. I leave these facts to speak for themselves.

I greatly regret on account of the Branch that if there was to be an inquiry into its condition and working by any officer other than its own responsible head such inquiry did not take place years ago when we were in the midst of apparently insuperable difficulties. When the ship is at the wharf and the voyage past it looks as if anyone might be captain, as if anyone might extemporize lessons in the art of navigation, how to out-manœuvre a storm, how to deal with a leak that kept 14 feet of water in the hold, when there is no responsibility involved in the advice. But when the Chief Commissioner applied for the immediate transfer of the conditional purchase records with all arrears and incumbrances, because it was a desperate case, it would have surpassed the abilities of most able men to indicate how such a mass of work was to be practically conducted when all the resources of the General Records had failed to continue it any longer. The justification however of the adequacy and pertinency of the means employed, looking broadly at the matter, is success, I must say, dearly bought. I never was connected with any task so intensely disagreeable and almost demoralizing to the staff, obliged to put up with such slow torture, overwhelming worry, thankless drudgery, and disparaging criticism, as would have cut the heart and soul out of any other clerks, and certainly caused the death of Mr. Harpur, often remaining at his work for six months at a time till 10 o'clock at night. Knowing all this, and remembering the double duty they so willingly performed on so many occasions during the past year, it would ill become me not to take the earliest opportunity of representing the character and value of their services in the proper light. I am not aware that any staff in the Public Service has ever accomplished a more arduous undertaking.

It is a well-known fact in this Department, and I hope I may fairly allude to it, that the Minister for Lands holds that the Record Branch of the Under-Secretary's Division is in a state of high efficiency. This estimate is quite correct I very willingly admit; and I shall now take this admitted fact as a definite and intelligible standard of value and proceed to institute a comparison between our Branch and the Under-Secretary's as to the relative cost, relative difficulty of working the two Branches, and relative amount of clerical assistance.

In order however that any statements I make may not appear merely as my opinions, but may rest on incontrovertible facts, I shall refer to an historical case in connection with this Department, comprehensive and authoritative enough to illustrate and determine all the chief points at issue in these papers; and the precedent case I allude to is the amalgamation and reorganization of the Lands and Survey Department in 1866. Everyone then, and for five or six years before, acquainted with the public history of this Colony will remember the public indignation caused by the delays in the Survey Department. It is only necessary for me to say that things at last came to the worst, and Sir Charles Cowper declared in his place in the Assembly that "the Survey Department had broken down of its own weight." Then Mr. Fitzpatrick was appointed to effect the immediate amalgamation and reorganization, and I carried out under him the reorganization of the General Records.

As the best means of accomplishing this task I employed the following:—The subdivision of the work into five manageable Branches, an arrangement which still continues; and the simplification and abbreviation of the routine.

Mr. Fitzpatrick anticipated great results, but I perfectly remember how astounded he was to see with what facility the arrears were disposed of. We had no trouble whatever in doing the work, although

10,000 or 12,000 cases of arrear were handed over to me which had been found unmanageable under the old system. I cut the old prolix routine down to the merest rudimentary form, not only with the knowledge but with the high approval of Mr. Fitzpatrick, and in sixteen or eighteen months all arrears had disappeared—all the business of the General Records was overtaken—the registers were kept up month by month, and frequently day by day. It used to take months to get up papers; one might get any paper in the Department in three minutes afterwards, and this was the normal state of our General Records during the time Mr. Fitzpatrick was Under-Secretary. When the rush and extreme pressure of business was over our staff reverted to a more elaborate and comprehensive routine. The provisional rudimentary system was given up, and the risks and the responsibilities which the staff had temporarily volunteered to take were largely if not wholly eliminated.

Now let us suppose that an Inspector was sent to examine the fossil papers of the old Survey Department whose rule for determining when a Record Branch was efficient was that laid down by Mr. Freeman, "a check examination of completed work." Well, he would find the old records in the highest state of completion, nothing forgotten. The old record clerks were exhaustively precise. They never made mistakes. "Record Branch highly efficient." We look further than the record clerks, and find the Survey Department in a state of collapse, and all business at a standstill. Of what benefit was the extravagant caution and multiplied safeguards that signally failed to attain the end for which alone they were worth using?

On the other hand, if an Inspector were to examine the records subsequent to the amalgamation he would find in them exactly what Mr. Freeman has found in our records: papers disconnected; cases not indicating their whereabouts to a "novice" at a glance; papers "put away"; and at "end of month," without formal authority, pencil memoranda, nothing written in full, nothing written at all that could be left out; but what was the result? Business overtaken, arrears nil, work done within the week, frequently within the day.

The same state of things again; our Record staff start from chaos in 1877. What is the ultimate issue? As already stated, 250,000 completed transactions, arrears nil, errors infinitesimal in quality, if not in quantity. But what about the irregularities or stumbling by the way? Nothing more I say than this, that we are even indebted to stumbling; for has not this also helped our staff to the top of the ladder?

As already stated, the Records of the Lands and Survey Department were broken up into five manageable Divisions. In other words, the principle of the "division of labour" was carried out to the fullest extent. I need not dilate on the advantages it conferred, or state how it expedited business—all this is obvious.* But all these manageable Branches are now under the exclusive control of the Under-Secretary, whereas the conditional purchase records are still in bulk, and so homogeneous in character that the principle of the "division of labour" does not apply; and we have not as yet been able to break up the mass into manageable Branches, although the conditional purchase records are considerably more than all other records put together. Whenever Cardinal Mazarin made a new acquaintance, and wished to decide provisionally whether he was an able man, he always asked "if he was lucky"; if lucky, he was an able man. How he would have complimented our Under-Secretary, succeeding as he has to all the easiest record business of this vast Department at a single stroke! It will now be understood why the records of the Conditional Purchase Division are so much more difficult to manage than those in the Under-Secretary's Department, and how, from the nature of the work, they must be more expensive; nevertheless, that the management of such a mass of papers in bulk is good of its kind may be pretty clearly gleaned from the fact that while the old record staff of the Survey Department broke down when their records were not more than 20,000 a year our Record Branch has come up out of confusion into order with records amounting to 56,000 a year, without counting the conditional purchase applications, amounting, when recorded, to about 10,000 more; and on fair terms our staff can do better things.

Now as to the actual cost of the two Record Branches. I do not intend to compare the number of clerks in one Branch with the number in the other. This would not be a reliable method, as ten clerks of one kind might be worth fifteen of another; but the aggregate cost of each is a fair test. Well, I find from a return I procured that the aggregate cost of each Branch on the 30th June last was about equal. Our Branch, it seems, costs some £200 a year more; on the other hand, our records are greater. But as it is much easier to carry on the manageable subdivisions of the Under-Secretary's records than ours, it ought to be much less expensive; and if it is not, but costs as much, then it is quite clear we are not getting, and have not been getting, proportional clerical assistance; and I submit that until we get six clerks more than we have now the two Branches will not be on a footing of equality in this respect. Of course, if any holds that the principle of the "division of labour" thoroughly carried out makes no difference, he will think differently.

This reasoning will be simply overwhelming if we compare the cost of one kind of work in the one Branch with the cost of the same kind of work in the other. It is not, of course, always possible to do so on account of their varying proportions, &c., but here is an instance in which we can. I find from a return I procured that on the 30th June last the cost of registering and indexing all the records of the Under-Secretary's Division was £1,500 a year, viz.:—Mr. Bevest, £250; Mr. Adams, £200; Mr. Slack, £150; Mr. Neale, £150; Mr. De Mestre, £250; Mr. Wallis, £250; Mr. Williams, £250.

On the other hand, the cost of registering and indexing all the greater records of the Conditional Purchase Division is £400 only, viz.:—Mr. Macdonald, £250; Mr. M'Guanne, £150.

Now I do not for a moment say the £1,500 a year is not required in the Under-Secretary's Division; but if it is paid to the clerks in one Branch why should it not be paid to the clerks in another? This is a sample of the exceptional economy that obtains all through our records; for, to what is the great cheapness of our registering and indexing due but to the extraordinary speed at which these two clerks are able to work, and the pressure put on them. Well, but the rest of the staff have been going at it pretty much the same pace, and therefore on something of the same economizing system,† so that all

logic

* In fact such child's play, comparatively speaking, did the work under my management become—and I affirm it is nothing but child's play now,—that I was subsequently withdrawn from Records as no longer requiring my supervision and placed at the head of the Miscellaneous Branch. If then I am told that these Divisions are now in a high state of efficiency, I reply this is not a novel fact, but was their normal and invariable state for many years.

† The same remark will apply to the whole Division, and I most decidedly affirm that while the work here is 12 or 15 per cent., at least, more than the work in the Under-Secretary's Division, and far more complex, the management of this Division cost £3,000 a year less.

logic and arithmetic will make good the conclusion I arrived at; for if two of our clerks do as much and more for £400 as others for £1,500, thus lessening cost to the extent of £1,100, surely the remaining sixteen, working on the same high-pressure system, will economize to the extent at least of £1,100 more, that is the salaries of six more clerks, leaving £200 in fact for distribution among a staff toiling for years at remuneration "ridiculously low," as the Inspector phrased it, in disposing of arrears "not their own," and able to do so, not by ordinary commendable energy, but by a *tour de force* from first to last.

I cannot too strongly describe the heartburning which this has created for years, and one may well ask how with such difference of treatment the work of this Division can be kept up, and how any real efficiency and faithful service can be expected.

The settlement of the routine administrative system of a Department is a matter of the greatest moment, but by no means so easy a task as many suppose. We see this in the commercial and banking services, where the routine is absolutely perfect, but only so because it embodies the wisdom of generations, and is kept perpetually under review. Nothing of this occurs in the Civil Service, and hence our systems of routine are constantly systems of circumlocution, remaining for the most part in the hands of routine men to carry out, and seldom accompanied by the correcting and counteracting influence of a highly intelligent and self-reliant staff, well trained to discriminate and revise, to adapt and set aside, to work rather according to the spirit of the system than in slavery to its mere forms; thus readily meeting new difficulties and demands without failure or jar. Until this great fact is thoroughly recognized and appreciated there will be no immunity to any Department from periodical arrears and confusion and extravagant waste of public money, especially in a Department like the Lands, with its 100,000 letters a year, subjected to extraordinary social and political forces, obliged to work at a rapidly augmenting rate, crowding a vast multitude of transactions into the briefest space, with new orders of things, like "breakers ahead," right in its way, the exigencies of which routine men can only meet by ringing the changes on their routine experiences,—by multiplying mechanical contrivances, checks, safeguards, receipts, supervisions *in transitu*—until the aids become hindrances, become a universally obstructive system, fatal to the public interests or the progress of the Department, and, like an octopus, enfolding its victim and paralysing all its vital functions. At last comes the end, as when Sir Charles Cowper got up in the Legislative Assembly and stated that the Survey Department had broken down of its own weight; or, as a rage for routine is the constitutional infirmity of all Civil Services, as when Mr. Gladstone announced in the earliest programme of his Ministry (I refer to historical facts) that "the simplification of routine in the public departments was a matter of the gravest importance"; and why? Because in one of the periods of its ascendancy, which the predominance of routine men, with their habits, influence, and counsels tends imperceptibly to bring round, the red-tape system had *once more* got hold of the service, and the public business existed for the purposes of routine, instead of routine existing for the despatch of public business.

10 August, 1881.

WILLIAM BLACKMAN.

Memo. on above by the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales.

These papers need not be kept on hand any longer. I mentioned to the late Minister that this paper was in my hands, and that I was prepared to go into the subject whenever he might find a convenient opportunity; but none such was offered me.—A.O.M., 4/1/82. Mr. Blackman.

No. 3.

Memorandum by Under-Secretary.

I HAVE not previously had an opportunity of perusing Mr. Blackman's memorandum of the 10th August, 1881, now seventeen months old, it having only just come before me. Had I been aware of it at an earlier date I should not have allowed it to remain unnoticed, and no doubt would have dealt with it fully. The object of the memorandum cannot be for an instant misunderstood; indeed, it is so transparent that it requires no further comment on that point. In tone it is, in my opinion, most improper, in purport disingenuous, and as a whole a singular exemplification of one of the evils invariably inseparable from a partial division of direct control, and a clear indication of an absence of subordination, which must of necessity militate against the efficient working of any Department.—C.O., 20/3/83.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

HENRY FORD'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASES, COUNTY OF ASHBURNHAM.
(CORRESPONDENCE, MAPS, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 26th April, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, maps, minutes, and other documents having reference to the conditional purchase or purchases made by Henry Ford, No. 81-469, No. 81-29, and No. 82-269, of 7th September, 1882, in the county of Ashburnham; and also papers referring to the Q. Reserve, No. 1,728, of 7th September, 1882, which is claimed by Mr. Ford.”

(*Dr. Ross.*)

NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	Application by Henry Ford for the purchase of 40 acres unimproved Crown Land, district of Molong, with minutes. 27 January, 1881	2
2.	Application by the same for the purchase of 40 acres unimproved Crown Land, district of Molong, with minutes. 8 December, 1881	2
3.	Licensed-surveyor Armstrong to the Surveyor-General, with minutes and enclosure. 12 December, 1881	3
4.	Chief Commissioner to Henry Ford, with enclosure. 26 April, 1882	3
5.	Same to the Land Agent, Molong. 26 April, 1882	3
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HENRY FORD'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASES, COUNTY OF ASHBURNHAM.

No. 1.

Application by Mr. H. Ford.

E.

[Alienation Act, section 21.]

Application by Henry Ford for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 40 acres unimproved Crown Land, under section 21 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Received by me, with a deposit of £10, this 27th day of January, 1881, at 2 o'clock.

J. H. NISBETT,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

27 January, 1881.

Sir,

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the 21st section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 40 acres, which adjoins my conditional purchase of 120 acres, upon which I have resided for three years; and I herewith tender the sum of £10, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

Land Agent's Number.	Dates of previous Conditional Purchases.	Area of each Conditional Purchase. acres.
157	April, 1877	120
250	June, 1887.	40
488	November, 1878.	42a. 1r. 20p. 40

This is the third selection made by me in virtue of my conditional purchase of 120 acres.

I am, &c.,

Witness to signature—J. H. NISBETT,
To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

HENRY FORD,
Molong.

Description.

County of Ashburnham, parish of Boree Nyrang, 40 acres, adjoining the south boundary of my conditional purchase 40 acres, portion No. 181; west of Ellen M'Cardil's conditional purchase 40 acres; north of portion No. 126 of 300 acres; and east of portion No. 125 of 120 acres, to include all vacant land surrounded by those portions.

Minutes on No. 1.

The applicant has been cautioned that this land has been applied for by J. E. Keenan, 80-265, 100 acres. Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher for measurement, if unobjectionable (if the first conditional purchase is satisfactory).—E.B. (for Surveyor-General), 17/6/81. Transferred to Mr. Acting-Surveyor Pinnington.—E. FISHER, District Surveyor. B.C., 6/8/81. Transferred to Mr. District-Surveyor Fisher.—S. J. PINNINGTON, 15/8/81. Forwarded to Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Armstrong.—E. FISHER, District Surveyor. B.C., 23/8/81. Returned to the Surveyor-General with my letter of the 12th December, 1881.—J. ARMSTRONG, Licensed Surveyor.

No. 2.

Application by Mr. H. Ford.

E.

[Alienation Act, sections 21 and 22.]

Application by Henry Ford for the conditional purchase, without competition, of 40 acres unimproved Crown Land, under section 21 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Received by me, with a deposit of £10, this 8th day of December, 1881, at 11:40 o'clock.

J. H. NISBETT,

Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

8 December, 1881.

Sir,

I am desirous of purchasing, without competition, under the 21st section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 40 acres, which adjoins my conditional purchase of 120 acres, upon which I have resided for three years; and I herewith tender the sum of £10, being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

Land Agent's Number.	Dates of previous Conditional Purchases.	Area of each Conditional Purchase. acres.
157	April, 1877.	120
250	June, 1877.	40
488	November, 1878.	42a. 1r. 20p.
29	January, 1881.	40
Total area..		282a. 1r. 20p.

This is the fourth selection made by me in virtue of my conditional purchase of 120 acres.

I am, &c.,

Witness—J. H. NISBETT, Crown Lands Agent.
To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

HENRY FORD,
Molong.

Description.

County of Ashburnham, parish of Boree Nyrang, 40 acres, adjoining the west boundary of my last conditional purchase 40 acres, portion No. 253, and the south boundary of my conditional purchase 40 acres, portion No. 181, east of portion No. 125.

Minutes on No. 2.

It is recommended that this application be declared void, as there is no vacant Crown Land in the position described therein.—CHARLES E. FINCH (for Surveyor-General), 17/3/82. The Chief Commissioner Conditional Sales. Void.—A.O.M., 24/3/82.

3

No. 3.

Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Armstrong to 'The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Molong, 12 December, 1881.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan of one portion of land containing 40 acres, numbered 253, in the parish of Boree Nyrang, county of Ashburnham, applied for by Henry Ford under the 21st section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and surveyed in accordance with instructions dated the 20th June, 1881. Plan herewith.

Date of survey, 25th November, 1881. At the date of survey there were no improvements on the above described portion.

Applicant was resident on portion No. 181 of 40 acres.

I have, &c.,

J. ARMSTRONG,
Licensed Surveyor.

Minutes on No. 3.

Forwarded to the Surveyor-General for approval.—E. FISHER, District Surveyor. B.C. 17/12/81. The land described in the enclosed application (*vide* No. 1) embraces an area of about 90 acres, which is more than 50 per cent. in excess of the area upon which the deposit was paid; it is therefore submitted whether under a recent decision the application should not be declared void. Tracing* herewith.—CHARLES E. FINCH (for Surveyor-General), 3/4/82. The Chief Commissioner Conditional Sales. Submitted that applicant be informed of the area available and afforded an opportunity of regaining the balance of area by a fresh selection, failing which his application should be declared void.—A.O.M., 24/4/82. Approved. *See enclosure to No. .

—JOHN R.

No. 4.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. H. Ford.

(C.P. No. 81-469.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 26 April, 1882.

I desire to inform you that the application made by you at Molong, on the 8th December, 1881, for the conditional purchase of 40 acres of land is void, as there is no vacant Crown Land in the position described. Deposit paid, £10.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, and forwarded to the Treasury, Sydney, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of your deposit.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM BLACKMAN,
(For the Chief Commissioner.)

[Enclosure to No. 4.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

[Special Payments Form No. 2.]

Conditional Purchase.—Revenue refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 26 April, 1882.

Dr. to Henry Ford.

	Amount to be refunded.
	£ s. d.
For the following refund, viz.:—C.P. No. 81-469. Land Office at Molong; date of selection, 26th day of April, 1882; deposit paid on 40 acres.....	10 0 0
Deposit to be refunded on 40 acres	10 0 0

No. 5.

The Chief Commissioner to The Land Agent, Molong.

(C.P. No. 81-469.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 26 April, 1882.

I desire to inform you that the application of Henry Ford, on the 8th December, 1881, for the conditional purchase of 40 acres of land is void, as there is no vacant Crown Land in the position described.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him if required.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM BLACKMAN,
(For the Chief Commissioner.)

No. 6.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

(C.P. No. 81-469.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 26 April, 1882.

I have to inform you that the conditional purchase noted in the margin being void, as there is no vacant Crown Land in the position described, you will be good enough to refund to the selector the sum of £10, being the deposit money paid thereon. District, Molong.
Name, Henry Ford.
Date of selection,
8th December,
1881.
Area, 40 acres.
Deposit, £10.

2. I am to add, that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM BLACKMAN,
(For the Chief Commissioner.)

No. 7.

No. 7.

Mr. A. Ross to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Molong, 6 May, 1882.

I do myself the honor to bring under your notice the case of Henry Ford, who selected an additional conditional purchase on the 8th December, 1881, county of Ashburnham, and he received a letter of 26th April, 1882, to the effect "that there is no land available in the position described," and accompanying a refund voucher for the money.

The notification I also desire to draw your attention to is signed simply by initials per E. F. W., a most extraordinary thing to do in a public document of such importance.

Mr. Henry Ford states that the land he has applied for is there, and this is the reason why he selected it, and he intends to keep it. There must be some mistake, because Mr. Ford is positive of the land being available when he took it up, and in the position he now occupies.

The land adjoins his selection and therefore there cannot be any mistakes.

Your earliest attention is requested in the matter with the view to its correction.

I have, &c.,
A. ROSS.

Minutes on No. 7.

The Chief Commissioner.—J.W., 11/5/82. The selection was declared void on the report of the Survey Department that there was no vacant land in the position indicated. The writer disputes this report, but does not give any grounds for his contention other than that the selector is positive the land is available. Perhaps the Charting Branch will report further for the Minister's information hereon.—

* See enclosure to No. 12.

A.O.M., 12/5/82 Tracing* herewith.

† No. 2.

‡ No. 1.

From the accompanying tracing, which may perhaps be forwarded to the writer, it will be seen that there is no vacant land in the position described in conditional purchase 81-469†, viz., west of portion No. 253, east of portion No. 125, and south of portion No. 181, and therefore no modification of the decision of 24th March, 1882, can be recommended. Applicant's prior conditional purchase 81-29‡, for which portion No. 253 has been measured, was recommended for voiding, 4th April, 1882, as the land described contains an area more than 50 per cent. in excess of that upon which the deposit was paid.—CHARLES E. FINCH (for Surveyor-General), 10/7/82. Chief Commissioner, Conditional Sales. Approved.—JOHN R.

No. 8.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. H. Ford.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 17 May, 1882.

Molong, C.P.
81-29, 40 acres,
27 Jan., 1881.

With reference to your conditional purchase noted in margin, I am directed to inform you that from a report of the Survey Department, it appears that your application embraces an area of about 90 acres, which is more than 50 per cent. in excess of the area upon which deposit was paid, and should be declared void.

You are, however, afforded an opportunity of acquiring the balance of area by a fresh selection, failing which your application as above will be declared void.

An early intimation of your decision is requested.

I have, &c.,
W. BLACKMAN,
(For the Chief Commissioner.)

No. 9.

Mr. H. Ford to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Molong, 25 May, 1882.

In reply to yours of 17th May, 1881, I have to state that you are in error with regard to there being 50 per cent. in excess of what I have selected. I took up 40 acres, 27th January, 1881, and an additional 40 acres again on 8th December, 1881, which will make in all 80 acres. I cannot understand therefore why you say I have taken 50 per cent. more land than I have paid for. There may still be a few acres vacant, but I am even willing to take the extra and pay for it, if measured in my selection. The first 40 acres is measured, the second is not. I am willing to take up what spare land is there, but it cannot be more than a few acres, and this can only be proved when the land is measured. The mistake therefore must rest in your office.

I have, &c.,
HENRY FORD.

A. Ross, witness to name, }
Henry Ford. }

Minutes on No. 9.

Referred to Charting Branch.—C.N., 31/5/82. As stated in the submission of 3rd April, on No. 3 (enclosed), the land described by Henry Ford's application No. 1, of 27th January, 1881, contains an area of about 90 acres, while deposit was paid on only 40 acres, and therefore no alteration of the previous decision can be recommended. The conditional purchase of 8th December, 1881, No. 2 referred to herein was declared void as there was no vacant land in the position described therein, viz., west of portion No. 253, east of portion No. 125, and south of portion No. 181. The writer may perhaps be informed that as far as is known in this office the 90 acres described in his first application is still apparently vacant, and may be obtained, if available, by him under a fresh application. Tracing B for applicant.—CHARLES E. FINCH (for Surveyor-General), 31/7/82. Inform.—A.O.M., 24/8/82. Mr. Crew. Has a further selection been taken up by Henry Ford, at Molong, since 24 August, 1882? Henry Ford made a conditional purchase of 50 acres on 7 September last, viz., conditional purchase No.—A.B.C., 9/10/82. No further action seems necessary.

No. 10.

Memorandum by Mr. G. Lewis.

Reserves along proposed railway extension from Orange to Forbes, *via* Molong.

THE enclosed reports were obtained for the purpose of making all needful provision for railway requirements along the above-mentioned line.

It will be observed that the land between Orange and Molong has been alienated, but from Molong to Manildra and thence to Forbes there is a considerable area of Crown Lands available for railway or any other public purposes, containing an abundance of stone, and a quantity of valuable timber

It is therefore submitted for the consideration of the Secretary for Lands that the defined areas enumerated on the schedule within be reserved from sale for the various purposes specified thereon. The area in the aggregate amounts to 15,694 acres.

It is further submitted that, upon the completion of the railway, the reserves be revoked, after providing for village, railway station, and any other public purposes.

The Under-Secretary for Lands.

GEORGE LEWIS,
(For the Surveyor-General).
28th July, 1882.

[Enclosure to No. 10.]

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Parish.	Area.	Purpose.	No.
Boree Nyrang ... *	acres. 100 * *	Quarry	1,728 * *

Minutes on above.

Submitted for approval.—F.H.W., 5/8/82. Initialled.—C.O., 10/8/82. Approved.—Jno. R., 15/8/82.

No. 11.

Minute for Executive Council.

Reserves from Sale under the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 19 August, 1882.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that the portions of Crown Land described in the annexed Schedule be reserved from sale under the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, for the purposes mentioned in connection therewith.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

Registration No. Miscellaneous.	Area.	Reserve No.	County.	Purpose of Reservation.
11,699 * * *	100 acres. * * *	1,728 * *	Ashburnham ... * * *	For quarry. * * *

The Executive Council orders that the several portions of land herein described be reserved from sale in terms of the 4th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 8,738, 21/8/82. Confirmed, 29/8/82. Approved.—A.L., 21/8/82.

No. 12.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. H. Ford.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 24 August, 1882.

In reply to the statement contained in your letter of the 25th May last, anent your conditional purchase noted in the margin, which embraces an area of 50 per cent. in excess of that upon which deposit was paid, I am to inform you that it has been ascertained on further inquiry in the Survey Office that your application contains an area of about 90 acres, while deposit was paid on only 40, and therefore no alteration of the previous decision can be recommended.

I am to add that, as far as is known in the Survey Department, the 90 acres described in your first application is still apparently vacant, and may be obtained, if available, by you under fresh application.

A tracing is enclosed for your information.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,
For the Chief Commissioner.

Conditional Purchase 81-29, 40 acres, 27 January, 1881. Molong, section 21. Tracing.

No. 13.

The Chief Commissioner to Dr. Ross, M.P.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 24 August, 1882.

Conditional purchase, 81-469, 40 acres, 8 December, 1881, Molong, Henry Ford.

* See Enclosure to No. 12.

Tracing.

With reference to your letter of the 6th May last, protesting against the cancellation of the conditional purchase noted in the margin, stating that the selector is positive that there is land available in the position indicated; I am directed by the Minister for Lands to forward you the accompanying tracing* from which it will be seen that there is no vacant land in the position described in the conditional purchase application, viz., west of portion No. 253, east of portion No. 125, and south of portion No. 181, and therefore no modification of the decision already arrived at can be made.

I have, &c.,

WM. BLACKMAN,

(For the Chief Commissioner.)

No. 14.

The Under-Secretary for Lands to The Land Agent, Molong.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 4 September, 1882.

I am directed to invite your attention to a notice, published in this day's Government Gazette, of the reservation from sale of 100 acres in the county of Ashburnham, parish of Boree Nyran, and to impress upon you the necessity of taking every precaution to prevent the land, or any portion of it, being conditionally purchased.

Should an applicant insist on his application being received, you must caution him in terms of paragraph 39 of the Instructions to Crown Lands Agents.

A tracing* showing the reserve will be forwarded with as little delay as possible, and on receipt it must be charted, as directed by paragraph 148 of the instructions before referred to.

* See Enclosure to No. 17.

I have &c.,

F. H. WILSON,

(For the Under-Secretary.)

No. 15.

Gazette Notice.

Reserved from sale for Quarry.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 4 September, 1882.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified, that in pursuance of the provisions of the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the land specified in the schedule appended hereto, shall be reserved from sale for quarry.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

No. 1,728. County of Ashburnham, parish of Boree Nyran, area about 100 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing at the north-west corner of portion No. 220, and bounded thence by part of the east boundary of portion No. 126, a north-east boundary, and part of the north boundary of that portion bearing north, north-westerly, and west, to the south-east corner of portion No. 253; thence by the east boundary of the latter portion bearing north to its north-east corner; thence by the southern side of a road separating this reserve from portion No. 181, parish of Molong, bearing north-easterly, south-easterly, and easterly to the western boundary of portion No. 66 over 11; thence by part of that western boundary, the southern boundaries of that portion and portion No. 166 and part of No. 167, bearing south and east to a point due north of the north-west corner of portion No. 232, parish of Boree Nyran; thence by a line partly forming the west boundary of the last-named portion bearing south to the north boundary of portion 220 aforesaid; and thence by part of the north boundary of that portion bearing west, to the point of commencement.

No. 16.

Application by Mr. H. Ford.

E.

[Alienation Act, section 21.]

Application by Henry Ford for the conditional purchase, without competition of 50 acres unimproved Crown Land, under section 21 of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861.

Received by me, with a deposit of £12 10s., this 7th day of September, 1882, at 12 o'clock.

J. H. NISBETT,

Agent for the sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

7 September, 1882.

Sir,

Land Agent's Number.	Dates of previous Conditional Purchases.	Area of each Conditional Purchase. acres
157	April, 1877.	120
250	June, 1877.	40
488	November, 1878.	42a. 1r. 20p.
29	January, 1881.	40
		50

I am desirous of purchasing without competition, under the 21st section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, the portion of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described, containing 50 acres, which adjoins my conditional purchase of 120 acres, upon which I have resided for three years, and I herewith tender the sum of £12 10s., being a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area for which I apply.

This is the fourth selection made by me in virtue of my conditional purchase of 120 acres.

I am, &c.,

HENRY FORD,

Molong.

To the Agent for the Sale of Crown Lands at Molong.

Description.

Description.

County of Ashburnham, parish of Boree Nyrang, 50 acres, adjoining the east boundary of my conditional purchase 40 acres, portion No. 253, south of portion No. 181, north of portion No. 126, with lines to include all vacant land.

Minutes on No. 16.

It is recommended that this conditional purchase be declared void, as the land described is situated within quarry reserve, No. 1,728, notified 4 September, 1882.—CHARLES E. FINCH (For Surveyor-General), 5/3/1883. The Chief Commissioner Conditional Sales. Void.—A.O.M., 19/3/83.

No. 17.

Memorandum by Mr. G. Lewis.

A TRACING is enclosed showing by green edging reserve No. 1,728, notified 6th September, 1882. County of Ashburnham, parish of Boree Nyrang; for the information of the Crown Lands Agent at Molong.

GEORGE LEWIS,
(For the Surveyor-General.)

The Under-Secretary for Lands, B.C., 21 September, 1882.

Minutes on No. 17.

Dealt with in Reserves Branch. The Railway Department should probably be informed of the above reservation. 25/9/82. Inform Under-Secretary for Public Works, then for Mines Department.—J.D.D. (*pro* F. H. WILSON), 25/9/82. Papers and tracing forwarded for the information of Mines Department.—F.H.W., 27/9/82. The Under-Secretary for Mines.—C.O. Department of Lands, B.C., 29 Sept., 1882. Papers to be returned. The Under-Secretary for Lands.—H.W., B.C., 11 April, 1883.

No. 18.

The Under-Secretary for Lands to The Land Agent, Molong.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 25 September, 1882.

I am directed to transmit herewith, for your information, a description* with tracing† showing certain land in the county of Ashburnham, which by notice in the Government Gazette of the 4th instant, 1882, has been reserved from sale under the 4th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act for quarry.

I have, &c.,
F. H. WILSON,
(For the Under-Secretary.)

No. 19.

The Chief Commissioner to Mr. H. Ford.

(C.P. No. 82-269.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 14 April, 1883.

I desire to inform you that the application made by you at Molong on the 7th September, 1882, for the conditional purchase of 50 acres of land, is void, as the land described is situated within quarry reserve, No. 1,728, notified 4th September, 1882.

2. Enclosed is a form which, on being filled up in accordance with the instructions thereon, and forwarded to the Treasury, Sydney, will enable you at once to obtain the refund of your deposit.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM BLACKMAN,
(For the Chief Commissioner.)

Deposit paid,
£12 10s.

[Enclosure to No. 19.]

[Special Payments Form No. 2.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Conditional Purchase.—Revenue refunded.

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 14 April, 1883.

Dr. to Henry Ford.

		Amount to be refunded.
		£ s. d.
For the following Refund, viz. :—C.P. No. 82-269.		
Land Office at Molong; date of selection, 7th day of September, 1882; deposit paid on		
50 acres		12 10 0
Deposit to be Refunded on 50 acres		12 10 0

No. 20.

The Chief Commissioner to The Land Agent, Molong.

(C.P. No. 82-269.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 14 April, 1883.

I desire to inform you that the application of Henry Ford, on the 7th September, 1882, for the conditional purchase of 50 acres of land is void, as the land described is situated within quarry reserve, No. 1,728, notified 4th September, 1882.

2.

2. A form for refund of deposit has been forwarded for the signature of the applicant, the nature of which you will be so good as to explain to him, if required.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM BLACKMAN,
 (For the Chief Commissioner.)

No. 21.

The Chief Commissioner to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

(C.P. No. 82-269.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, Sydney, 14 April, 1883.

District, Molong; Name, Henry Ford; Date of selection, 7th September, 1882; Area, 50 acres; Deposit, £12 10s. I have to inform you that the conditional purchase, noted in the margin, being void, as the land described is situated within quarry reserve, No. 1,728, notified 4th September, 1882, you will be good enough to refund to the selector the sum of £12 10s., being the deposit money paid thereon.

2. I am to add that a receipt form for the disposal of the money has been forwarded to the applicant, with instructions to fill up same and transmit it to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM BLACKMAN,
 (For the Chief Commissioner.)

[Three tracings.]

[1s. 6d.]

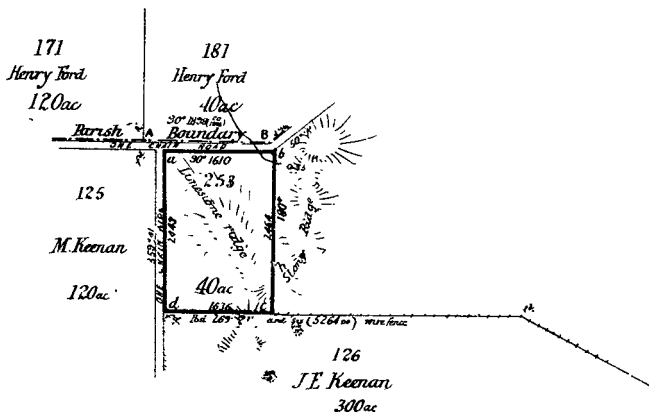
Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1883.



Copy of

Plan of Portion 253
County of Ashburnham Parish of Boree Myrang
Applied for under the 21st clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 by
Henry Ford

Scale of 0 20 40 60 Chains



Reference to Corners					Reference to Traverse		
Corner	Bearing	From	Links	N ^o on Tree	Line	Bearing	Distance
a	230° 50'	Apple	53	253			
b	256° 10'	Box	47	253			
c	183° 40'	Box	12	253			
d	228° 20'	Box	35½	126, 253			

I hereby certify that I in person ^{and} on the 25 Nov^r 1881 completed the survey represented on the plan on which are shown the bearings and the lengths of the lines measured by me that I used a theodolite in accurate adjustment, and a chain adapted to the standard of the Sydney Observatory that I commenced the Survey at the point A on this plan and used as the basis of bearings the line A.B. thereon, and that the whole of the survey has been executed in accordance with the practice of this Department and the regulations published for the guidance of Surveyors. I declare that the above certificate is true in every particular.

(Signed) J. Armstrong
Licensed Surveyor

Value of Improvements Nil
Situate in the Bob's Creek Run

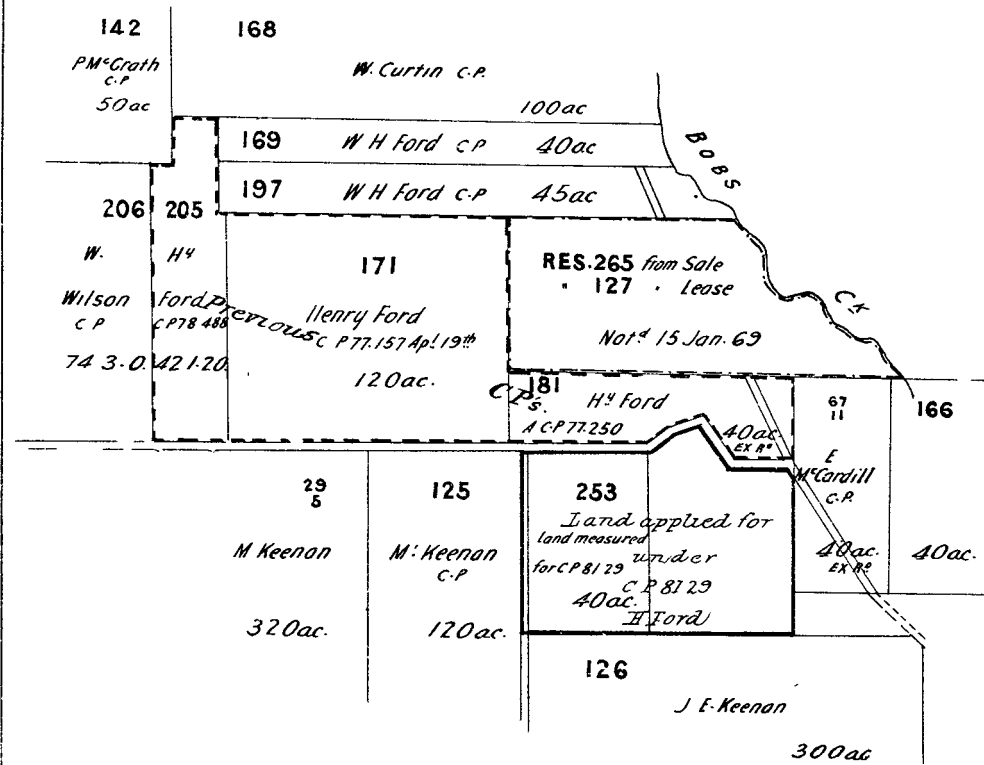
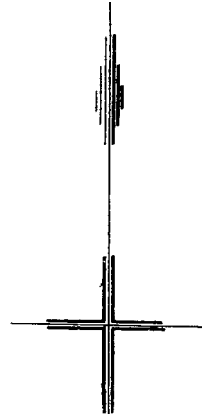
H. J. Keenan
E. J. Keenan

Note Portion hatched red on Original Plan is on this copy shown in thick firm lines thus

Transmitted to the Surveyor General with my letter of the 12th Dec^r 1881 N^o 107

81.57086.CS.

Scale of 0 20 40 60 Chains



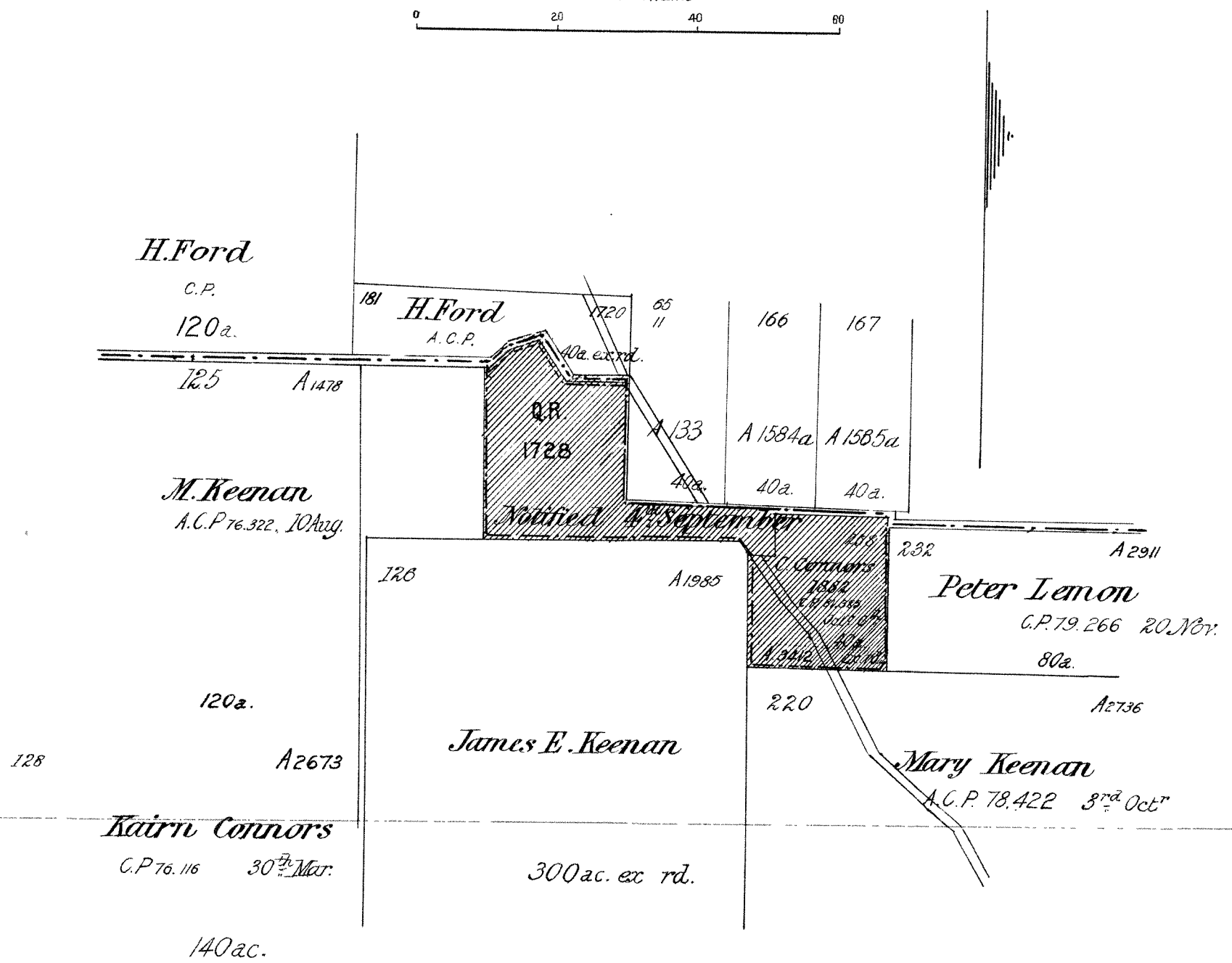
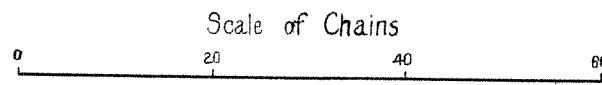
NOTE. The Red tint on Original Tracing is edged in firm Black lines thus _____
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PLAN

Showing Res. 1728, Notified 4th September, 1882,

Parish of Boree Myrang,
County of Ashburnham.



NOTE. Res. 1728 shown thus

1883.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
PINE SCRUBS.

(REPORT ON.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 April, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, made on the 30th March, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A copy of the Report on Pine Scrubs, ordered to be prepared by the
“late Minister for Lands.”

(*Mr. Cramsie.*)

—
SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Minute by the Secretary for Lands. 23 March, 1882.....	1
2. Report by Mr. George Lewis, with minutes. 7 July, 1882	2

—
No. 1.

Minute by Secretary for Lands.

THERE was submitted some months ago, by the late Minister for Mines, a proposal for special consideration to be given to leaseholders upon whose leaseholds pine and other injurious scrubs exist.

There is a large piece of country near Narrandera, on the north side of the Murrumbidgee, of this kind. As it is likely that land legislation will take place during next Session of Parliament, I would be glad if the Surveyor-General could spare Mr. Lewis to examine it and report its state before improvement by way of clearing, and the same after that process has been gone through—of course with reference to its grasses.

This would not occupy more than one week of the time of Mr. Lewis.

JOHN R.

—
Minutes on above.

Register and send to Surveyor-General.—23/3/82. Mr. G. Lewis, for report as above directed.—
R.D.F., 27 March, 1882.

No. 2.

Report by Mr. George Lewis.

Sir,

Reserve Branch, Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 7 July, 1882.

As requested by the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, I have now the honor to forward a report on the pine scrub lands in the Narrandera district.

1. The soil in the vicinity of Narrandera being of a soft, loamy, and friable nature, affords strong natural inducements for the rapid diffusion and growth of pine scrub, which has already increased to such an extent that, unless early and decided steps be taken to arrest its progress, the grazing capabilities of large areas of country will be so deteriorated as seriously to depreciate the value of runs now held under lease.

2. The rapid diffusion and growth referred to has no doubt been caused chiefly by the absence of the periodical bush fires which were kindled by the aborigines, and, spreading over the whole country, extirpated in their course the young timber, and especially the pine, which, being of an inflammable nature, is easily destroyed, even by a little scorching.

3. Under existing conditions leaseholders and freeholders are adverse to bush fires, and, when such are kindled, use all efforts to extinguish them, on account of the destruction they are liable to cause to their improvements and stock.

4. The seed cones also (from which the young plants are raised), which formerly fell to the ground and were consumed by the bush fires, are now, in the absence of those fires, blown about by the wind in all directions, in many places completely covering the surface of the ground like a carpet. In wet weather these are all then trampled into the ground by the stock (cattle, horses, and sheep) and take root in all directions, often far removed from their original starting-point.

5. For many years past, therefore, every facility has been offered for the rapid extension and growth of young pine timber, which, in the form of a dense scrub, has so largely spread in the Narrandera district.

6. The young trees of which these scrubs consist are situated so closely together as not only to render the land unavailable, but, on account of this closeness, they never attain any considerable size, and are of no value as timber.

7. These scrubs are infested by marsupials of all kinds, where complete shelter is afforded them. It is calculated that one kangaroo will consume double the amount of grass required to sustain one sheep, and the smaller kinds of marsupials in proportion.

8. The scrubs in many cases, at the present time, contain large quantities of pine timber of marketable value, and, from the facility with which it can be worked, and its durable nature, it will be seen that pine timber, so bountifully provided by nature, forms a valuable adjunct to the progress of settlement.

9. The indiscriminate destruction of pine by ring-barking and clearing will have a disastrous effect, and any method which proposes to deal with its clearance should, at the same time, make provision for the careful protection of matured timber and for a progressive growth of pines; such protection (where a choice exists) were better made for trees growing on lands which may be otherwise of comparatively little value for selection. Should the land be entirely denuded of timber the loss would be severely felt; provision should, therefore, be made for the preservation and development of pine in scrub lands, by retaining four or five of the most matured trees to the acre, with a small progressive crop. This provision will be found invaluable for building and other purposes, and for effective improvements for the beneficial occupation of Crown Lands, as well as for the purposes of settlement at the expiration of the periods for which it is proposed to reserve these lands, when portions of the areas could be preserved as State Forests.

10. In many instances pine is found growing in patches on sandhills, and in such cases it would be better to reserve the land covered by the timber, for its better preservation and future growth.

11. It will be seen from the foregoing that the unchecked growth of pine will greatly reduce the carrying capabilities of the runs and detract from the value of the public estate; and from the extent of country over which the pine scrub appears to be spreading, it is obvious that unless early steps be taken to arrest its progress incalculable injury may be inflicted, and the progress of settlement seriously impeded.

12. When it is considered that in many instances land which, on being selected, could only carry one sheep on from 20 to 30 acres, and this small quantity, owing to the density of the scrub, can now, owing to the scrub having been cleared away, be made to carry one sheep on from 2 to 5 acres, the advantages of getting rid of the scrub are apparent.

13. In some instances the lessees of runs have, at their own expense, cleared off large quantities of pine scrub, and found profit to result therefrom; so it may be urged that if it be profitable to clear when under lease, it should at least be equally profitable to clear when purchased. It will be admitted that if the quality of the lands covered by the scrub be good, then such might be the case, but where the value of the land is unknown (for pine scrub prevails equally on poor as on rich lands) the risks of selecting inferior land are sufficiently great to prevent settlers investing capital in land that will not yield them a fair interest, and which in many cases might lead to absolute ruin.

14. An objection may be urged to the action now about to be recommended, that if a method of reservations for the purpose of clearing the scrub from land under lease were adopted, large areas of country would be reserved from other than *bona fide* clearing motives; but through publicity by three months' notice in all the local newspapers of the intention to protect the areas after reports had been received from the Forest Rangers and the District Surveyors, each of whom would report independently, and prior to the actual reservation, it is considered that this would be a sufficient check against abuse. And, further, when it could be shown that at any time misrepresentation as to the character of the land and the density of the scrub sought to be cleared had been made, authority to cancel the reservation or protection could be at once exercised.

15. I would therefore submit, for the consideration of the Secretary for Lands, the advisableness of obtaining Parliamentary authority for the reservation, on application, of areas overgrown with scrub, for periods of five, seven, or ten years, varying according to the density of the scrub and the character of the soil the reservation not in any case to be made until the favourable reports of the Forest Ranger and

and the District Surveyor shall have been first obtained, and not until three months after the notice of the intention to reserve shall have been published in the Government Gazette and in the local district newspapers, and illustrative tracings, showing the areas proposed to be reserved, exhibited in the surrounding Land Offices. The *bona fides* of the applications would thus be thoroughly canvassed, and any objections urged fully considered. Intending selectors would also have an opportunity of inspecting the lands intended to be partially or wholly cleared of scrub.

16. That the clearance of the scrub and destruction of the seed cones, the approximate cost of which will average about 5s. per acre, should be effected within twelve months of the reservation, and failure to do so should render the lease liable to cancellation, unless it can be shown, to the satisfaction of the Minister for Lands, that the delay is attributable to unforeseen causes, such as severity of drought, &c.

17. That provision be made for the periodical (say annual) inspection of the areas by the Forest Rangers, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Act are being observed, by keeping clear the land thus reserved.

18. That any improvements made within the reserved area during the currency of the reservation should not confer any claim to purchase either priorly or otherwise, or bar or prevent conditional purchase upon the expiration of the period of reservation.

19. That the clearance of scrub thus effected should not be considered a claim to purchase in virtue of improvements, the increased capability of the land for the term of reservation being considered as a full equivalent for capital thus invested.

20. And further, that the runs containing the reservations should be re-assessed, for the following reasons:—It is assumed that upon the last appraisalment of the run the actual carrying capabilities were fully considered in view of the extent of scrub land which then prevailed. To induce an expenditure of capital for the improvement of the public estate as has been indicated, a fair return for capital invested should, it is submitted, be generously accorded to the lessee, and at the same time protection afforded to the public revenue. Upon the re-appraisalment or assessment, the appraiser would in all cases consider the quality of the soil, along with the carrying capacity of the land upon the run, and at the same time fully consider the enhanced value of the same area after the clearance has been effected; and that therefore, while re-assessing, he should consider a fair return or marketable value for the money expended during the time of reservation. This last provision, it is thought, would largely contribute to the effective clearing of pine-scrub lands.

I have, &c.,

G. LEWIS.

Minutes on No. 2.

Report submitted with previous papers and plans upon the subject. The plans are designed to show the progressive encroachments of pine lands in those counties where it most prevails.—P. F. ADAMS, 22 July.

This report is submitted for the information of the Secretary for Lands. It contains, no doubt, information of value, which has been carefully procured. The suggestions at the conclusion of the report do not call for remarks from me, as it appears the question is being dealt with by the Department of Mines.—C.O., 24 July, 1882. Seen.—JOHN R., 30/12/82.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SURVEY OF THE COUNTY OF GORDON.

(PETITION FROM CONDITIONAL PURCHASERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 1 March, 1883.

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

The humble Petition of the Conditional Purchasers of land, in the County of Gordon,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners have largely purchased land under the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 and subsequent Acts, as conditional purchasers, and that the said land is not surveyed as in accordance with the rules of the Survey Department, by which your Petitioners are put to sad inconvenience, as well as great pecuniary loss, in many instances amounting to the loss of their holdings, which your Petitioners look upon as worse than highway robbery.

2. Your Petitioners wish most forcibly to impress upon your Honorable House that they have from time to time laid their grievances before the Honorable the Minister for Lands, both by Petition and letter, but to no effect, and as a last resource your Petitioners appeal to your Honorable House for redress.

3. Your Petitioners may mention, as an illustration of their many grievances, that when land is surveyed and even fenced in at the expiration of three or five years, the survey is altered and roads cut through the land, which are not necessary, and egress and regress to many of your Petitioners are denied, as well as communication to market towns.

4. Your Petitioners would most earnestly beg to invite the attention of your Honorable House to the false method of surveying adopted by the surveyors, and the unreliable maps issued by the Survey Department; to such an extent are those maps altered that some surveys are shown six miles from where the land is situated, and the whole features of the country distorted, as to leave bad land available to selection, while the good land is represented as being disposed of.

5. Your Petitioners have good reason to believe that they have not got their areas, and that although they have applied for a re-survey, or an examination of the work, it is denied them unless they first deposit a sum of money equal to the cost of survey fixed by the Surveyor-General, which in itself is a hardship if not an injustice.

6. Your Petitioners would also point out to your Honorable House that the squatter's and dummy's land is first surveyed, notwithstanding the selector's is the first taken up, and that all the good land is picked out for the squatter and dummy, even crossing and re-crossing creeks, and surveying their land in every conceivable shape and form, even a little forty-acre farm being measured with eight sides and eight angles, while your Petitioners must take all the bad and waterless land.

7. Your Petitioners would point out to your Honorable House that water reserves are a crying injustice, being made purely for the benefit of the squatter, and being unsurveyed and undefined are detrimental to the very best interests of the Colony, as well as an insurmountable barrier to the intention of the Land Act of 1861.

8. Your Petitioners are led to believe by competent authority that a survey of the country could be made into squares of one hundred square miles or 64,000 acres each at one farthing an acre, and into lesser squares of one mile or 640 acres at twopence farthing an acre, whereas the cost of survey—if it can be at all computed—is between five and six shillings an acre, being at least twelve times more than it should cost.

9. Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to take these premises into its favourable consideration, and order a correct survey of the Colony to be made, reliable plans issued, and your Petitioners relieved from the thralldom under which they now labour.

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

[Here follow 20 signatures.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROBERT VALENTINE SHERVEY.
(PETITION OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 February, 1883.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of Robert Valentine Shervey, of Capertee,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

On August 26th, 1880, I selected 40 acres of land at the Rylstone Lands Office, situated at Capertee, in the parish of Bandanora, county of Roxburgh, opposite James Shervey's 33-acre block, on the road leading from Wallerawang to Mudgee, commencing nearly opposite the Capertee Camp Inn, and extending Mudgee-wards; at the same time knowing that there could not be any vacant land left between that starting-point and the Mudgee Railway line, as according to the Act no one could take up less than 40 acres.

In the beginning of November I commenced preparations for building, by purchasing 100 sheets of bark, a quantity of slabs and posts, which were placed upon the ground, when to my surprise I received notice from the Lands Department that my selection was cancelled on account of its being within the Turon River Gold Fields Reserve.

My father James Shervey, who had been residing near the place for twenty-five years, said he knew that it was not included in the reserve, the land in question being situated on the eastern waters.

Some correspondence ensued with the Lands Department, and I waited for the decision of the Minister, which I received at last through the post on the morning of February 2nd, that his decision being that the cancellation was revoked.

On this same date (February 2nd) a Mr. Peter Lawson went on to the land and put up a tent; I immediately gave him notice to quit, as he was trespassing; he refused to do so, saying the land was not mine.

I wrote to the Department asking the Minister to hasten on the survey, as this man refused to leave, and it might save me a great deal of trouble and expense. In a short time afterwards, by instruction from the Department, the land was surveyed by Mr. Surveyor Dawson, but before this took place I summoned Lawson before the Sofala Bench for trespass, but the Magistrates decided that it being a dispute about the ownership of land they had no jurisdiction.

I then applied to the Rylstone Bench repeatedly for a summons but was always refused, on what grounds I could not tell, but believe it was through the revoke of the cancellation not having been notified to the Lands Office there until some months afterwards, and which accounts for the trespasser persisting in building on the land.

My father took a second journey to Sydney on 4th March, 1881, and in company with Mr. D. Buchanan, M.L.A., had an interview with the Minister for Lands (Mr. Hoskins), to ascertain if it was not the duty of the Department to put this man off the ground, but was informed that the Minister had given me all lawful possession, and that if any one was trespassing I would have to get legal assistance to remove him.

After this I learnt there was to be an inquiry made by the Gold Fields Warden of Sofala, and shortly after, such inquiry took place on the ground and a report was sent to the Lands Office; but as Lawson still kept building, I commenced a Supreme Court action and the defendant obtained a verdict on two or three different grounds.

1st. That Lawson was first in possession. Now he only arrived on the ground on 2nd February, 1882, and I was in possession from the November previous with my building materials on the ground, and would have had my building erected before the defendant came on the land but for the blunder of the Lands Office in cancelling the selection; and the fact of their revoking the cancellation three months afterwards ought to be sufficient proof of my right to the land. In the next place, due notice of the revoking of the cancellation was not furnished to the local Lands Office.

I wish also to draw the attention of your Honorable House to one of the papers in this case, wherein it is shown that when the local Land Agent was asked why he took the money for this selection, his reply was that the land was *not* on a Gold-field Reserve.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will take the circumstances of his case into their consideration, with a view to granting him such redress as in the wisdom of the House seem most expedient.

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

Capertee, January 18, 1883.

ROBERT VALENTINE SHERVEY.

[3d.]

163—

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. THOMPSON, OF BUKKULLA.

(PETITION FOR RELIEF TO—RESIDENTS OF INVERELL AND OTHERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 April, 1883.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament now assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned selectors and residents of Inverell and others,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are of opinion that Mr. Thompson, of Bukkulla, has suffered a great injustice in having to pay heavy legal expenses and other losses through having used a grazing right which was granted to him and paid for.

Mr. Thompson's statement of the case is as follows :—

“ In 1877 I selected 560 acres of reserve No. 67, in the parish of Bukkulla, county of Arrawatta, and finding there was more I selected an additional 80 acres (the said reserve had been previously revoked). I afterwards applied for and was granted a grazing right of 1,920 acres, and the approval of my claim was notified in the Gazette of November the 27th, 1877. When I took possession of the grazing right my title to it was disputed by Messrs. Wyndham and Wright, of Karroola, the Crown lessees, and an action for £1,000 damages entered in the Supreme Court against me for using the said grazing right, which was duly granted to me and paid for. I defended the case, relying on the fact that the said grazing right had been duly granted to me, and that I had paid the rent for it and complied with the conditions of the Act, and was in every respect a *bona fide* selector. When I went to Sydney to defend the case, my legal advisers, Messrs. Forster and Leader and Sir George Innes, advised me to compromise and save further expense, as the case was hopeless, on account of my selection being taken up in the wrong office, and my description being vague and indefinite. My description was as clear and definite as it could possibly be from the notification in the Gazette when the reserve was revoked, there being an error of half a mile in describing the said reserve. When selecting the land at Inverell I took it as a matter of course that the Land Agent knew the boundary of his district, the said reserve being surveyed, numbered, and marked on the maps in the Land Office, and I believe the local office also. A selection was taken up at Inverell some time previously, which was in a direct line with the said reserve, and the notification in the Gazette stated the reserve was situated in the county of Arrawatta, Inverell, and the said reserve was really in the Warialda district. Being so advised by my solicitors, I consented to a verdict for £2 damages and costs, the said costs amounting to £466 1s. 11d. I also suffered an indirect loss of in the decreased yield of wool, through having to keep my sheep on half the run I was paying for that year, and being deprived of the use of the above amount of capital, and consequently having to work my land at a disadvantage. In consequence of the result of the said action my Land Agent was put to a great deal of trouble for the last two years, involving me in a further expense of about £80 for agency.”

Your Petitioners respectfully submit that they are of opinion that it is a great injustice for Mr. Thompson to have to pay expenses of an action lost through no error on his part.

Your Petitioners also submit that they are of opinion that the Land Agent (as representative of the Government) having accepted the application, the Government have thereby incurred the responsibility of fulfilling the conditions of the Act, or compensating Mr. Thompson for his loss.

Your Petitioners humbly pray you will cause the case to be fully inquired into, with a view to having justice done in the case.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

17 April, 1883.

[Here follow 20 signatures.]

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic No. 1, sec 5.

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

Place	County	Allotment	Section	Portion	Locality	Area	To what purpose dedicated	No of Papers	Cat No of Plan
Arthur	Georgiana				Village of Arthur	a r p 0 0 19	Additions to Church of England and Roman Catholic Burial Grounds	82 13,660 Ms	C 936-1,984
Clarence Town	Durham				At Clarence Town	0 1 36	Site for Wharf	10,329 "	D 34-2,064
Do	do				Parish of Uffington	6 1 28	Public Recreation	10,328 "	D 35-2,064
Collector	Arygle		6 & 11		Village of Collector	10 0 0	do	14,642 "	C 2-1,692
Conjola	St Vincent				Parish of Conjola	7 3 18	General Cemetery	6,343 "	C 954-1,984
Cooyal Diggings	Phillip			117a	do Cooyal	2 0 0	Public School Site	13,123 "	P 905-1,978
Cowra	Bathurst	1	27		Town of Cowra	2 2 0	Site for Hospital	11,266 "	C 19-1,355
Lugowra	Ashburnham			71	Parish of Trajere	160 0 0	Public Recreation	19 013 "	W 102-1,834b
Hall	Murray				Village of Hall	7 3 32	General Cemetery	81 22,618 "	C 953-1,984
Jones' Creek	Clarendon			289	Parish of North Gundagai	2 0 0	Public School Site	82 13,930 "	P 901-1,978
Lismore	Rous				Town of Lismore	0 1 34	Site for Town Hall	81 18,999 "	L 21-1,599
Menindee	Menindee	10	16		do Menindee	0 2 0	do Mechanics Institute	82 10,063 "	M 5-1,863
Middle Creek (Stannifer)	Gough			540	Parish of Herbert	2 0 0	Public School Site	81 15,512 "	P 818-1,978
Mount Victoria	Cook			335 & 336	do Hartley	1 2 0	Sites for Presbyterian Church and Manse	82 2,827 "	C 951-1,984
Paika	Cara			51	do Paika	2 0 0	Public School Site	81 10,303 "	P 783-1,978
Pilliga	Baradme			{ 18,19,20, 21,22,23, & 24 }	Town of Pilliga	8 3 9	General Cemetery	82 13,161 "	C 956-1,984
Ross	Murray			69	Parish of Thurnalilly	2 0 0	Public School Site	81 16,157 "	P 739-1,978
Tatham	Richmond			82	do Tatham	8 1 8	General Cemetery	82 7,325 "	C 955-1,984
Ulmarr	Clarence			431	do Ulmarra	68 3 36	Public Recreation	11,687 "	C 97-1,834
Warangesda	Boyd			137	do Waddi	2 0 0	Site for Aborigines' School	4,321 "	P 882-1,978a
Wardell	Rous	2	5		Town of Wardell	0 1 0	do Mechanics' Institute	14,953 "	W 7-1,688
Whitton	Cooper				Parish of Brangan	8 1 8	General Cemetery	12,202 "	C 958-1,984
Willowdale	Nandewar			36	do Bennove	1 0 0	Public School Site	81 22 086 "	P 871-1,978
Wilton	Cumden				Town of Wilton	5 0 17	General Cemetery	20,836 "	C 941-1,984
Woodhull	do			252a	Parish of Wallaya	2 0 0	Public School Site	23,233 "	P 861-1,978
Waldra Creek	Phillip			211	do Gulgon	2 0 0	do	82 1,932 "	P 903-1,978
Inverell	Gough				Town of Inverell	8 0 0	Public Recreation	19,183 "	N 114-1,834
Narrandera	Cooper	1	64		do Narrandera	2 0 0	Site for Hospital	15,532 "	N 13-1,712
Port Hacking	Cumberland				Parish of Sutherland	19 1 0	Addition to National Park	19,386 "	
Rylstone	Phillip			67	do Dabee	186 0 0	Public Recreation	17,164 "	P 12-2,072

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 5.

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

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what Purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Black Mountain	Sandon .....	.....	Portion 112	Parish of Exmouth ...	a. r. p. 2 0 0	Public School Site	81-15,455	P824-1,978
La Perouse (Botany)	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	Parish of Botany	22 0 0	Reserve for Defence Pur- poses.	81-2,805	C 6-2,063 R. C205-2,030 R.
Mt. Stromboli...	Westmoreland .....	.....	Portion 261	Parish of Baring	2 0 0	Public School Site	82-11,518	P737-1,978
Oura	Clarendon ...	1 2 9 & 10	9	Village of Oura	2 0 0	„ „	82- 6,734	P932-1,978
Wallendbeen ...	Harden .....	.....	15	Village of Wallendbeen	4 1 15	Public Recreation	82-20,174	W 2-2,190 R.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

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

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Casino	Richmond...	.....	Part of 29.	.....	Town of Casino, parish of South Casino.	a. r. p. 4 0 7	Public recreation	Misc. 82-20,131	C 109-1,834
Do.	Do. ....	.....	Part of 30.	.....	Do. do.	1 3 30	Do.	" "	" "
Farrington ...	King .....	.....	...	171	Parish of Bango ...	2 0 0	Public School site	82-1,330	P 896-1,978
Lower Stony Creek.	Monteagle...	.....	...	1851	Parish of Young ...	2 0 0	Do.	82-9,171	P 958-1,978
Molley	White .....	.....	...	65	Parish of Gurleigh..	2 0 0	Do.	82-5,450	P 951-1,978
Nimmitabel ...	Wellesley ...	4, 5, 6, and 7.	56	.....	Town of Nimmitabel	2 0 0	Do.	82-8,148	P 936-1,978
Wellington ...	Wellington..	12	2	.....	Town of Wellington	2 3 11	Site for market	82-14,983	W 52-1,281

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 5.

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

Place.	County.	Allotment	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Burraga	Georgiana .....	.....	.....	85	Parish of Jeremy	a. r. p.	Public School Site	82-13,314 Ms.	P. 955-1,978
Caddigat	Wallace .....	.....	.....	161	do. Caddigat	2 0 0	do.	11,606 "	P. 943-1,978
Casino	Richmond .....	.....	.....	.....	do. South Casino ..	41 0 0	Public Recreation	83- 1,126 "	C. 112-1,834
Do.	do. ....	.....	55	.....	Town of Casino (Craw-	10 0 0	do.	780 "	C. 111-1,834
					ford-square), parish of				
					South Casino.				
Clairvaux	Gough .....	.....	.....	32	Parish of Yarraford ...	2 0 0	Public School Site	81-19,518 "	P. 832-1,978
Cochrane's Flat..	Auckland .....	.....	.....	17	do. Kiah	2 0 0	do.	23,745 "	P. 879-1,978
Cudal	Ashburnham ..	.....	.....	.....	do. Boree Cabonne	89 1 0	Public Recreation	83- 2,771 "	W. 111-1,834b
Galong	Harden .....	.....	.....	.....	do. Galong	2 0 0	General Cemetery	82-15,449 "	C. 967-1,884
Gaspard	Buckland .....	.....	.....	223	do. Wallabadah ..	2 0 0	Public School Site	81-22,202 "	P. 841-1,978
Gilgat	Gough .....	.....	.....	5	do. Clive, on Gilghi	2 0 0	do.	82-6,987 Mimis	P. 972-1,978
					Creek.				
Glenburn	Westmoreland ..	.....	.....	389	do. Jocelyn	2 0 0	do.	82-20,334 Ms.	P. 881-1,978
Gunning	King	6	20	.....	Village of Gunning ...	0 1 0	Site for School of Arts ...	19,200 "	G. 21-1,011
Junee Junction...	Clarendon .....	.....	.....	127	Parish of South Jewnee..	2 0 0	Public School Site	14,194 "	P. 940-1,978
Merrill Creek ..	King .....	.....	.....	121	do. Garway	2 0 0	do.	82- 134 "	P. 916-1,978
Morongla Creek ..	Forbes .....	.....	.....	23	do. Neila	2 0 0	do.	1,277 "	P. 897-1,978
Mount Russell ..	Arrawatta .....	.....	.....	408	do. Bannockburn ..	2 0 0	do.	7,146 "	P. 950-1,978
Turrill	Bligh .....	.....	.....	77	do. Turrill	2 0 0	do.	6,920 "	P. 977-1,978
(Currajong Park.)									
Wilson's Downfall	Buller .....	.....	.....	.....	do. Wylie	7 3 33	General Cemetery	19,950 "	C. 950-1,984

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 5, and Act 39 Vic. No. 13, sec. 32

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1, and the 32nd section of the Act 39 Victoria No. 13.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Nowra	St. Vincent ...	.....	14	Village of Nowra	a. r. p. About 17 2 0	Public Recreation and Show Ground.	Misc. 82-20,460	

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO RELIGIOUS AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 5.

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

Place.	County.	Allotment	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Bega	Auckland .....	.....	.....	234	Parish of Brogo	a. r. p. 171 0 0	Public Recreation	82-15,155 Ms.	M. 120-1,334a
Beryl	Phillip .....	.....	.....	144	do. Guntawang	2 0 0	Public School Site	83- 1,262 "	P. 904-1,978
Bimbi	Bland .....	.....	.....	13	do. Bimbi	2 0 0	do.	82-16,755 "	P. 983-1,978
Brocklesby	Hume .....	.....	.....	159	do. Brocklesby	2 0 0	do.	83- 2,339 "	P. 878-1,978
Cootamundry	Harden	9 & 1	24	.....	Town of Cootamundry ..	1 2 0	Sites for Wesleyan Church and Minister's Residence.	83- 5,934 "	C. 200-1,984
Dungowan	Parry .....	.....	.....	69 & 68	Parish of Dungowan	1 2 0	do.	83- 5,935 "	C. 203-1,984
Eulowrie	Murchison .....	.....	.....	65	do. Pallal	2 0 0	Public School Site	83- 634 "	P. 875-1,978
Glen (Tent Hill) ..	Gough .....	.....	.....	590	do. Tent Hill	2 0 0	do.	82-10,622 "	P. 960-1,978
Gullen	Argyle .....	.....	.....	.....	do. Pagar	5 0 31	General Cemetery	83- 5,605 "	C. 990-730
Leech's Gully	Clive .....	.....	.....	344	do. Tenterfield	2 0 0	Public School Site	83- 1,534 "	P. 963-1,978
Nundle	Parry .....	.....	.....	115 & 116	do. Nundle	1 2 0	Sites for Wesleyan Church and Minister's Residence.	83- 5,939 "	C. 202-1,984
Wantabadgery ..	Clarendon .....	.....	.....	135	do. Bilda	2 0 0	Public School Site	82- 6,732 "	P. 933-1,978
Waratah	Northumber- land .....	.....	.....	253	do. Newcastle	4 0 0	Market Reserve	82- 9,460 "	N. 846-2,111
White Bay (Bal- main).	Cumberland ..	.....	.....	.....	do. Petersham	about 23	Public Road	82-17,142 "	

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 5.

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

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Sydney.....	Cumberland....	.....	....	.....	Parish of St. James, being the land known as the Domain.	a. r. p. About 108 0 0	Public recreation .....	.....
Do.	Do. ....	.....	....	.....	Parish of St. James, being the land known as the Botanic Gardens.	About 38 0 0	Do. ....	.....

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	FoNo.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 82-17015	85	Cumberland	St. Matthew	23½ acres	1 Nov., 1882 ...	5824
"	86	"	"	5½ "	"	"
15994	1378	Clive	Dickson and Forest Land..	17,000 "	"	"
17305	2688	Mouramba	Devon and Hartwood	160 "	"	"
16702	3018	Wakool	Weetuppa	600 "	"	"
16541	749	Auckland	Kanoonah	250 "	"	"
"	750	"	Mataganah	315 "	"	"
16237	120	St. Vincent	Kioloa	2 "	6	5890
16236	121	"	"	2 "	"	"
14865	721	Narran	Goonoo	2r. 4p.	"	"
15029	100	Wellington	March	12½ acres	"	5891
"	101	"	"	16½ "	"	"
9311	133 E. ex.	Manaro	Wokowbity	400 "	"	"
14687	714 ex.	Courallie	Gurrygidah	66 "	"	"
9311	133 W. ex.	Manaro	Katabritoi	260 "	"	"
9060	1350	Clive	Glen Lyon	45 "	"	"
12036	75 ex.	Gunderbooka	"	1,300 "	"	"
14493	727	Yanda	Yandagullah	160 "	"	"
14547	734	Narran	Wilby	2,300 "	"	"
"	735	"	"	4½ sq. miles	"	"
12525	736	Gunderbooka	Goldson	430 acres	"	"
14911	747	Clyde	Tichawanta and Wommara	1,280 "	"	"
14212	883	Rous	Bangabee	20 "	"	5892
14626	928 ex.	Stapylton	Welbon	360 "	"	"
15226	270A	Bland	Stockinbingal	160 "	"	"
19423	607A	Franklin	Boremagaa	4,372 "	"	"
14690 &	2657	Bland	Tumbleton	400 "	"	"
C.S. 81-45,663						
Ms. 82-14689	1722	Narromine	Buddah	9½ "	"	"
14063	1787	Ashburnham	Bindogandri	40 "	"	"
14686	2659	Bland	Berrigan	9a. 2r. 27p.	"	"
"	2660	"	"	4a. 0r. 38p.	"	"
"	2661	"	"	1a. 1r. 33p.	"	"
14414	1506	Gregory	Bombah	175 acres	"	5893
13377	1782	Oxley	Cookandoon	350 "	"	"
15028	724	Dampier	Bodalla	68½ "	"	"
18989	2650	Gipps	Caragabal	240 "	"	"
14354	168	Argyle	Mummel	50 "	"	"
Aln. 7058	165	"	Currawang	37 "	"	"
14688	1825	Denham	Denuleroi	300 "	"	"
Ms. 14217	1348	Clive	Gibraltar	640 "	"	"
5091	2667	Forbes	Mulyan and Merriganoury	720 "	"	5894
14354	51 ex.	Argyle	Eden Forest	40 "	"	"
12600	117 ex.	Brisbane	Cranbourne	175 "	"	"
13696	1786	Oxley	Mumbrabah	2,600 "	"	"
12527	84	Cumberland	Holsworthy	7,700 "	"	"
12301	69	Westmoreland	Lowther	85 "	"	5895
"	70	"	Antonio	135 "	"	"
15027	725	Cowley	Mayarra	6,500 "	"	"
10690	744	Finch	Dalbrandi	2,380 "	"	"
"	745	"	Deripas	1,920 "	"	"
"	746	"	Yarraman	3,360 "	"	"

No. of Papers.	No of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish			
Ms. 81- 8867	116	Gloucester	Forster	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres	6 Nov., 1882	5895
14350	175	Murray	Monkellan	80 "	"	"
13304	2651	Bland	Mandamah	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"
11759	142	Bligh	Warung and Ganna	1,970 "	"	5896
"	143	"	Warung	900 "	"	"
14154	2668	Bland	Memagong	369 "	"	"
14560	1354	Vernon	Winterbourne, Gull, & Ella	40 sq. miles	"	"
12289	181	Bathurst	Lennox	200 acres	"	"
15030	723	Auckland	Colombo	400 "	"	"
14693	1785	Clyde	Cobollion	21 "	"	"
15301	1351 S. ex.	Denham	Eton and Christie's	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles	"	"
11680	119	St. Vincent	Danjera	50 acres	"	5897
14354	169	Argyle	Guinecor	44 "	"	"
81-22755	2515	Monteagle	Brundah	125a. 1r. 24p.	"	"
82-13872	135	Northumberland	Cowan	14 acres	"	"
14694	185	King	Graham	80 "	"	"
12557	3010	Selwyn	Jinjelic East	12 "	"	"
Aln. 82- 7061	166	Argyle	Yanalow	84 "	"	5898
"	167	"	"	170 "	"	"
Ms. 82-14213	882	Fitzroy	Kremnos	400 "	"	"
12041	885	Clarence	Eaton	450 "	"	"
11683	886	Fitzroy	Bardsley	45 "	"	"
14690	2656	Bland	Tubbul	34 "	"	"
C.S. 81-45663						
Ms. 81-14686	2658	Monteagle	Geogullalong	12a. Or. 34p.	"	"
16772	2680	Blaxland	Eualong and Moora	1340 acres	"	"
15297	722	Wallace	Townsend and Jindaborne	640 "	"	"
13137	1351	Hawes	Cooplacurripa	640 "	"	"
12042	863 S. ex.	Richmond	Richmond	77 "	"	5899
15026	164	Murray	Yarrow	10 "	"	"
15228	3014	Buccleuch	Yalbingo	88 "	"	"
15224	1353	Gough	Beardy Plains	13 "	"	"
15351	529	Carra	Tyson	1,534 "	8	5945
17631	2690	Bland	Mandamah	520 "	"	5946
17773	904	Richmond	Bundoock	87 "	"	"
14019	183	Camden	Wingello	35 "	13	6014
16412	102	Wellington	Orange	26 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"
16248	1360	Gough	Glen Innes	2 "	"	"
"	1361	"	"	14 "	"	"
15879	201	Brisbane	Ellerston	62 "	"	6015
"	202	"	"	80 "	"	"
"	203	"	Castle Sempell	107 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"
C.S. 83- 5639	71	Westmoreland	Binlow	50 "	"	"
Ms. 81-14355	509	Woore	Temounga	720 "	"	"
16213	890	Richmond	Parrawanga, Whiparie, and Gibbnagee.	960 "	"	"
82-16212	891	"	Whiporie	110 "	"	"
14565	1241	Arrawatta	Redbank	65 "	"	"
13787	2676	Forbes	Nanima	1,265 "	"	"
16249	1362	Clive	Butterleaf	720 "	"	"
"	1363	"	Binny	640 "	"	"
"	1364	"	Capoompeta	160 "	"	"
"	1365	"	Butterleaf	640 "	"	"
"	1366	"	Capoompeta	480 "	"	6016
"	1367	"	Farnell	640 "	"	"
"	1368	"	Glen Elgin	400 "	"	"
14430	688 ex.	Cowper	"	1,900 "	"	"
14433	729	Culgoa	Gurrera	1,800 "	"	"
13698	737	Finch	Milby Milby	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles	"	"
14426	499 fur. ex.	Narromine	Mullah	1,680 acres	"	"
13456	1796	Clyde	Buckinguy	1,280 "	"	"
13906	136	Northumberland	Narara	440 "	"	"
16240	893	Rous	Brunswick	120 "	"	"
Aln. 82- 7691	92A	Brisbane	Webmble	62 "	"	6017
Ms. 82-16215	159A	"	Myrabluan	40 "	"	"
15882	730	Wallace	Gygederick	20 "	"	"
14975	1357	Gough and Hardinge	"	180 "	"	"
14977	1358	Gough, Gresham, and Clarke.	"	240 "	"	"
14976	1359	"	"	109 "	"	"
16413	1369	Clarke	Rigney, Surpentine, and Doughboy.	40 "	"	"
16411	1370	"	Armidale, Aberfoyle, and Gill.	40 "	"	"
14357	1777	Gordon	Whyaldra	10 "	"	"
16210	399 S. ex.	Fitzroy	Bagowa	95 "	"	"
"	887	"	Orara	220 "	"	"
14845	1798	Gregory	Bomagrill	1,200 "	"	"
14762	892	Richmond	Gibbnagee	320 "	"	6018
16135	1240	Courallie	Menadool	30 "	"	"
16214	1040	Jamison	Milbe	720 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"
15414	1114a W. ex.	Wakool	Bookit	2,300 "	"	"
14349	2997	Cowley	Mullion	300 "	"	"
16133	1355	Clive	Farnell	320 "	"	"
16134	1792	Ashburnham	Gregra	580 "	"	"
15883	731	Wellesley	Hayden	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 82-16396	2126 ex.	Mitchell	Gobbaganla	40 acres	13 Nov., 1882	6018
16215	158A	Brisbane	Webimble	74½ "	"	6019
"	162A	"	Myrabluan	80 "	"	"
16211	6 ex.	Hunter	Wollemi and Ivory	800 "	"	"
14429	133	Northumberland	Mandalong	40 "	"	"
16219	889	Clarence	Quyaringo	300 "	"	"
16218	1839	Baradine	Baradine	180 "	"	"
16216	1356	Hawes	Curricabuck	107 "	"	"
14844	1791	Kennedy	Coradgery and Wombin	530 "	"	"
15835	897	Rous	Nlmbin	500 "	"	"
15836	898	"	Whean Whean	40 "	"	"
16674	144	Bligh	Curryall	250 "	"	6020
16507	2677	Forbes	Nanima	1,207½ "	"	"
16214	1041	Jamison	Millie	275 "	"	"
14431	1819	Baradine	Pilliga	330 "	"	"
16703	753	Gundabooka		36 square miles	"	"
10219	2679	Cooper	Conaparia	120 acres	"	"
16215	204	Brisbane	Myrabluan	157 "	"	6021
15650	2607	Forbes	Gooloogong and Merriganowry	4,320 "	"	"
16478	771	Dampier	Currambene & Shoalhaven	710 "	"	"
14359	1349	Gough	Scone	46 "	"	"
14348	716	Beresford	Dangelong	1019 "	"	6022
"	717	"	Montagu	534 "	"	"
14428	134	Northumberland	Kincumber	60 "	"	"
16399	2673	Clarendon	Wantabadgery	170 "	"	"
14365	2655	Harden	Nurung	10 "	"	"
11888	748	Narran	Goonoo	3 sq. miles	"	6023
15719	510	Yancowinna		320 acres	"	"
14351	1824	Leichhardt		640 "	"	"
17024	138	Cook	Jamieson	45 "	"	"
12032	528	Tara	Waipa	8 sq. miles	"	"
14356	901 N. ex.	Jamison	Edgeroi	530 acres	"	"
16398	1824	Benarba	Oreel and Mungi	5,120 "	"	6024
16250	895	Richmond	Donaldson and Doubleduke	12 sq. miles	"	"
14770	729	Wallace	Myack	225 acres	"	"
17400	186	Durham	Omadale	466 "	15	6083
17110	139	Cook	Lett	355 "	"	"
16250	894	Richmond	Gibberagee and Tabmoble	10 sq. miles	"	6084
17026	204	Brisbane	Ellis	26 acres	20	6160
16569	135	Phillip	Growee	40 "	"	"
16777	1188 ex.	Gregory	Yarrowell	860 "	"	"
16771	236 S. ex.	Denham	Christie and Eton	3,200 "	"	"
17029	751	Cowper	Bye	2½ sq. miles	"	"
13699	752	Finch		5 "	"	"
16778	1723	Clyde		1,600 acres	"	"
12526	1776	"	Yanda	1,280 "	"	"
16775	1512	Gowen & Leichhardt	Milba and Ulundery	1,228 "	"	"
16773	1718	Gregory	Berrembah	680 "	"	"
17028	530	Caira		30 sq. miles	"	6161
16704	36	Hunter	Bulga	170 acres	"	"
16775	1511	Leichhardt	Ulundery	300 "	"	"
16705	394 S. ex.	Hawes	Cooplacurripa	40 "	"	"
16709	1373	"	"	122 "	"	"
16708	1374	"	"	68½ "	"	"
C.S. 81-48724	132	Northumberland	Coorumbung	2½ "	"	"
Ms. 82-16776	1507	Gregory	Yarrowell	37 "	"	"
16706	1375	Hawes	Cooplacurripa	89 "	"	"
16705	1379	"	"	56 "	"	"
15524	1377	Clarke	Ryanda	87 "	"	6162
16774	1510	Leichhardt	Worringerong	2,240 "	"	"
15173	1372	Hardinge	Cameron	1,500 "	"	"
16030	1797	Ashburnham	Bowan	300 "	"	"
16775	1513	Gowen	Milba	80 "	"	"
16707	314 E. ex.	Hawes	Mummel	110 "	"	"
13308	1845	Baradine	Walgett	25 "	"	"
16334	2681	Bland	Morangarell	188 "	"	6163
15173	1371	Hardinge	Cameron	3,120 "	"	"
13308	1847	Baradine	Walgett	108 "	"	"
18068	2113 E. ex.	Caira	Tala	320 "	22	6211
18064	3020	"	Mamanga and others	2,880 "	"	"
"	3021	"	Tala and Wilpae	1,760 "	"	"
17677	187	Durham	Tilligra	45 "	"	"
17683	136	Phillip	Coolcalwin	40 "	"	6212
17762	81	Roxburgh	Goongal	141½ "	"	"
18221	759	Gunderbooka	Gurriwarra	5 sq. miles	"	"
18138	905	Rous	Dyraaba and Mummulgan	325 acres	"	"
17765	908	"	Moobal	160 "	"	"
18335	1243	Courallie	Tycannah	300 "	"	"
11100	1779	Ashburnham	Mandagery	40 "	27	6313
14467	184	Durham	Tudor and Rosamond	720 "	"	6314
17499	901	Clarence	Copranhurst	40 "	"	"
17505	2687	Mouramba	Gwynne and Priory	2,560 "	"	"
13863	963A	Clark	Oban	160 "	4 Dec., 1882	6422
12663	205	Brisbane	Ellis	898 "	"	6423
17128	1064 ex.	Lincoln	Genrie	44 "	"	"
17130	8A	Dudley & Macquarie	Yarrahappini, Clybucca, and Arakoon.	23 sq. miles	"	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 82- 16357	185	Durham	Dungog	130 acres	4 Dec., 1882 ...	6423
17128	1508	Lincoln	Genrie	480 "	" "	" "
15304	188	King	Bamah and Numby	90 "	" "	6424
7326	8A	Richmond	Bungawalbin, Donaldson, and West Coraki.	1,900 "	" "	" "
18066	2696 N.ex.	Urana	Boreegerry and Palmer ...	960 "	" "	" "
17129	2696 S. ex.	"	Palmer	19,200 "	" "	" "
11565	182	Camden	Picton	2½ "	" "	" "
18190	1520	Gowen	Gundi	20 "	" "	6425
18982	861 ex.	Courallie	Combadelo	1,500 "	6 "	" "
12298	918	Richmond	Shannon	180 "	" "	" "
12431	1385	Gough	Clive	3a. 2r. 16p.	18 "	6689
18191	1750	Oxley	Nyngan	5a. 1r. 8p.	" "	" "
Aln. 82- 9931	2692	Harden	Cootamundry	25 acres	" "	6690
Ms. 82- 17684	117	Gloucester	Wollom	40 "	" "	" "
13785	137	Phillip	Dabee	3 "	" "	" "
18189	43A	Roxburgh	Cullen Bullen	4a. 3r. 8p.	" "	" "
17794	2690	Mossiel	Scholefield	320 acres	" "	" "
12431	1380	Arrawatta	Bonshaw	35 "	" "	" "
"	1381	"	"	10 "	" "	" "
"	1759	Oxley	Nyngan	26a. Or. 39p.	" "	" "
"	1760	Canbelego	Lynch	35 acres	" "	" "
"	1761	Oxley	Nyngan	30 "	" "	" "
17794	1382	Arrawatta	Bonshaw	90 "	" "	6691
12431	1753	Oxley	Nyngan	5a. 1r. 8p.	" "	" "
"	1754	"	"	" "	" "	" "
"	1755	"	"	26a. Or. 2p.	" "	" "
"	1756	"	"	26 acres	" "	" "
"	1758	"	"	2 roods	" "	" "
"	1765	"	"	5a. Or. 13p.	" "	" "
"	1767	"	"	1a. 1r. 12p.	" "	" "
"	1768	"	"	1a. 1r. 17p.	" "	" "
18192	2691	Monteagle	Coba	20 acres	" "	" "
18491	1389	Gough	Ranger Valley	130 "	" "	6692
18490	1390	"	Eden	280 "	" "	" "
12431	1746	Oxley	Nyngan	4 "	" "	" "
"	1754	Canbelego	Lynch	8 "	" "	" "
"	1757	Oxley	Nyngan	8 "	" "	" "
17498	1801	Kennedy	Derribong	900 "	" "	" "
13818	1501	Ewenmar, Gregory, and Leichhardt.	Healy and Ballagreen	8,640 "	" "	" "
17498	1802	Kennedy	Derribong	720 "	" "	" "
1778	1137 S. ex.	Cunningham	Corridgery	1,180 "	" "	" "
18030	1387	Vernon and Hawes	Ingleba, Coolbumba, or Mukki.	40 "	" "	6693
18032	1388	Vernon	Fletcher	40 "	" "	" "
16179	1416	Leichhardt	Carwell and Barrone	5,040 "	" "	" "
18031	1,293 ex.	Vernon	Fletcher and Salway	1,120 "	" "	" "
16508	3017	Goulburn	Jerra Jerra and Pulletop	9,500 "	" "	" "
12431	1762	Oxley and Canbelego	Nyngan and Lynch	233 "	" "	" "
17498	1800	Kennedy	Derribong	1,000 "	" "	6694
17790	903	Rous	Fairymount	125 "	" "	" "
12431	1745	Oxley	Nyngan	5a. 1r. 8p.	" "	" "
"	1747	"	"	" "	" "	" "
"	1748	"	"	" "	" "	" "
"	1749	"	"	" "	" "	" "
17791	689 ex.	Benarba	Cudgildool	640 acres	" "	" "
12431	1751	Oxley	Nyngan	5a. 1r. 8p.	" "	" "
"	1763	Canbelego	Lynch	34 acres	" "	6695
"	1766	Oxley	Nyngan	5a. Or. 3p.	" "	" "
"	1764	"	"	35 acres	" "	" "
18194	1521	Gowen	Gowang	640 "	20 "	" "
16917	189	King	Bala	120 "	" "	6753
17202	190	"	Bala and Barnett	325 "	" "	" "
19494	760	Cowper	Bye	12 sq. miles	" "	" "
"	761	"	"	9½ "	" "	" "
19403	1393	Sandon	Metz, Cooney, Hargrave, and Ferryman.	20 "	" "	6754
18976	1391	Clive	Barney Downs	640 acres	" "	" "
19895	283 S. ex.	Richmond	Tatham	80 "	" "	" "
16919	151 E. ex.	King	Rugby and Wallah	70 "	" "	" "
19018	37	Hunter	Wonga	20 "	" "	6755
19495	320 ex.	Barrona	"	3 sq. miles	" "	" "
19946	798	Wallace	Abington and Beloka	250 acres	" "	" "
19998	3026	Goulburn	Albury	3a. 3r. 38p.	27 "	6815
20033	133 ex.	Gunderbooka	Bullamunta	350 "	" "	" "
19395	3028	Townsend	Officer	1,280 "	29 "	6861

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 82-20561	933	Rous	Fairymount and Warragambil.	640 acres	3 Jan., 1883	45
20562	934	"	Babyl and Toonumbar ..	640 "	"	"
20560	935	Richmond	Double Duke	200 "	"	"
19638	936	Rous	Jiggi	47½ "	"	"
"	937	"	"	120 "	"	"
"	938	"	"	160 "	"	"
"	939	"	"	320 "	"	"
20211	513	Booroondarra	"	2,560 "	"	46
19762	799	Wallace	Bradley	50 "	"	"
20211	768	Robinson	Amphitheatre and Jidgi ..	2,560 "	"	"
19882	177	Murray	Bullallaba	60 acres 1 rood	"	"
20566	166	Macquarie	Macquarie	32 acres	"	"
"	167	"	"	29 "	"	"
20032	207	Brisbane	Gundy Gundy	24 "	"	"
"	208	"	Alma	31 "	"	"
20210	511	Tandora	"	640 "	"	47
"	512	"	"	640 "	"	"
19586	137	Northumberland ..	Kahibah	530 "	"	"
83- 32	1811	Ashburnham	"	700 "	"	"
"	1812	"	Nelungalong	88 "	"	"
82-20211	769	Robinson and Booroondarra.	"	50 square miles	"	"
19588	165	Macquarie	Macquarie	90 acres	"	"
18067	682	Cowper	Garfield	550 "	8 Jan., 1883	152
"	681	"	"	412 "	"	"
"	1680	Canbelego	Willeroo	1,500 "	"	"
"	1681	"	"	900 "	"	"
18508	199 ex.	Rous	Tomki	40 "	"	"
"	704 ex.	"	"	114 "	"	"
17497	176	Murray	Jeir	2 "	"	153
16180	1516	Leichhardt	Carwell	224 "	"	"
18337	907	Rous	Dunoon	890 "	"	"
17858	312 A. ex.	Benarba	Moorina	1,280 "	"	"
18808	534 ex.	"	Numby Numby	40 "	"	"
17649	1242	"	Gorman	1,800 "	"	"
17827	1244	Stapylton	Tantarana	900 "	"	"
17268	1246	Benarba	Noora	1,920 "	"	"
17611	1248	"	Narrawall	640 "	"	"
18767	2694	Mouramba	Hartwood	5a. 1r. 8p.	"	"
"	2703	"	Hartwood and Devon	600 acres	"	"
19825	138	Dudley	Panton and Warbro	145 "	"	"
17489	1799	Gordon	Obley and Drayway	1,660 "	"	154
17503	1803	Gregory	Marlebone	120 "	"	"
16665	1813	Kennedy	Moodan South & Beaconsfield.	2,560 "	"	"
1268	246A.	Richmond	Busby and Mongogarrie ..	30 square miles	"	"
18512	913	Drake	Alice	500 acres	"	"
18338	2695	Franklin	Wirringa Willandra	200 "	"	"
18767	2705	Mouramba	Reset and Priory Plains ..	5,760 "	"	"
18511	110 ex.	Raleigh	Unkya	45 "	"	"
16609	944 ex.	Inglis	Congi	440 "	"	"
17789	1383	Hawes	Giro	825 "	"	"
19147	93 ex.	Northumberland ..	Eglington	119 "	"	155
18489	104	Wellington	Forbes	13 perches	"	"
"	105	"	"	68 acres	"	"
18514	911	Rous	Warragambil	640 "	"	"
18512	912	Drake	Alice	86 "	"	"

No. of Papers	No of Reserve	Locality		Area	Government Gazette in which the description is published	Folio
		County.	Parish			
Ms. 82-17379	2682	Mossgiel	Gunnabonna and Weeju-galah	1,600 acres	8 Jan., 1883	155
"	2683	"	Tholoolaboy	584 "	"	"
17377	2685	Dowling	Ulambong	500 "	"	"
"	2686	"	"	1,020 "	"	"
14697	1502	Leichhardt	Bulgobar and Winnabar...	3,320 "	"	"
17384	3019	Urana	Clear Hill and North Gunnambil.	3,600 "	"	"
18805	1386	Clive	Barney Downs	54 "	"	156
14161	540 ex.	Narran	Nimnegate	2,132 "	"	"
13712	754	Neinan	Mungeladh	3,300 "	"	"
"	755	"	"	1,300 "	"	"
14161	756	Narran and Finch	Nimnegate and Currall..	10 square miles	"	"
15349	757	Narran	Cumlecubinbah	2 "	"	"
17496	756 ex	Gregory	Bulgeraga	120 acres	"	"
7327	280 A.	Richmond	Bungawalbin	206½ "	"	"
18807	1245	Benarba	Tillaraga	640 "	"	"
17612	1249	"	Boyango	640 "	"	"
Cs. 4786 Sur.	79	Roxburgh	Castleton	80 "	"	157
"	80	"	Yetholme	140 "	"	"
Ms. 15542	93 A.	Wellington	Galwadgere	62½ "	"	"
17763	914	Rous	Jiggi	250 "	"	"
"	915	"	"	300 "	"	"
"	916	"	Terania	100 "	"	"
17379	2684	Mossgiel	Weeju-galah and Tridah	950 "	"	"
17789	1384	Hawes	Garo	61 "	"	"
5566	1637	Gordon	Wandawandong	1,080 "	"	"
"	1639	"	Wagstaff and Warraberry	2,240 "	"	"
"	1638	"	Wagstaff	1,300 "	"	"
"	1646	"	Rocky Ponds and Hyandra	1,920 "	"	158
"	1647	Ashburnham	Curumbenya	840 "	"	"
"	1648	"	"	240 "	"	"
"	1649	"	Beargamil	400 "	"	"
16995	121	Gloucester	Gooloongolok and Wang Wunk.	400 "	"	"
14163	1514	Leichhardt	Edgeroi	125 "	"	"
14167	1518	"	Urawilkie	840 "	"	"
"	1519	"	Coonamoona	1,230 "	"	"
18339	906	Drake	West Fairfield	280 "	"	"
17761	909	Rous	Brunswick	120 "	"	"
17760	910	"	Mullumbimby	240 "	"	"
14697	1826	Leichhardt	Terembone	850 "	"	"
18513	137	Dudley	Parrebel	51½ "	"	"
C.S. 82-4975 Sur.	153 ex.	Brisbane	Wybong	19 "	"	159
Ms. 82-17502	2483 ex.	Blaxland	Mount Hope	40 "	"	"
19014	2689	Gipps	Marsden	384 "	"	"
19015	2706	"	Manna	500 "	"	"
18507	1846	Jamison	Drildool	640 "	"	"
17787	99 ex.	Vernon	Tiara	4 "	"	"
5566	1650	Gordon	Wandawandong and Wagstaff.	2,080 "	"	"
"	1651	Ashburnham	Beargamil	1,960 "	"	"
"	1652	" & Gordon	Curumbenya and Hyandra	3,360 "	"	"
"	1653	Gordon	Rocky Ponds and Warraberry.	288 "	"	160
16503	122	Gloucester	Wollom	4 "	"	"
C.S. 82-4012 Cor.	103	Wellington	Erdgere	5 "	"	"
Ms. 82-12062	72	Westmoreland	Jocelyn	20 "	"	"
16387	917	Rous	Byron	20 "	"	"
18506	1150 ex.	Vernon	Norton	40 "	"	"
17065	2693	Harden and Clarendon	Bongongalong and North Gundagar.	320 "	"	"
6779	943	Clarence	Yamba	720 "	"	"
16386	899	Rous	Brunswick	20 "	"	161
15845	122	St. Vincent	Monga and Coghill	13,000 "	"	"
17158	774	Auckland	Yowaka	2,000 "	"	"
"	775	"	Wyndham, Gnupa, and Cobra.	3,840 "	"	"
18767	2704	Mouramba	Devon	230 "	"	"
14562	1376	Hardinge	Darbysleigh	4 "	"	"
17506	1843	Leichhardt	Amos	2,300 "	"	162
16781	118	Gloucester	Curreeki	130 "	"	"
16995	119	"	Curreeki and Wang Wunk and Gooloongolok.	32 "	"	"
"	120	"	Curreeki and Wang Wunk	65 "	"	"
17125	163	Macquarie	John's River	25 "	"	"
17126	164	"	Stewart and John's River	75 "	"	"
18767	2700	Mouramba	Hartwood	5a. 1r. 8p.	"	"
"	2701	"	"	"	"	"
"	2702	"	"	"	"	"
18809	3023	Goulburn	Woomargama	2 acres	"	"
18060	123	St. Vincent	Kioloa	1r. 25p.	"	163
18810	77 ex.	Wellington	Warne	20 acres	"	"
15846	773	Wallace	Clyde	210 "	"	"
17065	489 N. ex.	Clarendon	North Gundagar	53 "	"	"
17178	"	Gough	Inverell	15 "	"	"
18509	1848	Buckland	Grenfell	50a. 3r. 0p.	"	"

No. of Papers	No of Reserve	Locality		Area	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio
		County	Parish			
Ms. 82-18809	3022	Goulburn	Woomargama	2 acres	8 Jan., 1883 ...	164
18767	2696	Mouramba	Hartwood	5a. 1r. 8p.	"	"
"	2697	"	"	"	"	"
"	2698	"	"	"	"	"
"	2699	"	"	"	"	"
16379	900	Rous	Billnudge	220 acres	"	"
16679	902	"	Condong and Cudgen ..	640 "	"	"
14701	129	Cook	Jamieson	13 "	15 Jan., 1883	290
"	130	"	"	8 "	"	"
"	131	"	"	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	"
"	132	"	"	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"
19900	107	Wellington ..	Boomey	35 "	"	"
19377	16A	Brisbane	Scone and Melbourne	1,937 "	"	291
19378	36A	"	Scone and Halscot	2,380 "	"	"
15299	999 further S. ex	Jamison	Bunyah and Burrendong ..	600 "	"	"
"	1283 N. ex.	"	Bolcarol, Brigalow, Bul- yerol, and Dangar.	3,840 "	"	"
"	1249	"	Bolcarol and Burrendong ..	2,800 "	"	"
"	1811	Jamison	Merah	3,200 "	"	292
"	1812	"	Coolga, Jamieson, War- rambool, and others.	3,000 "	"	"
"	1813	"	Dealwarraldi, Morgan, Vickery, Clements, and Milhe.	1,560 "	"	"
"	1814	"	Clements, Markham, Millie, Bunna, Bulyerol, and others.	6,550 "	"	"
"	1815	"	Oreol, Morgan, Clements, Vickery, Nowley, and others.	2,550 "	"	"
"	1821	"	Eckford, Thalaba, Dangar, and Markham.	1,520 "	"	"
"	1822	"	Eckford and Bunyah ..	440 "	"	"
"	1823	"	Belar, Burrendong, Briga- low, and Bolcarol.	1,200 "	"	"
"	1827	"	Helebah, Pian, Billaboo South, Long Point, and Cubbaroo North.	3,700 "	"	"
"	1828	"	Denham, Nowley, and Milhe.	4,200 "	"	"
"	1829	"	Long Point, Denham, and Vickery	3,600 "	"	"
"	1830	"	Burren, Mo. gan, and Vickery.	1,760 "	"	"
"	1831	"	Vickery, Nowley, Yarran- bar, Brigalow, and others.	2,700 "	"	293
"	1832	"	Coolga, Jamison, Dew- hurst, and Graham.	5,900 "	"	"
"	1834	"	Moriah, Gundemain, and Bolcarol.	1,160 "	"	"
"	1835	"	Bolcarol, Billaboo, Den- ham, and Dealwarraldi.	2,480 "	"	"
"	1836	"	Dridool	1,200 "	"	"
"	1837	"	Cubbaroo North and Dri- dool.	1,160 "	"	"
"	1838	"	Bolcarol, Pian, Helebah, and Tulladunna.	960 "	"	"
20043	3025	Wakool	Mein	162 "	"	"
19901	375 ex.	Sandon	Tilbuster	40 "	"	"
18140	182	Bathurst	Wall	446 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"
14698	2620	Harden	Murrumboola	540 "	"	294
19381	617	Narran	Briery	1,700 "	"	"
"	664	Clyde	Brewarrina	2,200 "	"	"
"	665	"	"	3 square miles	"	"
1834	666	"	"	3 "	"	"
19381	667	"	"	2 "	"	"
"	668	"	"	2,000 "	"	"
"	669	"	"	3 square miles	"	"
"	670	"	"	640 acres	"	"
"	671	Narran	"	4 square miles	"	"
"	672	"	Yamby	2,000 acres	"	"
"	673	"	"	2,100 "	"	"
"	674	"	"	2,450 "	"	"
"	675	"	Yamby	1,500 "	"	295
"	676	Finch	"	2,000 "	"	"
"	677	"	Cambadery	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles	"	"
"	678	"	Booroona	1,200 acres	"	"
"	679	"	"	4 square miles	"	"
"	680	"	Milrea	2,300 acres	"	"
9781	731	Clyde	"	1,800 "	"	"
19382	732	"	"	1,400 "	"	"
"	733	"	"	1,200 "	"	"
17792	1542 ex.	Oxley	Dooran	1,000 "	"	"
15077	109	Wellington ..	Wellington	7 ac. 27 per.	"	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 82-18222	2711	Franklin	Goolagunni, Terry, Kongmy, and Gonowlia.	7,160 acres	15 Jan., 1883	295
14701	133	Cook	Jamison	7½ "	"	296
"	134	"	"	4 "	"	"
19897	919	Drake	Picarbin	138 "	"	"
"	920	"	"	66 "	"	"
"	921	"	"	530 "	"	"
"	922	"	"	480 "	"	"
16417	2674	Monteagle	Bumbaldry	460 "	"	"
"	2675	"	"	144 "	"	"
19903	1850	Buckland	Wallabadah	40 "	"	"
15998	1394	Buller	Acacia	1,280 "	"	297
19521	589 s. ex.	Cowper	Belars	2 square miles	"	"
"	589 n. ex.	"	"	2 "	"	"
19295	1256	Courallie	Parramellowa	8½ acres	"	"
19373	1626 ex.	Forbes	Bundaburrah	12 "	"	"
15299	214 s. ex.	Jamison	Markham	240 "	"	"
"	1288 s. ex.	"	"	200 "	"	"
18503	1804	Darling	Baldwin	113 "	"	"
19520	2514 A.	Harden	Bookham, Birema, and Talmo.	4,282 "	"	"
19867	929	Drake	Picarbin	80 "	"	"
"	923	"	"	20 "	"	298
"	924	"	"	20 "	"	"
"	925	"	"	20 "	"	"
"	926	"	"	20 "	"	"
14352	2649	Clarendon	Malebo	141 "	"	"
19358	2713	Blaxland	Boothumble, Yara East, and Mulga.	1,920 "	"	"
"	2714	"	Mount Solitary	2,680 "	"	"
19069	797	Wellesley	Coolumbooka	180 "	"	"
18510	1238 ex.	Hardinge	Balala	105½ "	"	"
20048	1395	Buller	Acacia	640 "	"	"
19381	618	Narran	Briery	1,500 "	"	"
19382	724	Clyde	"	1,200 "	"	"
14970	1789	Gregory	Wangbandry	2,080 "	"	299
"	1790	"	Narragon	2,020 "	"	"
19375	123	Gloucester	Wollom	23 "	"	"
14705	9A ex.	Perry	Pooncaira	1,172 "	"	"
"	526	"	Timpunga	2,372 "	"	"
"	527	"	Pooncaira	2,560 "	"	"
17618	1217 W. ex.	Benarba	Tillaraga	111 "	"	"
"	1217 E. ex.	"	"	131 "	"	"
19376	1250	Burnett	Ellis	476 "	"	"
14698	2621	Harden	Murrumboola	49 "	"	"
17792	1804	Oxley	Dooran	880 "	"	"
19385	1153 S. ex.	Jamison	Millie	640 "	"	300
15299	1833	"	Bunna	1,440 "	"	"
23045	206	Brisbane	Murulla	25 "	"	"
16485	1197 S. ex.	Baradine	Doyle	2,000 "	"	"
16484	1198 S. ex.	"	"	720 "	"	"
15299	1283 S. ex.	Jamison	Bolcarol and Pian	960 "	"	"
15296	1572 S. ex.	"	Eckford	210 "	"	"
15227	1788	Gregory and Oxley	Bomagril, Cookandoon, and Mullengudgery.	4,758 "	"	"
16340	1849	Pottinger	Yarraman	1,050 "	"	"
19373	2707	Forbes	Bundaburrah	149 "	"	301
16246	1793	Oxley	Trowan	2,228 "	"	"
"	1794	"	"	1,680 "	"	"
"	1795	"	Beelban and Garfield	3,400 "	"	"
22202	1851	Buckland	Wallabadah	20 "	"	"
19997	108	Wellington	Copper Hill	12 "	"	"
19902	138	Phillip	Fitzgerald	5a. 2r. 28p.	"	302
14698	2619	Harden	Murrumboola	64a. 2r. Op.	"	"
18920	145	Bligh	Bowman	60 acres	"	"
19374	1522	Ewenmar	Buramelong	35 "	"	"
19627	3016	Goulburn	Mountain Creek	105 "	"	"
19159	1251	Burnett	Pepperbox and Mandoe	300 "	"	"
19357	184	Camden	Yarrawa	7a. Or. 24p.	"	303
15299	1352 S. ex.	Jamison	Oreel and Clements	1,280 acres	"	"
19897	927	Drake	Picarbin	5 "	"	"
"	928	"	"	108 "	"	"
83- 405	826	Cowley	Yarara	760 "	17 Jan., 1883	341
741	2921 ex.	Selwyn	Burra	30 "	"	"
850	530	Barronna	"	2 square miles	"	"
"	531	"	"	2 "	"	"
"	532	"	"	4 "	"	"
252	825	Auckland	Bournda	350 acres	"	342
82- 6320	146	Bligh	Turell	20 "	29 Jan., 1883	557
13314	83	Georgiana	Jeremy	20 "	"	"
83- 134	192	King	Garway	8 "	"	"
82- 7254	138	Northumberland	Hay	8 "	"	"
1933	141	Phillip	Bayly	10 "	"	"
83- 634	1255	Murchison	Pallal	20 "	"	"
81-23745	823	Auckland	Kiah	12a. 2r. 22p.	"	"
82-11606	824	Wallace	Caddigat	10 acres	"	"
81-19518	1406	Gough	Yarraford	20 "	"	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 82- 7152	1403	Clive	Tenterfield	10 acres	29 Jan., 1883	557
10622	1405	Gough	Tent Hill	18 "	"	"
18223	2712	Franklin	Ideraway	1,900 "	"	558
18615	111	Wellington	Boree Nore	760 "	"	"
16715	3027	Wynyard	South Wagga Wagga	1,000 "	"	"
20650	2715	Bourke	Matong	58½ "	"	"
20384	531	Manara	Matheson	320 "	"	"
17399	188	Durham	Omadales	4 "	"	"
18967	185	Bathurst	Bangaroo	55½ "	"	559
18505	3030	Caira	Wilpee	500 "	"	"
19145	161	Macquarie	Cairncross	260 "	"	"
16571	2937	Goulburn	Billabong	100 "	"	"
20504	967 S. ex.	Clarke	Nowland, Stanton, and Warner.	1,280 "	"	"
19145	160	Macquarie	Ballengara and Cairncross	105 "	"	"
20318	110	Wellington	Warne and Larras Lake ...	640 "	"	560
83- 755	944	Fitzroy	Chambigne	40 "	31 Jan., 1883	607
909	796	Narran	Cowga	900 "	"	"
82-20372	819	Wallace	Coonhoonbula	1,100 "	"	"
20373	822	"	Gabramatta	3,300 "	"	"
83- 1150	391 N. ex.	"	Coolamatong	54 "	"	608
1290	1195 ex.	Baradine	Evans and Cox	3,100 "	"	"
82-20378	167	Murray	Gundaroo	40 "	"	"
83- 1290	1197 further S. ex.	Baradine	M'Farlane and Cumberland.	2,200 "	"	"
82-20378	168	Murray	Wamboin	50 "	"	"

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1883.

[6d.]

104—B

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 82-20172	2760A	Forbes	Gooloogong and Merri- ganoury.	4,320 acres	12 Feb., 1883 ...	791
317	514	Evelyn	Milparinka	5a. 1r. 8p.	"	"
"	528	"	"	4 acres	"	"
"	529	"	"	5a. 1r. 8p.	"	"
15	139	Phillip	Moolarben	26 acres	"	792
19469	1152w. ex.	Napier	Narangarie	54 "	"	"
20224	1517	Leichhardt	Coonamoona and Noonbar	1,000 "	"	"
19469	1525	Lincoln	Dunedoo	376 "	"	"
19684	1527	"	Goonoo and Caledonia ...	960 "	"	"
14628	2908	Clarence	Woonbah	58 "	"	"
83- 18	940	"	Southampton	7a. 2r. 19p.	"	"
82-19424	719 ex.	Benarba	Gunathera	680 "	"	"
83- 630	1254	Burnett	Ballala	700 "	"	"
82-20383	2706	Nicholson	Moon Moon	445 "	"	"
83- 443	3033	Denison	Dry Forest	1,280 "	"	"
19	1404	Buller	Marsh	160 "	"	"
124	107 ex.	Yanda	Narrawarree	1,920 "	"	793
124	108 ex.	"	Mulga	1,920 "	"	"
82-19479	185	Camden	Jellore	2½ "	"	"
"	186	"	"	3 "	"	"
30721	1862	Pottinger	Breeza	½ "	"	"
"	1863	"	"	" "	"	"
"	1864	"	"	" "	"	"
"	1865	"	"	" "	"	"
"	1866	"	"	2 "	"	"
"	1867	"	"	½ "	"	"
"	1870	"	"	1 "	"	"
83-126	187	Bathurst	Tintern	2 "	"	794
82-20171	1524	Leichhardt	Budgeon	2,000 "	"	"
83- 633	1529	Ewenmar	Narroweema and Wambi- ana.	800 "	"	"
82-20376	543w. ex.	Rous	Tunstall	135 "	"	"
20376	932	"	"	470 "	"	"
20595	2716	Blaxland	Back Whoey	1,875 "	"	"
20599	1852	Buckland	Clift	13 "	"	"
"	1853	"	"	8 "	"	"
19757	815	Wallace	Poping	350 "	"	"
"	816	"	"	" "	"	"
83-118	1043A	Sandon	Emore	100 "	"	795
120	782	Narran	Lignum and Dickinson ...	3½ sq. miles	"	"
Ala. 120 & 11556	783	"	Bundabulla and Dickinson	4½ acres	"	"
"	784	"	Lignum and Dickinson ...	10½ "	"	"
Ms. 82-20015	1528	Gowen	Eringanerin	640 "	"	"
19424	1252	Benarba	Meei	700 "	"	"
83- 12	3029	Boyd	Gidgell	12 "	"	"
82-17938	1807	Asburnham	Goimbla	51½ "	"	"
17257	1398	Sandon	Falconer	120 "	"	"
19479	187	Camden	Jellore	5a. 1r. 8p.	"	796
19477	188	"	Berrima	1 rood	"	"
"	190	"	"	1 acre	"	"
"	191	"	"	3a. 1r.	"	"
2071	1868	Pottinger	Breeza	5½ acres	"	"

No of Papers.	No of Reserve	Locality		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published	Folio.
		County	Parish.			
Ms. 82-20721	1869	Pottinger	Breeza	3 acres	12 Feb., 1883	796
20721	1871	"	"	1½ "	"	"
20167	767	Cowper	Bourke	320 "	"	"
19478	124	St. Vincent	Mullendaree	55 "	"	"
83- 18	941	Clarence	Southampton	10 "	"	"
"	942	"	"	5½ "	"	"
82- 6640	930	"	Lavadia	640 "	"	797
83- 14	2718	Harden	Wallendoon	97 "	"	"
82-20379	820	Beresford	Bulgundramme	15½ "	"	"
17681	772	Gunderbooka	Goldson	640 "	"	"
83- 17	780	Finch	Willy Willy	2,750 "	"	"
82-19823	1817	Ashburnham	Mowra and Murga	60 "	"	"
20382	2708	Forbes	Brauhn	240 "	"	"
83- 131	171	Argyle	Milbang	52 "	"	798
82-20371	1526	Leichhardt	Kidgar	1,680 "	"	"
83- 16	1854	Pottinger	Girrawilhe	1,150 "	"	"
82-19830	817	Dampier	Yowrie	120 "	"	"
20370	821	"	Bumbo	190 "	"	"
18791	1806	Narramine	Dandaloo and Turribong	2,600 "	"	"
19417	1872	Baradine	Yarrigan	2,600 "	"	"
13711	770	Narran	Back Imbergees Run	3 sq miles	"	"
15646	762	Robinson	Lambing	200 acres	"	799
83- 317	522	Evelyn	Milparinka	3 roods	"	"
"	523	"	"	5 acres	"	"
"	524	"	"	26 "	"	"
"	525	"	"	5 "	"	"
"	526	"	"	5a. 1r. 8p.	"	"
"	527	"	"	5a 1r. 8p.	"	"
82-19477	189	Camden	Berrima	1½ "	"	"
20720	154	Cook	Kurrajong	600 "	"	"
83- 1189	710 A. ex.	Richmond	West Coraki	120 "	"	800
317	515	Evelyn	Malparinka	2½ "	"	"
"	516	"	"	1 "	"	"
"	517	"	"	1a 1r 31p.	"	"
82-19760	818	Wallace	Coonoonbula	500 "	"	"
121	775	Finch	Imbergees	5,750 "	"	"
83- 316	2719	Forbes	Mulyandry	140 acres	"	800
82-20170	3024	Wakool	Boon Boon & Genoe	5,500 "	"	801
20593	125	St. Vincent	Kioloa	1 rood	"	"
20381	2709	Harden	Cootamundry	4 acres	"	"
20594	2717	Bourke	Kockibitoo	10 "	"	"
20377	931	Clarence	Elland	27 "	"	"
18973	1810	Ashburnham	Nanami	100 "	"	"
83- 119	552 S E. ex.	Pottinger	Gunnedah	380 "	"	802
82-19073	441 ex.	Yanda	Tatara	40 "	"	"
C.S. 82-8507 sur.	659 ex.	Ashburnham	Boree Nyrang	57 "	"	"
Ms. 80168	1396	Hawes	Memot and Myra	210 "	"	"
83- 15	140	Phillip	Moolarben	64½ "	"	"
82-18120	1844	Nandewar	Narrabri	800 "	"	"
20223	1855	Baradine	Worrigal	40 "	"	"
16018	1808	Cunningham	Condoublin	22 "	"	803
83- 13	191	King	Wheeo	585 "	"	"
82-18326	124	Gloucester	Craven	640 "	"	"
18977	1339 ex.	N. Lincoln	Terramungamne	760 "	"	"
20375	1399	Clive	Angoperran	6a. Or. 4p.	"	"
"	1400	"	"	1a. 2r. 24p.	"	"
18667	392 E. ex.	Wentworth	Tiltao	2 acres	"	"
"	392 W. ex.	"	"	3 "	"	"
20380	1662 E. ex.	Durham	Pegan and Cabul	1,120 "	"	804
19829	1402	Sandon	Thiverton	18 "	"	"
83- 317	518	Evelyn	Milparinka	270 "	"	"
"	519	"	"	76 "	"	"
82-20165	1397	Sandon	Clevedon	4 "	"	"
17010	1401	Hardinge	Honeysuckle	2½ "	"	"
19012	2710	Bland	Bolungerai	88 "	"	"
20719	1809	Kennedy	Hastings	270 "	"	"
17008	771	Clyde	Techawanta	640 "	"	805
83- 317	521	Evelyn	Milparinka	8 "	"	"
"	520	"	"	142 "	"	"
119	1856	Pottinger	Gunnedah	400 "	"	"
774	828	Wallace	Jimerbuen	145 "	14	867
"	829	"	"	250 "	"	"
"	830	"	Tongaroo	490 "	"	"
1089	140	Cook	Lett and Clwydd	1,560 "	"	"
774	831	Wallace & Wellesley	Napier and Grenville	1,310 "	"	868
1857	800	Cowper & Clyde	"	36 sq. miles	"	"
1560	799	Gunderbooka	Nidgerie	4 "	"	"
774	827	Wallace	Numbla	600 acres	"	"
"	833	"	Matong	480 "	"	"
"	832	"	"	30 "	"	"
985	82	Roxburgh	Clandulla	24a. Or. 7p.	19	931
82-12319	139	Northumberland	Coolamin	8 acres	"	"
6732	2720	Clarendon	Bilda	20 "	"	"
9172	2721	Monteagle	Young	8 "	"	"
16755	2722	Bland	Bimbi	20 "	"	"
23510	3034	Hume	Brocklesby	20 "	"	"
83- 986	796 ex.	Couralhe	Wallanol	86 "	"	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 82-18577	1809	Darling	Keepit	145 acres	19 Feb., 1883 ...	931
83- 2121	796 ex.	Narran	Cowga	640 "	21 "	1003
"	801	"	"	9 sq. miles	"	"
1733	950	Clarence	Eaton	80 acres	"	"
2564	2731	Mouramba	Kinnear and Carlisle	2,560 "	"	"
1188	3035	Mitchell	Mundawaddery	400 "	"	1004
"	3036	"	Hanging Rock	250 "	"	"
2752	1262	Courallie	Booloroo	560 "	"	"
2587	1263	"	"	1,440 "	"	"
"	2732	Waradgery	Illiliwa	1,070 "	"	"
"	2733	Sturt and Waradgery	Beapula and Tully	5,500 "	"	"
"	2734	Waradgery	Illiliwa, Lorraine, & Tully	2,800 "	"	"
1159	822	Robinson	Cobar and Weltie	324 "	"	"
2121	802	Narran	Cowga	173 "	"	1005
"	803	"	Teriabola	2½ sq. miles	"	"
"	804	"	Mogila	1,750 acres	"	"
2354	221	Brisbane	Park	1,800 "	"	"
82-20592	2487A	Sturt	Kooroongal	8 "	26 "	1054
83- 1724	144	Cook	Blackheath	3a. 2r. 31p.	"	"
"	145	"	"	6 2 14	"	"
"	146	"	"	6 2 14	"	"
"	149	"	"	5 1 35	"	"
"	150	"	"	84 1 26	"	"
82-10566	186	Bathurst	Somers	29 acres	"	"
83- 1262	142	Phillip	Guntawang	20 "	"	"
82-14722	73	Westmoreland	Adderley	20 "	"	"
83- 1724	141	Cook	Blackheath	12a. 2r. 19p.	"	1055
"	147	"	"	10 acres	"	"
"	148	"	"	2a. 1r. 22p.	"	"
702	781	Cowper	Davidson and Mulga	1,200 acres	"	"
1724	142	Cook	Blackheath	2r. 16p.	"	"
"	152	"	"	1r. 13p.	"	"
"	143	"	"	7a. 1r. 12p.	"	"
"	153	"	"	1 3 34	"	1056
2492	153 ex.	King	Blakeney	120 acres	28 "	"
3176	406 ex.	Wallace	Seymour	65 "	"	"
3178	194	Camden	Wallaya	70 "	"	"
2541	951	Rous	Berwick	90 "	"	"
3201	1274 N. ex.	Leichhardt	Nelgowrie	100 "	"	"
"	1273 E. ex.	"	"	1,750 "	"	"
2365	1417	Hawes	Mummel	250 "	"	"
2357	948	Rous	Dunoon	420 "	"	"
368	828	Wellesley	Ashton	750 "	"	"
2358	949	Rous	North Lismore	30 "	"	"

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 83-1874	1815	Cunningham	Emu Plains	820 acres	5 Mar., 1883	1,234
"	1816	"	"	640 "	"	"
" 1125	1412	Gough	Boyd	180 "	"	"
" 832	1414	Sandon	Armidale	6a. 1r. 26p.	"	"
" 1263	146A	Brisbane	Howard	71a. 1r. 0p.	"	1,235
" 1551	219	"	Cherson	50 acres	"	"
" 1550	143	Phillip	Bumberra	4 "	"	"
" 1551	217	Brisbane	Cherson	230 "	"	"
"	218	"	"	233 "	"	"
" 1552	1505	Leichhardt	You and Coonamble	2,100 "	"	"
" 1727	1509	"	Pier Pier	1,600 "	"	"
" 59	945	Drake	Coombadjha	80 "	"	"
" 1723	1257	Arrawatta	Trigamon	1,130 "	"	"
"	1258	"	"	528 "	"	"
82-20178	1670	Leichhardt	Gidginbilla and Coeayah-Warrah.	1,920 "	"	"
83- 833	139	Dudley	Macleay	100 "	"	1,236
82-20041	795	Beresford	Tinderry	200 "	"	"
"	796	"	Coolringdon	250 "	"	"
83- 1190	836	"	Micaligo and Colinton	580 "	"	"
" 44	1407	Vernon	Cobrabald	140 "	"	"
" 479	1409	Hawes	Mackay	250 "	"	"
82-16247	749	Cowper	Nuranthula	2½ sq. miles	"	"
83- 1553	785	Finch	Cumborah and Plumbolah	7,040 acres	"	"
" 1731	193	King	Cullarin	45 "	"	"
" 1427	1426	Harden	Mackenzie	400 "	"	"
" 1284	1427	Hardinge	"	150 "	"	"
C. s. 80-17708	183	Bathurst	Walli	44½ "	"	1,237
Ms. 83- 1370	215	Brisbane	Waverly	160 "	"	"
" 82-20412	1814	Gordon	Cardington	560 "	"	"
" 83- 892	1857	Baradine	Parsons	640 "	"	"
"	1858	"	"	1,280 "	"	"
"	1859	"	Cooper and Ukerbarley	"	"	"
"	1860	"	Carlo	640 "	"	"
82- 41	776	Beresford	Rowland	300 "	"	"
"	777	"	Good Good	320 "	"	"
"	778	"	Colinton and Gungoandra	370 "	"	"
"	779	"	Bullanamang	450 "	"	"
"	780	"	Stannard	600 "	"	"
"	781	"	Flinders	725 "	"	"
83- 1373	1408	Hawes	Myra	100 "	"	"
" 2237	806	Clyde	Yarrowin	442 "	"	1,238
"	807	"	"	186 "	"	"
" 1372	789	Yanda	Tinderra	200 "	"	"
"	794	Cowper	Nurathulla	"	"	"
"	790	Robinson	Davies	"	"	"
"	791	Cowper	Coorilla	"	"	"
"	792	"	Wererina	"	"	"
" 1871	793	Gunderbooka	Nidgerie	"	"	"
" 1865	1410	Gough	Ben Lomond	1r. 8p.	"	"
" 678	140	Northumberland	Wyong	15 acres	"	1,239
" 125	2724	Blaxland	Nombinnie & Mount Hope	960 "	"	"
82-20041	783	Beresford	Bullanamang	390 "	"	"
"	784	"	York	300 "	"	"

No. of Papers	No of Reserve	Locality		Area	Government Gazette in which the description is published	Folio
		County	Parish			
Ms. 82-20041	785	Beresford	Abercrombie	360 acres	5 Mar., 1883	1,239
"	786	"	Bredbo	425 "	"	"
"	787	"	Duncan	465 "	"	"
"	788	"	Wise	475 "	"	"
"	789	"	Onslow	640 "	"	"
83- 1190	835	"	Holland	960 "	"	"
1460	1428	Sandon	Falconer	340 "	"	"
1264	3038	Demson	Woperana	16a. 3r.	"	"
832	1415	Sandon	Armidale	20a. 2r. 12p.	"	1,240
1370	212	Brisbane	Cherson	127 acres	"	"
2787	946	Clarence	Eaton	41 "	"	"
1718	736 W. ex.	Courallie	Mungie Bundie	98 "	"	"
82-19471	1253	"	Bumble	650 "	"	"
83- 2719	1264	Benarba	Yarroll	1,575 "	"	"
1303	1265	"	Coonalgra	640 "	"	"
1302	1266	"	"	"	"	"
987	1457A	Monteagle	Cocomingla	546 "	"	"
82-13786	2183A	Forbes	Erasa	320 "	"	"
19470	797	Finch	Hungerford	5½ square miles	"	"
20588	1805	Gordon	Benya	2,000 acres	"	"
83- 1873	20B	Brisbane	Wentworth	860½ "	"	1,241
82- 6809	500	Young Yungnulgra, Mootwingee, and others.	"	220 square miles	"	"
17609	1247	Benarba	Bucknell	1,900 acres	"	"
83- 892	1861	Baradine	Baradine, Parsons, Mittenbra, and others.	3,680 "	"	"
1549	751 ex.	Wellesley	Currawong	260 "	"	"
1726	1411	Atrawatta	Bukkulla	144 "	"	"
1870	1413	"	Redbank	40 "	"	"
82-16247	750	Robinson & Cowper	"	70 square miles	"	"
83- 2237	805	Clyde	Yarrawin	4½ "	"	"
1551	216	Brisbane	Cherson	254 acres	"	1,242
1370	209	"	"	80a 2r	"	"
"	211	"	"	67 acres	"	"
"	213	"	"	49a. 3r	"	"
82-20041	793	Beresford	Clifford	320 acres	"	"
"	790	"	Bunyan	100 "	"	"
"	791	"	Callaghan	400 "	"	"
"	792	"	Sherlock	220 "	"	"
83- 1861	2725	Bland	Bundawarra	200 "	"	"
82-20041	794	Beresford	Sherlock and Milford	2,000 "	"	1,243
83- 1370	214	Brisbane	Cherson	104 "	"	"
"	3037	Mitchell	Gillenbah	430 "	"	"
82-20178	1523	Leichhardt	Cooyah-Warra, and Gidginbilla	256 "	"	"
83- 1370	210	Brisbane	Waverley	410a 3r.	"	"
1718	948 ex	Couralhe	Bundowrthide	40 acres	"	1,244
1862	1873	Jamison	Bobbiwaa	2,750 "	"	"
46	896 ex	Parry and Vernon	Amsley, Vernon, and Aberbaldee	3,040 "	"	"
1551	220	Brisbane	Cherson	51½ "	"	"
82-20009	2634A	Cooper	Hulong	2a. Or. 4p	"	"
"	2635A	"	"	3r 28p.	"	"
19355	1822	Ashburnham	Nanami	20 acres	12	1,340
"	1823	"	"	150 "	"	"
83- 1186	2723	Cooper, Sturt, and Nicholson.	Pulletop, Sims, Gap, and others.	384 "	"	"
82-16701	3032	Townsend	Banangalite	183 "	"	"
"	3031	"	"	651 "	"	"
82-20408	184	Bathurst	Tintern	2,820 "	14	1,391
83- 28	3053	Urana and Mitchell.	Waugh, Clyde, Wood, and Burrego.	13 square miles	"	"
82-18848	3054	Wakool	Whymoul and Barham	12,000 acres	"	"
20166	3052	Urana	Gunambill	1,400 "	"	"
83- 3384	1274 W. ex	Leichhardt	Edgeroi and Tooloon	840 "	"	1,392
3200	2735	Bland	Gdgingdgnbung and Calingerai.	1,280 "	"	"
3203	1539	Leichhardt	Willaga	2,412 "	"	"
2125	1268	Benarba	Doorabeeba	1,960 "	"	"
1653	144	Phillip	M'Donald	60 "	19	1,498
3202	145	"	Moolarben	26 "	"	"
2721	193	Camden	Jellore	45 "	"	"
2775	721 ex.	Ewenmar	Narroweema and Urobula.	240 "	"	"
2773	1532	Gregory	Bibbejibbery	1,920 "	"	"
2776	1534	Ewenmar	Bourbah	990 "	"	"
924	532	Caira	Paka	640 "	"	"
2279	397 ex	Benarba	Tillaloo	1,920 "	"	"
2786	1261	Murchison	King	160 "	"	"
2206	845	Auckland	Bondi	40 "	"	"
2779	3041	Caira	Nap Nap	185 "	"	"
1654	189	Durham	Chalmers and Moonam	286 "	"	1,499
2254	113	Wellington	Erudgere	24 "	"	"
1371	1504	Leichhardt	Bimble	1,140 "	"	"
2783	198 ex.	Drake	Churchill	200 "	"	"
1981	135 "	Benarba	Balerang and Coubal	1,280 "	"	"
1982	136 "	"	"	3,250 "	"	"
3045	2736	Bland	Barbingal	691 "	"	"
"	2737	"	Euroka	909 "	"	"

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Locality.		Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
		County.	Parish.			
Ms. 83- 2201	843	Auckland.....	Genoa	50 acres	19 Mar., 1883. ...	1,499
82-17384	3019A	Urana	Clear Hill and North Gun- ambil.	3,500 "	"	"
83- 2571	828	Narran	Boogenderra	5 square miles	"	1,500
3199	1835	Narromine	Buddah	9½ acres	"	"
2196	839	Auckland	Pericoe	640 "	"	"
2197	840	"	Genoa	620 "	"	"
2198	841	"	Nungatta	420 "	"	"
2200	842	"	Genoa	525 "	"	"
2202	844	"	Bondi	390 "	"	"
2209	847	"	Nalbaugh	640 "	"	"
2210	848	"	Coolangubra	950 "	"	"
2211	849	"	"	640 "	"	"
2212	850	"	"	660 "	"	"
3334	834	Wallace	Buckenderra	8 "	"	1,501
82- 13791	3039	Townsend	Conargo	18 "	"	"
13792	3040	"	Wandook	38 "	"	"
16954	1423	Arrawatta	Nullamanna	3 "	"	"
14564	1424	Gough	Inverell, at Fernhill	10 "	"	"
2773	1533	Gregory	Yarrowell	25 "	"	"
1983	1198 ex.	Baradine	Doyle	720 "	"	"
2780	1461 "	Jamison	Boorah	710 "	"	"
1455	1485 "	Pottinger	Pringle	24 "	"	"
82-20553	222	Brisbane	Wickham	71 "	"	1,502
83- 2005	1420	Gough	Beardy Plains	95 "	"	"
"	1421	"	"	65 "	"	"
2780	1876	Jamison	Boorah	508 "	"	"
82-19769	1818	Ashburnham	Forbes	2 "	"	"
"	1819	"	"	3 "	"	"
80- 3129	2729	Clarendon	South Jewnee	15 "	"	"
82-19769	1821	Ashburnham	Forbes	100 "	"	"
2774	1530	Gregory	Bibbejibbery	94 "	"	1,503
"	1531	"	Bulgeraga	88 "	"	"
1497	1875	Jamison	Oreel	2,460 "	"	"
19769	1820	Ashburnham	Forbes	11 "	"	"
17784	192	Camden	Cumberline	6a. Or. 4p.	"	"
83- 2964	1877	Denham	Gorian and Murra Murra	280 acres	"	"
3205	782	Beresford	Kydra and Winifred	480 "	"	"
1456	1416	Hawes	Togalo	165 "	"	1,504
2783	947	Drake	Churchill	216 "	"	"
82-20212	823	Gunderbooka	Bullamunta	13,000 "	"	"
83-19637	895A	Richmond	Doubleduke and Donaldson	7,680 "	"	"
2963	146	Phillip	Guntawang	1a. 2r.	"	"
2207	846	Auckland	Gooyan	380 acres	"	"
20013	141	Northumberland	Kincumber	1 acre	"	1,505
3189	1538	Lincoln	Dapper	25 acres	"	"
3045	2738	Bland	Euroka and Eurabba	226 "	"	"
2794	2730	"	Yeo Yeo	50 "	"	"
3798	851	Auckland	Wallagoot	150 "	20	1,561
2565	151	Cook	Megalong	15 "	"	"
4150	952	Rous	Boorabee	160 "	"	"
1872	2758	Sturt	Mowong	97 "	"	1,562
"	2759	"	Benerambah	95 "	"	"
"	2760	"	"	144 "	"	"

[3d.]

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply or other public purposes, in accordance with the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria No. 1.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 82-20541	11b	Brisbane	Oxley.....	125½ acres	2 April, 1883	1718
2503	790 ex.	Bourke	Fennel	40 "	"	"
1859	1422	Arrawatta	Swamp Oak	370 "	"	"
4300	6 ex.	Clyde	Ethelberg	3¼ square miles	"	"
1706	1550	Ashburnham	Nanimi, Trajere, Trou- balgie, and others.	4000 acres	"	"
"	1551	"	Goimbla	2400 "	"	"
"	1552	"	Belubula	1071 "	"	1719
"	1553	"	"	190 "	"	"
"	1554	"	Boree Cabonne & Barton	325 "	"	"
"	1555	"	Collett	38 "	"	"
"	1556	"	Goimbla	80 "	"	"
"	1557	"	Nangar	640 "	"	"
"	1558	"	Toogong and Nangar	450 "	"	"
3660	125	Gloucester	Myall	9 "	"	"
3917	955	Rous	Brunswick	22 "	"	1720
1706	1560	Ashburnham	Cudal	280 "	"	"
"	1559	"	Boree Cabonne	300 "	"	"
3517	1612	Oxley	Nyngan and Darouble.....	1000 "	"	"
"	1613	"	Darouble	1200 "	"	"
"	1614	"	Mura	1800 "	"	"
"	1615	"	Mudall	1000 "	"	"
"	1616	"	"	800 "	"	"
"	1617	"	Bugabada	600 "	"	"
"	1618	"	Cagildry and Terangion ...	1500 "	"	"
"	1619	"	Cagildra	640 "	"	"
"	1620	"	Terangion	1400 "	"	"
11934	85	Georgiana	Bemarang	20 "	"	1721
7153	84	Roxburgh	Clandulla	20 "	"	"
4212	126	St. Vincent	Durran Durra	14a. 1r. 33p.	"	"
10284	2753	Cooper	Colaragang	20a. Or. 29p.	"	"
7157	3048	Urana	Colombo	18 acres	"	"
7158	3049	"	Wood	20 "	"	"
17620	3050	Townsend	Wollamoi	20 "	"	"
11464	3055	Selwyn	Burra	18 "	"	"
8912	3056	Wynyard	Mundarlo	40 "	"	"
13061	3057	Hume	Lowes	20 "	"	1722
7147	1425	Arrawatta	Bannockburn	9a. 1r. 29p.	"	"
18232	1882	Inglis	Tamworth	14a. Or. 20p.	"	"
83-1124	534	Caira and Waljeers...	Boocathan, Buckonyong, and Touralbung.	170 acres	"	"
3659	169	Macquarie	Camden Haven	12 "	"	"
"	170	"	"	22 "	"	"
2352	452 ex.	Tara	Walkmings	3 square miles	"	"
82-20544	151a	Brisbane	Howard	156½ acres	"	"
83-2221	1418	Sandon	Metz and Urotah	700 "	"	1723
4339	1431	Gough	Clive	190 "	"	"
81-12164	837	Wallace	Middlingbank	14½ "	"	"
83-952	112	Wellington	Ironbarks	2 "	"	"
1124	535	Caira	Boocathan	640 "	"	"
2497	2727	Nieholson	Bowerabine	960 "	"	"

No. of Papers	No of Reserve	County	Parish	Area	Government Gazette in which the description is published	Folio
Ms. 83-2502	754 ex.	Wellesley	Delegete	155 acres	2 April, 1883	1723
82-4574	853	Cowley	Boboyan	1000 "	"	"
83-4300	795	Clyde	Ethelberg	5½ square miles	"	"
1386	821	Cowper	Mulga	6 "	"	"
2578	2728	Cooper	Colaragang	2 acres	"	1724
3659	168	Macquarie	Camden Haven	200 "	"	"
805	84	Georgiana	Glengarry	2 "	"	"
4247	859a	Clarence	Eaton	25 "	"	"
4768	1035 s. ex.	Courallie	Biniguy	70 "	"	"
2493	1828	Urana	Boree Cabonne	52 "	"	"
82-18232	1881	Inghis	Tamworth	5a. 3r. 24p.	"	"
83-720	1887	Ashburnham	Cargo	3a. 2r. 26p.	"	"
3580	689 E. ex.	Rous	Clunes	35 acres	"	1725
4667	842	Robinson	Cobar	40 "	"	"
2222	1419	Sandon	Urotah	1200 "	"	"
82-20374	800	Wallace & Wellesley	Ingebirah, Blakefield, Grose, and others.	780 "	4 April, 1883	1819
"	801	Wallace	Clyde, Abington, Mowamba, and others.	800 "	"	"
"	802	"	Milson, Blakefield, Ingebirah, and others.	1450 "	"	"
"	803	"	Ingebirah	160 "	"	"
"	804	"	Abington and Mowamba	320 "	"	"
"	805	"	Ingeegoodbee	320 "	"	"
"	806	"	Grose	360 "	"	1820
"	807	Wellesley	Tongaroo	360 "	"	"
"	808	"	"	360 "	"	"
"	809	Wallace	Grose and Blakefield	360 "	"	"
"	810	"	Blakefield	360 "	"	"
"	811	"	Milson	490 "	"	"
"	812	"	Moyangul & Ingeegoodbee	640 "	"	"
"	813	"	Ingebirah and Blakefield	640 "	"	"
4859	1544	Gregory	Merrimba	1680 "	"	"
4462	843	Clyde	"	2560 "	"	"
1858	1874	Baradine	Evans	1600 "	"	"
3385	1269	Stapylton	Warra Warrama and Mt. Pleasant.	2900 "	9 April, 1883	1868
"	1270	"	Lay Green	1500 "	"	"
"	1271	"	Curumbah and Coolangra	2095 "	"	"
"	1999	Narran	Cowga	480 "	"	"
3413	825	Finch	Milrea	4 square miles	"	"
3658	3045	Cadell	Bama	1800 acres	"	"
Aln. 82-9210	2741	Monteagle	Congera	205 "	"	1869
Ms. 83-3412	809	Cowper	Nurathulla	3260 "	"	"
3412	810	"	Coorilla	3840 "	"	"
"	811	Yanda	Tinderra	3020 "	"	"
"	812	Cowper	Mererina	3200 "	"	"
"	786	Robinson	Davies	3600 "	"	"
"	787	"	Mopone	1920 "	"	"
"	788	"	"	2000 "	"	1870
3657	106 ex.	Phillip	Arthur	40 "	"	"
1717	2740	Cooper	Bingar, Binya, and Stanbridge.	30000 "	"	"
8413	827	Finch	Milrea	30 "	"	"
82-12412	3043	Wynyard	Oberne	28 "	"	"
81-20400	1826	Gordon	Cardington	20 "	"	"
83-3383	1516 w. ex.	Leichhardt	Carwell	160 "	"	1871
3385	498 ex.	Stapylton	Lay Green	1393 "	"	"
C.S. 82-7760 Cor.	1275 ex.	Gordon	Eurimbula	10½ "	"	"
Ms. 83-3412	813	Cowper	Banga	2760 "	"	"
3385	1272	Stapylton	Mt. Pleasant	524 "	"	"
3413	826	Finch	Milrea	2 square miles	"	"
3529	1536	Gregory	Mellerstain	640 acres	"	"
82-20374	814	Wallace	Mogangul and Grose	1875 "	"	"
83-3655	3044	Wynyard	Ellershe	31½ "	"	1872
3412	814	Cowper	Little	2500 "	"	"
3529	1535	Gregory	Mingebar, Mellerstain, and Bourbah.	3150 "	"	"
2477	83	Roxburgh	Clandulla	33 acres 17 per.	"	"
1797	533	Wendeyer	Noha	3½ square miles	"	"
82-19421	798	Robinson	Kaloolleguy and Mallmut	2240 acres	"	1873
20089	2193a	Monteagle	Cocomnglas	258 "	"	"

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th section of the Act 25
Victoria No. 1.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Village of Nyngan	650 acres ...	2,370 acres...	Counties of Oxley and Canbelego, parishes of Nyngan and Lynch.	18 Dec., 1882.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 4.ABSTRACT of Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th section of the Act
25 Victoria, No. 1.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Village of Nymagee	508 acres.....	980 acres.....	County of Mouramba, parishes of Roset, Devon, and Hartwood.	8 January, 1883.
Extension to Suburban Lands at Brasfort.	.....	600 acres.....	County of Cook, parish of Jamieson	16 „ „

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Town of Milparinka	247 acres.....	2,530 acres	County of Evelyn, parish of Milparinka.	12 February, 1883.
Village of Katoomba.....	256 „	380 „	County of Cook, parish of Blackheath.	26 „ „

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vict. No. 1, sec. 4.

ABSTRACT of Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th section of the Act
25 Victoria No. 1.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
Extension to suburban lands at Bega.	8,000 aeres	County of Auckland, parishes of Brogo and Meringo.	2 April, 1883.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED FOR THE USE OF PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vict. No. 13, sec. 32.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated for the use of Pastoral and Agricultural Associations, in accordance with the 32nd section of the Act 39 Victoria No. 13.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	Name of Association.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Narrandera ...	Cooper .....	.....	...	250	Parish of Narrandera.	acres. 15	The Pastoral and Agricultural Association of Narrandera.	Mis. 82-17,464	C. 647-1,804
Warren	Oxley.....	.....	...	54	Parish of Warren	10	Warren Pastoral Association.	82-16,582	O. 150-2,000

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED FOR THE USE OF PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vict. No. 13, sec. 32.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated for the use of Pastoral and Agricultural Associations, in accordance with the 32nd section of the Act 39 Victoria No. 13.

Place.	County.	Allotment	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	Name of Association.	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
Port Macquarie..	Macquarie .....	.....	.....	.....	Town of Port Macquarie East, parish of Macquarie.	a. r. p. 6 3 32	The Hastings River Agricultural and Horticultural Society.	Miscellaneous 82-19,528	M. 38-706

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS IN DESIGNS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 29, sec. 22.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Towns and Villages, under the 22nd section of the Act 43
Victoria No. 29.

Town or Village.	Government Gazette in which alteration is notified.
Village of Kingston	17 November, 1882.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS IN DESIGNS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vict. No. 29, sec. 22.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Towns and Villages, under the 22nd section of the Act
43 Victoria, No. 29.

Town or Village.	Government Gazette in which alteration is notified.
The Town of Forbes—Design altered as regards section 1	8 January, 1883.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.
(ALTERATION IN DESIGN OF TOWN.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vict. No. 29, sec. 22.

ABSTRACT of Alteration of Design of Town, under the 22nd section of the Act 43 Victoria, No. 29.

Town or Village.	Government Gazette in which alteration is notified.
Alteration of Design of Town of Forbes by closing the road between portions 94 to 98 inclusive, and 99 to 103 inclusive	13 Feb., 1883.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DIAMOND DRILLS.
(CONDITIONS FOR USE OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 March, 1883.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 31 January, 1882.

DIAMOND DRILLS.

THE following conditions are published for the information of Mining Companies, Miners, and owners of land who may desire to secure the use of the Diamond Drills belonging to the Government :—

1. The Drills will at all times be under the absolute control of, and will be fitted up and worked by, persons employed for the purpose by the Department of Mines.

2. The Drills will be carried on the railways free of charge, but the cost of removing them from the railway station and fitting them up upon the site selected for the bore, and, if necessary, returning them to the nearest railway station or other place appointed for the reception of them, must be borne by the persons desiring the use of them.

3. Before the use of a Drill can be obtained, application therefor must be made in writing to the Secretary for Mines, and such application must be accompanied by a guarantee that the applicant will pay the cost of removal, as aforesaid, of the Drill to the mine or other site, and the fitting it upon such mine or site, and will also defray the charges incidental to the working of the Drill, including labour, loss of tubing, fuel, supply of water, repair of breakages, and a charge of £10 per week for wear and tear of machinery, destruction of diamonds, &c.

4. Applications for the use of Drills will be dealt with in the order of the date of receipt.

5. The Secretary for Mines will reserve the right to suspend or terminate the operation of a Drill at any time, and the persons or Company for whose benefit such Drill was being used shall not be entitled to any compensation for such suspension or termination of operations.

ARTHUR RENWICK.

1883.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DIAMOND DRILLS.

(NUMBER BOUGHT, WHERE IN USE, &c.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 April, 1883.
 —

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9th March, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The number of diamond drills bought or otherwise obtained ; whether
 “the drills were new or second-hand, from whom purchased, and the
 “amount of purchase money.
- “(2.) The name of every applicant for the use of the drill received by the
 “Department of Mines, the locality proposed to be tested, the date of each
 “application, and how dealt with.
- “(3.) The localities in which the diamond drill has been used, under the
 “supervision of the Department, the depth of each bore, the mineral bored
 “for, the name of the person or persons for whom the bore was made, the
 “amount paid therefor, and the date and mode of payment.
- “(4.) The expenditure (other than the purchase money) for working and
 “maintaining the drills purchased, the number of persons employed with
 “each drill, their remuneration and the nature of their employment.
- “(5.) The names, designation, remuneration, and date of appointment of
 “the office and superintending staff of the Diamond Drill Department.

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

DIAMOND DRILLS.

RETURN showing the number of Diamond Drills bought or otherwise obtained, whether new or second-hand, from whom purchased, and the amount of purchase money.

No of Diamond Drills bought	New or second hand	From whom purchased	Amount of purchase money
6	Second-hand	Australian Diamond Rock-drill Company	£8,750

Diamond Drill Branch, Department of Mines,
Sydney, 24 March, 1883.

WM. B HENDERSON,
Superintendent of Drills.

RETURN showing the localities in which the Diamond Drill has been used under the supervision of the Department, the depth of each bore, the mineral bored for, the name of the person for whom the bore was made, the amount paid therefor, and the date and mode of payment.

Locality	Depth of bore	Mineral bored for	Name of person for whom the bore was made	Amount paid therefor	Date of payment	Mode of payment
*Wyong Creek	Bore extended from 800 feet to 900 feet, 100 feet bored March 24, 1883	Coal	William Alison	£ s d 125 0 0	Jan. 27, 1883.	Cheque.
†Marulan	591 feet 1½ in	do	P J Barry, W Southall, and others	125 8 4 ¹	Feb 24, 1883	do
†Holt — Sutherland Estate	787 feet 6 in	do	Holt Sutherland Estate Company	149 13 8 ²	Mar. 13, 1883	do
†Cooranbong	330 feet 10½ in	do	Sir Edward Strickland, K C B.	133 9 0 ³	Feb. 26, 1883	do
†Clifton, near Bulli	1st bore, 210 ft 5½ in, 2nd bore, 145 ft 10½ in	do	William Wiley	137 7 0 ⁴	Mar 20, 1883	do
‡Adamstown	77 ft 6 in.	do	The Hon G R Dibbs	.. .. .	. . . .
				£ 670 18 0		

* This is the only bore completed by the drills under the Department 1883, at the request of the Hon G R Dibbs † Now in course of execution ‡ Works stopped March 10th, 1883, at the request of the Hon G R Dibbs Amounts due accounts recently rendered—¹ £128, ² £165 6s, ³ £147 10s 11d, ⁴ £139 5s 4d, ⁵ £126 18s 10d, total, £707 1s 1d

Diamond Drill Branch, Department of Mines
Sydney, 24 March, 1883

WM B HENDERSON,
Superintendent of Drills

RETURN showing the expenditure (other than the purchase money) for working and maintaining the Drills purchased, the number of persons employed with each drill, their remuneration, and the nature of their employment

The expenditure (other than the purchase money) for working and maintaining the drills	The number of persons employed with each drill	Their remuneration	The nature of their employment
£1,261 3s. 3d.	Three	Engineers, from 10s. to 13s 4d. per day Labourers, from 7s 6d. to 8s. 4d. per day	1 Engineer 2 Labourers.

Diamond Drill Branch, Department of Mines,
Sydney, 24 March, 1883.

WM. B. HENDERSON,
Superintendent of Drills

RETURN giving the names, designation, and remuneration, and date of appointment of the office and superintending staff of the Diamond Drill Department

Name	Designation	Remuneration	Date of Appointment
William B Henderson	Superintendent of Drills	£450 per annum	April 20, 1882.
Robert Dalrymple	Storekeeper	13s 4d per day	June 21, 1882
Richard Bardon	Clerk	10s do	November 20, 1882
Walton Drake	Assistant Clerk	10s. do	November 16, 1882

Diamond Drill Branch, Department of Mines,
Sydney, 24 March, 1883.

WM. B HENDERSON,
Superintendent of Drills

RETURN

RETURN giving the name of every applicant for the use of Diamond Drills received by the Department of Mines, the locality proposed to be tested, the date of each application, and how dealt with

Name of Applicant	Date of Application	Locality	How dealt with
Municipal Council, Gulgong	1881. 29 July	Gulgong	Waiting reply to letter sent 1 February, 1883, informing applicants that work can only be undertaken on their complying with the conditions
Municipal Council, Tamworth	26 August	Tamworth	Waiting reply to letter sent 25 January, 1883, informing applicants that a drill has been obtained and set apart for that district, and if prepared to comply with the conditions to indicate a site
B Molineaux and F Cohen (for the Progress Committee)	3 September	Adelong ..	Do do 15 January, 1883 do do
Thomas Shanahan	10 "	Molonglo	Do do do do do
W. J. Lyne, M P., and L. Levin, M.P. (for residents).	15 October	Hume District	Waiting reply to letter sent 22 January, 1883, requesting Mr Lyne, M P., to indicate site of proposed bore, and informing him that a drill had been obtained and would undertake work on those applications which comply with the conditions in order according to date
Holt Sutherland Estate Company	1882 30 January	Holt Sutherland Estate	Work commenced 27 November, 1882, and now in course of execution
Thompson and Johnston, (<i>per</i> Want, Johnston, and Scarvell).	14 February	Olive Blocks, transferred 30 January, 1883, to Branxton	Superintendent of Drills proceeded to Newcastle on 20 March, 1883, to arrange re selection of site
N S W Brickmaking Company (<i>per</i> R W. Conway)	21 February	Dulwich	Waiting receipt of plan and description of land, which the applicant notified on 5 February, 1883, would be forwarded on an early date
Mann, Carey, & Co .	10 March	Girilambone	Awaiting reply to letter sent 7 March, 1883, asking applicants if they still desire the use of a diamond drill
W A Lawrence (for the Progress Committee)	15 "	Mount M'Donald	Awaiting reply to letter sent 20 January, 1883, informing applicant that a drill had been obtained, and would undertake work on those applications which comply with the conditions
Municipal Council, Grafton	20 "	Grafton	Work was undertaken by water auger on 27th November, 1882, and three bores were put down to depths of 43 feet 6 inches, 46 feet, and 41 feet respectively, but owing to the defective tubing which was supplied with the machine (and which was the only tubing at that time procurable in the Colonies) the bores could not be extended deeper, and the work was consequently stopped on 30th February, 1883, waiting the arrival from Glasgow of specially ordered tubing This tubing arrived on the 22nd instant, and work will be at once re commenced
The Municipal Council, Forbes	30 "	Forbes	Waiting reply to letter sent 19 January, 1883, informing applicants that a drill had been obtained and set apart for the Western District, and requesting them to indicate site of proposed bore if willing to comply with the conditions
Inspector-General of the Insane	3 April	Gladesville	Awaiting receipt of the opinion of the Geological Surveyor, recommended by the Superintendent of Drills, 16th January, 1883, to be obtained as to the advisability of undertaking this work
W. C. Proctor, M P	17 "	Armidale	Awaiting the receipt of the opinion of the Geological Surveyor, recommended by the Superintendent of Drills, January 13, 1883, to be obtained as to the advisability of undertaking this work
The Municipal Council, Orange	21 "	Orange	Water auger was forwarded to carry out this work, but the Council requested that operations be delayed
George Campbell, M P	22 "	Cowra	Waiting reply to letter sent 20 January, 1883, informing applicant that a drill had been obtained and set apart for the Western District, and asked to comply with the published conditions
Geological Surveyor Brown (recommends the employment of a drill)	20 June	Forest Reef Gold field	The recommendation of Mr Brown awaits application from persons willing to pay for the use of a drill
Edward Qun, M P (for residents)	24 "	Tibboburra	Applicant informed 6 February, 1883, that the drills at Bouke are required there, and that at present there are no drills available
P. J. Barry, W Southall, & others	28 "	Marulan	Work commenced 13 November, 1882, and now in course of execution
Sir Edward Strickland, K C B	18 July	Cooranbong	Do 4 December, 1882, do do
Mann, Carey, & Co (2nd application) and residents petition, 2 Oct., 1882	19 "	Girilambone	Water auger is at present carrying out boring in this district
S Smith, M P. (for residents)	25 "	Sofala and surrounding gold fields	Waiting reply to letter sent 27 February, 1883, asking applicants to indicate site of proposed bore, if prepared to comply with the conditions
M Chapman	... 27 "	Springwood	Waiting reply to letter sent 22 January, 1883, asking applicant to indicate proposed site of bore
W A Hutchinson, M P	31 "	Richmond River	Applicant informed 31 January, 1883, that his application will be undertaken in its order according to date
A S Low	9 August	Merrylands	Waiting reply to letter sent 20 January, 1883, asking applicant to indicate proposed site of bore
W J Ferguson, M P	23 "	Glen Innes	Applicant informed 20 January, 1883, that a drill has been obtained, and will commence work on those applications made agreeable to the conditions, in order according to date
J S. Howell	11 September	Kiandra	Waiting reply to letter sent 20 January, 1883, through Mr Badgery, M P., informing applicant of the terms on which the use of an auger will be granted, and requesting applicant to indicate site of proposed bore
W F Mackenzie, M D, and Thos Garrett, M P	25 "	Lithgow	Matter at present under consideration
W F Mackenzie, M D	12 October	Blackheath	Application withdrawn, 11 January, 1883
Wm Wiley	20 November	Wollongong	Work undertaken 15 December, 1882, and now in course of execution
Hon G R Dibbs	1883 3 January	Adamstown	Work commenced 17 January, 1883, stopped at the request of the applicant, 10 March, 1883
Henry Fitch	8 "	Grenfell	This application was made for the use of the hand boring machine at Murrumburrah, and consequently does not come under the control of the Superintendent of Drills
Residents of Gunnedah	10 "	Gunnedah	Work commenced by water auger on 12th February, 1883, and is now in course of execution
P J Crane	12 "	Emmaville	Applicant informed, January 2nd, 1883, of the published conditions, also on January 30th, 1883, that the machine will be carried to the site of first bore free of cost to the applicant

Name of Applicant.	Date of Application.	Locality.	How dealt with.
	1883.		
Parrott and Roberts	12 January ...	Emu Plains	Matter of selection of site at present under consideration. This application was to bore on water reserve No. 24 at Bundanoon, but as the permission to mine on that reserve had been cancelled, the applicants were asked on March 5th, 1883, if they still desire the use of a drill. To this letter a reply in the negative has been received.
James Main and Charles Hill	19 ,, ..	Water reserve, Bundanoon.	
Manager North Bulli Coal and Iron Company.	20 ,, ..	Bulli	Waiting reply to letter sent January 31st, 1883, asking applicant to what depth the bore would probably have to be put down.
Hon. Henry Copeland, transferred to M. C. Cowlishaw.	25 ,, ..	Moscheto Island	Waiting reply to letter sent February 15th, 1883, asking applicant to name representative <i>in re</i> selection of site.
W. E. Wilson, Secretary Australian Diamond Rock-drill Company, transferred to W. A. Kingscote.	29 ,, ..	Lake Macquarie	A drill has been forwarded to the site of this bore and will shortly commence work.
James Alison	29 ,, ..	Tuggerah Lake	Applicant informed, February 5th, 1883, that work will be undertaken, if site is found suitable, as soon as the drill is available.
Charles Bennett	2 February...	Clarence Siding	
G. R. Whiting (<i>per</i> Thomas Robertson).	16 ,, ..	Lake Macquarie	Superintendent of Drills proceeded on March 20th, 1883, to select site for proposed bore.
C. E. A. Haager	16 ,, ..	Baber's Creek	
John Smyth, Hon. Sec., Gunnedah Hospital.	13 March	Gunnedah	} These applications are now under consideration
Daniel Capel	14 ,, ..	Cobbadah	
A. Armstrong	22 ,, ..	Newcastle	

Diamond Drill Branch, Department of Mines,
Sydney, 24 March, 1883.

WM. B. HENDERSON,
Superintendent of Drills.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. LAMONT YOUNG.
(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING DISAPPEARANCE OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 April, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26th September, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, reports, minutes, memorials, and petitions
“having reference to the mysterious loss or disappearance of Mr. Lamont
“Young, late Geological Surveyor to the Government, supposed to have
“been drowned or murdered at or near Bermagui, with the exception of
“such papers as may injuriously affect the character of such persons as
“have been induced from promises of reward or pardon to give information
“of importance.”

(Mr. Slattery, for Mr. Wm. Forster.)

MR. LAMONT YOUNG.

No. 1.

Mr. H. M'C. Keightley to The Secretary for Mines.

Tilba Tilba, Monday, 11 October, 1880, on the beach.

A BOAT just discovered this morning stranded on a spit, with a lot of gear, supposed to belong to a fishing-party. Books, &c., with name of Lamont Young on them. I fear sadly he is lost with all hands. The "Lismore" steamer I have just signalled, who has sent a boat to our help, with chief officer Gronow, to look for the bodies with some residents and a black.

Mr. Young presented your letter to me, and after luncheon with me must have left in a centre-board boat with Casey, sen., his son, a brother-in-law, a man named Tom Towers, and if any others, at present not known.

I hope my anticipations may prove incorrect, but there are so many articles of his I recognize, and with his name and papers, that I fear it is too true. All the clothes-lines, instruments, and camp gear are in the boat, which is about 22 feet, and is stove in forward. No sign of any bodies, as the steamer's boat has just arrived after search. Sea calm. I am writing with a pencil on a board on the beach. I will report by wire when I know anything further.

Yours, &c.,
H. M'C. KEIGHTLEY,
Warden.

I will have another boat here at once to continue search.

No. 2.

Telegram from Mr. H. M'C. Keightley to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Cobargo, 11 October, 1880.

GRAVE doubts have arisen as to safety of Lamont Young and crew unknown. A boat with all his papers, tents, and gear discovered wrecked on Tilba Tilba coast, opposite Montague Island. I have just returned from the spot, and identify number of his things. Am sending a whaleboat with a party to search among the rocks. Four supposed to be with him. There is a bare chance he lost his boat from Montague Island, but doubtful. I will spare no trouble, and report any fresh news.

No. 3.

Telegram from Mr. C. T. Wilkinson to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Melbourne, 13 October, 1880.

NEWSPAPERS telegrams say Young supposed lost. If true, would you instruct some one in Bega or nearest place to have bodies put in leaden coffins to be sent to Sydney.

No. 4.

Telegram from Mr. C. T. Wilkinson to Mr. G. Herring, Mines Department.

13 October, 1880.

If news true, would you arrange for some one from department, or Warden of district, to take charge of remains to Sydney; I cannot well go myself.

No. 5.

Telegram from Mr. H. M'C. Keightley to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Moruya, 14 October, 1880.

No news to hand of poor Young or party. I have sent out a party of blacks, police, and volunteers.

No. 6.

Telegram from Mr. C. S. Wilkinson to Mr. G. Herring, Mines Department.

Melbourne, 14 October, 1880.

ANY news of Young? Has a steamer been sent to search for him?

Telegram—Under-Secretary for Mines to Mr. C. S. Wilkinson.

Sydney, 14 October, 1880.

No further news. Steamer not sent, but every exertion is being made to clear up mystery. Mr. Binney proceeds to the locality to assist in the inquiry.

No. 7.

Telegram from Mr. C. S. Wilkinson to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Melbourne, 15 October, 1880.

HAS any news been received from Montague Island? Young's party may have gone there, and boat proke adrift; if not, so fear there is no hope of being alive, in which case it might be well to pay persons to search the coast for traces.

No. 8.

No. 8.

Telegram from Mr. T. C. Binny to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Braidwood, 15 October, 1880.

JUST arrived here. Leave for Moruya this morning; any instructions please address to Cobargo, where I hope to be to-morrow.

No. 9.

Telegram from Mr. T. C. Binny to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Moruya, 16 October, 1880.

ASCERTAINED on arrival here last night that Warden was in town; consequently waited to see him. We start at once; have ascertained that Young arrived at Bermagui on Friday, 8th inst., and left on Sunday morning by fishing-boat to fish. Towers, Casey, Lloyd, and Stapeley, all men of good reputation, known to Warden, went with him. Young gave no information to Warden as to proposed inspection, or whether it was necessary to proceed by boat to carry out official duties.

Of Schneider can hear nothing, but believe he was of party. On arrival on ground will make full enquiry. Warden does not think foul play likely. Making every arrangement for search, which I purpose carrying out thoroughly. Your telegrams (two) duly received. Had already arranged with Warden to go with him. Will report immediately I have further news.

No. 10.

Telegram from Mr. F. Dalton to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Forbes, 18 October, 1880.

COAST to the south of Sydney chiefly limestone, sandstone, and basaltic formations, abound in deep caves and caverns into which the sea flows. Mr. Lamont Young and party may have pulled into one of these caverns and landed to explore, leaving the boat insecurely fastened. The tide rising or falling may have carried the boat to sea leaving the party in the cave, from which there is no escape except by water. They may be in such place now. A life-boat should explore that portion of the coast.

Telegram from Under-Secretary for Mines to Mr. H. M^cC. Keightley.

Sydney, 19 October, 1880.

IT has been suggested that Mr. Young may have landed to explore some cave or cavern on the sea shore, and that the boat drifted away. Can you say whether there are any caves or caverns along the coast into which Mr. Young and his companions can have got?

No. 11.

Telegram from Mr. C. S. Wilkinson to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Melbourne, 20 October, 1880.

HAS prospector been suspected who was lately refused assistance?

No. 12.

Telegram from Mr. E. F. Pittman to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Lismore, 20 October, 1880.

PLEASE say is there any news of Young and Schneider?

Telegram from Under-Secretary for Mines to Mr. E. F. Pittman.

Sydney, 26 October, 1880.

I REGRET to say that no traces can be found of Mr. Lamont Young or the party who left Bermagui with him.

No. 13.

Telegram from Mr. H. M^cC. Keightley to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Cobargo, 22 October, 1880.

THEY are not on Montague Island. There are not caves or caverns along the coast at present known where they could be detained. Mr. Binny is assisting all in his power in the search.

No. 14.

Telegram from Mr. T. C. Binny to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Cobargo, 22 October, 1880.

COMMENCED careful search on Monday. Thirty men on land; two boats manned by picked crews along beach. No success hitherto. Nothing definite so far to confirm suspicions of foul play, but every reason to suppose that both Young and Schneider were in boat. Stapley, stated to have been of party, did not go with them. Have engaged two boats and crews to prosecute search for seven days, and shall spare no efforts myself. Please wire me instructions at once as to when you desire me to return. Mining Registrar reached Bermagui on Tuesday.

Telegram

Telegram from Under-Secretary for Mines to Mr. T. C. Binny.

Sydney, 22 October, 1880.

TELEGRAM received. Please reply to following questions as far as you can:—Has search been made inland towards the Dromedary? Have you ascertained with what instruction Mr. Young left Bermagui? Have you ascertained whether he took provisions, and if so for what period, and also a tent? Have you ascertained what instruments, if any, were left in the boat? Is the country between Corunna Point and the Dromedary, and between the Dromedary and Montreal, settled to any extent, or is it country in which the party could readily be lost. Reply at once. Don't return till so instructed.

No. 15.

Telegram from Mr. T. C. Binny to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Cobargo, 23 October, 1880.

Two telegrams received. Reply to inquiries, search has been made inland towards Dromedary. Mr. Young is believed to have left Bermagui for purpose of visiting Corunna, which has also been. Cannot find that he purchased any provisions at Bermagui; he stated that he had a tent, which may be the one found, but that cannot be positively proved at present. Instruments in boat were compass, also book on geology, part of German almanac, and German calculating tablet. His belt, with hammer, tape measure, and another instrument, was left by him on diggings, and is now in my possession. Country is all pretty well settled between Bermagui, Corunna, and Dromedary, and is being daily searched by police and others. I have had caves inspected, and beach also; sea too heavy for boats to go out last two days, but they are working to-day. Have been using dynamite in largest holes in hope of bringing up bodies, if drowned. Shall I retain boat and crews for any longer period, time being up to-morrow? Expense being great would request authority.

No. 16.

Telegram from Under-Secretary for Mines to Mr. T. C. Binny.

Sydney.

PLEASE state from whom you obtained Mr. Young's hammer, tape measure, and instruments, and what Mr. Young said when leaving them. Have you personally examined the boat, if so furnish an exact account of the character of the beach, where it was found, in what state the boat was, what was in it, and in what state; also, what are the indications of the boat having been intentionally beached. Did the owners of the boat leave provisions at Bermagui or in the boat? Where, and under what circumstances, was the tent referred to found? Be very explicit as to this. Keep boats out for one week longer. How is it known that the caves have been thoroughly explored? Were any and what lights used?

No. 17.

Telegram from Mr. T. C. Binny to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Cobargo, 28 October, 1880.

TELEGRAM received. Mr. Young's belt, containing hammer and instruments, was obtained from hut on prospectors claim, where he left it after lunching with Warden. Have examined boat; stove in in four (4) places; principal damage amidships, starboard side. Beach for some distance rock-bound, with small inlets and shelly landing. In boat were found bag of potatoes, two picks, prospecting dish, clothing, and five heavy stones, supposed to be for ballast, two oars, small piece of a sail, mast, books and papers, saddle-bag, and waterproof cape and leggings; also a tent, lying in boat, wet, supposed to be Mr. Young's; have not been able to ascertain what provisions were purchased at Bermagui; flour, tea, and sugar were found in boat; caves have been searched by two constables, blacks, and others on different occasions, lights not being required; sea keeps very rough; boats cannot do much work; crews and police still actively engaged in search.

No. 18.

Mr. T. C. Binny to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Montreal, 28 October, 1880.

I have the honor to state that, in accordance with your instructions, I left Sydney for Bermagui on Thursday, the 14th instant.

On arrival at Moruya, having learnt that Mr. Warden Keightley was in town, I saw and arranged with that gentleman to accompany him to the scene of the accident.

After engaging crews for boats, who started at once for the place, we left for Eurobodalla and arrived here on Sunday afternoon.

On the following day, in company with the Warden, Sub-Inspector Keegan, troopers, and volunteers, I proceeded to the beach, the scene of the accident, which is about 5 miles from Tilba Tilba, where I am residing.

On arrival there I observed the boat, a green one, with red streak, about 24 feet long, hauled up on the beach. I examined it, and found she was stove in at the bow, amidships, and stern; the hole amidships was on the starboard side, alongside of the centre-board and very large, being over 3 feet long by 2 feet wide. I also observed one bullet-hole in one of the seats on the starboard side; the bullet had penetrated about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch and had not, in my opinion, been recently fired, if fired at all. The other bullets found in bottom of boat were shown to me and, I believe, never have been fired, having, as I should think, been used as sinkers for fishing-lines. I may here remark that the sail, anchor, and stern-line are missing, which has given rise to a rumour that the sail has been used to roll the bodies in, and the rope and anchor to secure them. I need hardly observe that there is no evidence to support such a belief, nor has anything transpired to confirm the suspicion of foul play. I have seen all the articles found in the boat, a list of which I enclose. These articles have, in my opinion, been tampered with, from the fact that

that they were found thrown together indiscriminately by the constable who first saw the boat. The axes and shovel were found in deep water south of the reef on which the boat was wrecked. Amongst the papers found, I observed one from yourself to Mr. Young, dated 6th instant, and instructing him to visit Bermagui, &c. Of Mr. Schneider's effects I saw a dark coat with velvet collar which, I think, must have been his, a Viennese meerschaum pipe, and a pair of spectacles, which I also believe to have been his property.

The coast in the immediate vicinity of the wreck is a continuation of reefs running out into the sea with small inlets running to a shelly shore, the spot on which the boat was found being a reef about 40 yards from the shore.

I have had considerable difficulty in obtaining any definite information with respect to the movements of either Mr. Young or Mr. Schneider previous to their departure in the boat from Bermagui. Mr. Young was with the Warden on the day before he started and lunched with him on the Prospectors Claim, and before leaving made an appointment to meet Mr. Keightley on Monday morning. He left his belt with hammer, measure, &c., on the bunk in hut, and it is now in my possession.

I have ascertained that he was on the same afternoon in company with some members of the Police Force, who were making preparations to go out fishing, and that he (Mr. Young) expressed a desire to go also. This fact, coupled with the absence of his belt and instruments, may lead to the supposition that fishing was the reason of his going in the boat.

The party would appear to have started between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning with a fair wind (south-east); and a boat, answering to the description of the one lost, was seen from "Tilba Tilba" house about half-past 10 o'clock a.m., having come a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bermagui. Nothing more was seen of her until she was found wrecked. I have been unable to obtain positive information as to the exact number in the boat, but I believe that the party consisted of Towers, Lloyd, Casey, Young, and Schneider, Stapeley, who was said to have been of the party, having been at his own home near Bateman's Bay.

I have learnt that the green boat was moored alongside the "Magic," ketch, in Bermagui River, for a day or two prior to leaving, and that a tent was pitched on the shore near to it. This tent may have been Mr. Young's, and he probably was on board the ketch on the evening before he started. The police have been endeavouring to obtain information as to the whereabouts of the "Magic," but as yet I have heard nothing definite on the subject.

From the date of my arrival search has been made continuously. Two whale-boats, manned by experienced crews, have been constantly at work. Montague Island has been visited, and the whole beach searched daily as far as Wagonga Heads North. The caves referred to by you are three in number, two of which have been frequently searched; the third, which is little more than a crevice in the rocks, cannot be entered until the sea is quite calm.

With the exception of the first day the weather has been most unfavourable, the sea having been too rough to allow of my making as thorough a search seaward as I would wish to have done. I have this day dismissed one of the crews, retaining the larger boat and best men for a few days longer; and have just returned after spending a long day in the boat, in which, as the weather was fine, I was able to make a fair search.

The country inland has been well scoured. It is inhabited by settlers from Bermagui to Wagonga, and any one landing on the coast could not possibly be lost, as there is fencing all along the coast and running back for miles.

I enclose a note from Captain Solomons, a gentleman of much nautical experience, and with a thorough knowledge of this coast for the last thirty-five to forty years. Constable Martin, of the Sydney Water Police, now here, coincides with Captain Solomon. It will be seen from Captain Solomon's letter that his impression is that the boat was intentionally beached.

I should also mention that there were found in the boat five stones, weighing together about 250 lbs. These stones, the boats' crews assert, were taken from a very short distance from where the boat was wrecked. Captain Solomon, Mr. Keightley, myself, and others are of opinion that some of the party landed from the boat, as an empty salmon tin, part of a bottle of honey, tin of butter, half loaf of bread, a whole damper, three cigar ends, crumbs of biscuit, and three mother of pearl studs were found on the bank in the immediate vicinity of the accident. I have been informed on good authority that the butter and honey were brought from Bateman's Bay by Lloyd, who left that place in the boat, and is said to have had £19 in his possession when starting. I also have learnt that Towers, the owner of the boat, inquired of one of the men now employed in my boat, either on Friday or Saturday before the accident, the best route to Corunna diggings, and was advised to land a little north of where the boat was subsequently found. I have used dynamite frequently in the hope of bringing up the bodies, if drowned, but, so far, without success.

A few days ago part of the entrails of what turned out to be a bullock came ashore; and piece of shirt, supposed to be Lloyd's, and piece of calico were obtained. Both shirt and calico were torn, apparently by sharks, which I am told are very numerous on the coast.

I am aware that the information which I now have the honor of supplying is not of a definite character, and regret that I am not in a position to furnish any more reliable evidence than I have done. I purpose continuing the search with every possible care and under my own personal supervision, as heretofore, until I may receive instructions to return to my duties in Sydney.

In conclusion, I desire to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the many volunteers who have so kindly assisted me, to Mr. Sub-Inspector Keegan, and particularly to Senior-constable Berry and Constable Day, who have been with me since the commencement, and whose exertions are worthy of the highest commendation.

I enclose rough sketch* of the scene of the accident, which I trust may prove of service.

I have, &c.,

T. C. BINNY.

* See Appendix.

Forward for the information of the Inspector-General of Police. To be returned.—H.W., 2/11/80.
The Inspector-General of Police.—H.W., U.S., B.C. 2/11/80. Read and returned.—EDM. FOSBERY,
I.G.P., B.C., 2/11/80.

LIST

List of articles found by Constable Berry in the boat on Monday, 11th October, 1880.

Articles.	Remarks.	Articles.	Remarks.
2 belt pouches. 3 pocket-books	1 containing letters and papers belonging to Mr. Young.	1 blue blanket	(Old).
2 cigar-cases	1 marked LY, and containing amber mouth-piece.	1 straw basket.	
2 pairs of spectacles. 1 saddle-bag. 1 razor. 1 flute. 2 sheath-knives	1 found on the beach.	1 bedtick.	Ordinary straps.
1 pair of leather leggings. 2 pillows. 6 3-bushel bags	4 containing articles here mentioned.	2 belts	1 straw, 1 black felt (soft).
1 waterproof cape. 1 " valise. 1 bag made of a piece of blanket. 4 towels. 7 socks. 1 white blanket. 1 pair flannel drawers. 3 cotton shirts. 2 flannel under-shirts. 2 pairs mole trousers.....	(Old).	2 hats	
1 pair tweed trousers. 4 coats. 1 waistcoat. 4 small canvas bags	Specimen bags.	1 spokeshave. 1 chisel. 1 necktie. 1 bag (calico)	Containing small quantity tea and sugar.
1 odd macintosh legging. 1 pair boots and one odd one. 2 picks. 1 calico tent.		1 prospecting dish. 1 small brass match-box. 1 palm needle and thread. 1 hammer. 1 fishing-line. 1 pair eye-glasses. 1 pocket compass. 1 red blanket	(Old).
		1 piece of an old tarpaulin. 1 pair spurs. 1 tooth-brush. 1 leather letter-bag. 1 packet sundry surveyor's papers 1 oilskin coat. 1 bunch of keys. 1 axe	Much damaged by seawater. Found in the water—found by Senior-constable Day.
		1 shovel	" " " "
		1 bag	Containing potatoes.
		2 oars	Fastened to seat of boat.
		1 mast	With piece of canvas wrapped round it.

No. 19.

Telegram from Mr. T. C. Binny to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Cobargo, 29 October, 1880.

SEA keeping high. Have dismissed one boat's crew, retaining best men and a boat for a few days only, pending receipt of further instructions.

Telegram from Under-Secretary for Mines to Mr. T. C. Binny.

Sydney, 30 October, 1880.

You had better keep one boat on for a week longer.

No. 20.

Telegram from Mr. T. C. Binny to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Cobargo, 1 November.

HAVE forwarded report which should reach you on Tuesday. Nothing fresh discovered. Sea smoother. Search continued.

No. 21.

Telegram from Mr. T. C. Binny to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Cobargo, 4 November, 1880.

HAVE sent boat to Montague Island to search beach there; third cave has also been inspected; have also fired more dynamite; another piece of cloth, apparently portion of coat, was held in; am boring with rods in sands in case bodies might be buried.

No. 22.

Telegram from Mr. T. C. Binny to Under-Secretary for Mines.

Cobargo, 5 November, 1880.

BOAT returned from Montreal Island yesterday with no news; boring going on steadily; search at low-water has been going on ever since my arrival, unless otherwise instructed; I propose dismissing remaining crew on Saturday night; round scene of accident boring was done ten days ago.

Telegram from Under-Secretary for Mines to Mr. T. C. Binny.

Sydney, 6 November, 1880.

You can dismiss crew, and return to Sydney as soon as you have completed any arrangement in hand.

No. 23.

The Principal Under-Secretary to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 November, 1880.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, submitting copies of the latest reports received by you relating to the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young, Geological Surveyor, and four other persons near Bermagui, on the 10th of last month, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the notice submitted by you has been published in this day's Government Gazette, offering a reward of £50 for such information as will satisfactorily establish facts accounting for the disappearance of Mr. Young and his party, and, in the event of their having met with foul play, an additional reward of £150 on the usual terms for such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who were instrumental in the death of the members of the said party.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

[Notification

[Notification referred to.]

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10th November, 1880.

£200 REWARD.

WHEREAS the following persons, viz., Lamont Henry Groome Young, Government Geological Surveyor; Maximilian Karl Waldemar Schneider, his assistant; and three other men, named Casey, Towers, and Lloyd, are believed to have put to sea from Bermagui, on the night of the 9th October ultimo, and have not since been seen or heard of: And whereas a boat, supposed to belong to the abovenamed Towers, was found on Sunday, the 10th October ultimo, at Mutton Fish Point, about 8 miles from Bermagui, on the rocks, and stove in, with property therein in a state of confusion, some of which belonged to Mr. Young: Notice is hereby given that the Government will pay a reward of £50 for such information as will satisfactorily establish facts accounting for the disappearance of the five persons abovenamed and afford proof of their fate; and further, in the event of the abovenamed persons, or any of them, having fallen victims to foul play, then the Government will pay an additional reward of £150 for such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who caused their deaths.

In the event of a murder or murders having been committed, His Excellency the Governor will be advised to extend a free pardon to any accomplice, not being the actual perpetrator who shall first give such required information.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 24.

Mr. T. C. Binny to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 9 December, 1880.

Sir,

I have the honor to apply for a copy of the report furnished by myself, on the subject of the loss of Mr. Young and party.

My object in so doing is to enable me to supply General Young (Mr. L. Young's father) with some official information as to what has been done by the department in the matter.

In conclusion I may add that I make this application as a connection of Mr. Young's, and on behalf of his family and friends.

I have, &c.,

T. C. BINNY.

This request may be complied with.—H.W., 9/12/80. Submitted. 10/12/80. Copy of report made, and papers now returned.—T.C.B., 13/12/80.

Approved.—E.A.B.,

No. 25.

Telegram from Mr. G. Taylor to Under-Secretary for Mines.

La Perouse, 10 December, 1880.

HAVE received telegram from Directors my Company in London asking if fate of Lamont Young party ascertained, and desiring the opinion of Government on subject. Would you kindly give me any particulars recently brought to light and opinion to enable me reply.

No. 26.

Telegram from Under-Secretary for Mines to Mr. G. Taylor.

10 December, 1880.

EVERY exertion has been made to ascertain the fate of Mr. Young and the persons who were with him, but without success. Nothing is known beyond what has been published and no clue has been obtained upon which any opinion can be formed.

No. 27.

Mr. W. G. Taylor to Under-Secretary for Mines.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited).

La Perouse, Botany, Sydney Station, 10 December, 1880.

Sir,

The telegram I received about Mr. Lamont Young's party was from the head office in London of this Company, asking if "Fate Lamont Young party ascertained; obtain Government opinion."

I have just received your reply, for which I am much obliged, and I have telegraphed the purport of it to London.

I presume the inquiry was made on behalf of the relatives of Mr. Young or others of the unfortunate party.

I am, &c.,

W. GRIGOR TAYLOR.

No. 28.

The Messrs. Munford & Co. to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

84, King-street, Sydney, 14 December, 1880.

Sir,

We have the honor to make the following offer to assist in solving the Bermagui mystery:—

We propose to find (5) five first-class assistants, one black tracker, and two blood-hounds to search for Mr. Lamont Young and his assistants, and with the means we shall take we trust eventually that we will be able to solve this mystery.

The time to be employed is to be one month from the 1st January, 1881. The cost for labour, rations, tools, implements, and net (not including a boat and tent), will be about £200, and if the bodies are found, dead or alive, the reward is to be £500. We have the utmost faith in the men who will accompany us, they knowing the district and coast well for years past, and from the manner we contemplate to carry out the search we are almost certain of success in the proposed unpleasant undertaking should the Government entertain our proposition.

We have, &c.,

MUNFORD & CO.

The Inspector-General of Police might perhaps be asked through the proper channel to give an opinion upon this offer.—H.W., 18/12/80. Submitted. Appd.—E.A.B., 21/12/80. The Principal Under-Secretary.—H.W., B.C., 21/12/80. Referred to the Inspector-General of Police.—C.W., B.C., 30/12/80. I do not recommend that this offer should be entertained.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C. The Principal Under-Secretary, 4 Jan., 81. The Minister for Mines.—H.P., 7/1/81. The Under-Secretary for Mines.—C.W., B.C., 8/1/81. Mines, 11/1/81.

No. 29.

No. 29.

The Private Secretary, Government House, to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 15 December, 1880.

I am desired by His Excellency the Governor to forward you a copy of a telegram received from the Secretary of State, to be laid before the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

REGINALD BLOXSOME, P.S.

"14th Dec. Anxiety felt here for further news respecting Surveyor Lamont Young and companions lost Bermagui. Suggested kidnapped into vessel off coast; make all possible inquiries at places whither vessel sailed."

Col. Sec.—Perhaps the Inspector-General of Police might be desired to furnish a report as soon as possible.—A.L., 15/12/80. Submitted.—15/12/80. Inspector-General of Police, for any remarks he may be in a position to make to enable reply to be sent to the S. of S.—H.P., 16/12/80. The Inspector-General of Police.—C.W., B.C., 16/12/80.

No. 30.

Telegram from Mr. G. Taylor to Under-Secretary for Mines.

La Perouse, 16 December, 1880.

WHERE is Mrs. Lamont Young? I have London telegram for her from General Young.

Telegram from Under-Secretary for Mines to Mr. G. Taylor.

Sydney, 16 December, 1880.

Mrs. Young is staying Mrs. Taylor at Terrible Vale, Uralla.

No. 31.

Mr. W. G. Taylor to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company (Limited),

La Perouse, Botany, Sydney Station, 16 December, 1880.

Dear Sir,

Accept thanks for your reply to my telegram. I had a telegram this morning from the Secretary of this Co. in London, with a message from General Young to Mrs. Young, in which he says, "Don't despair; we have hope."

As this may be some consolation to Mrs. Young, I was anxious to let her have it as soon as possible.

Yours, &c.,

W. GRIGOR TAYLOR.

No. 32.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 17 December, 1880.

A SIMILAR inquiry was recently made from England on behalf, I understood, of Mr. Lamont Young's father, and a reply was sent by the gentleman to whom it was addressed.

The generally received opinion is that the unfortunate gentleman and his party lost their lives by accident, all inquiry up to the present time, backed by the reward offered by Government, being without result.

Further inquiries are being made, though there is but a very slight prospect of further discovery. The circumstances forbid the theory of kidnapping.

Perhaps I may be allowed to suggest the following reply to the telegram. (Full particulars will reach England by the newspapers immediately.)

Proposed reply:—

"Every effort made to clear up mysterious disappearance Lamont Young and party. General impression accidentally drowned; kidnapping highly improbable. Government reward offered."

EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.

Submitted, 17/12/80. His Excellency,—I think the reply suggested by Mr. Fosbery is the only one that can be sent.—H.P., 17/12/80. Telegram forwarded accordingly to Sec. of State.—R.B., P.S., 18/12/80. Sec. of State informed in Despatch No. 146, 21 Dec., 1880.—W.B.

No. 33.

The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Chief Secretary, Sydney.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 17 December, 1880.

I have the honor to inform you that Major-General Young has called upon me with reference to his son, Mr. Lamont Young, whom it is supposed from newspaper accounts has met with fatal disaster at Bermagui Gold-fields.

Major-General Young, who is suffering great distress of mind consequent upon the sad report which has reached him, has begged me to write to you in reference to the matter, and at his earnest solicitation I have consented to do so. He suggests that possibly his son may have been kidnapped, but I have endeavoured to disabuse his mind of this impression, and stated that from the character of the vessels and their commanders on our coasting and ocean trade such an event is highly improbable. He is most anxious that every effort should be made to discover the fate of the missing party, and I have assured him on the part of the Government of New South Wales that he may be satisfied that no expense or trouble will be spared either by the Government or its officials to solve the mystery of the disappearance of Mr. Young, who is a deserving officer, and in the event of his being alive, to do all that is necessary for his recovery and protection.

Should any particulars be learned that I may communicate to Major-General Young, you will, no doubt, if you consider it necessary, inform me of them.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The

The Secretary for Mines.—H.P., 29/1/81. The Under-Secretary for Mines.—C.W., B.C., 31/1/81. Submitted.—H.W., 2/2/81. I have read these papers, and they may be now returned to the Colonial Secretary.—E.A.B., July 1, 1881. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 1/7/81.—H.W.

No. 34.

Telegram from His Excellency the Governor to Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sydney, 18 December, 1880.

EVERY effort to clear mystery at Bermagui fruitless. General impression accidentally drowned. Kidnapping highly improbable. Government reward offered.

No. 35.

His Excellency the Governor to The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Lord,

Government House, Sydney, 21 December, 1880.

I had the honor to receive on the 15th instant a telegram from your Lordship desiring me to institute inquiries relative to the disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and his companions at Bermagui, which telegram I answered on the 18th instant, informing your Lordship that every possible inquiry and search had been made, but without any satisfactory result.

I called upon the Inspector-General of Police for his report, which states that "the generally received opinion is that the unfortunate gentleman and his party lost their lives by accident, all inquiry up to the present time, backed by the reward offered by the Government, being without result. Further inquiries are being made, though there is but a very slight prospect of further discovery. The circumstances forbid the theory of kidnapping."

I have, &c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

No. 36.

Mr. J. Solomon to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

HAVING at the request of T. C. Binny, Esq., visited the place where the wrecked boat from which Mr. Young, Government Geologist, and others are missing, I have no hesitation in giving the following opinions respecting, which are as follows:—

First. The boat could not have reached the place in which she was found unless there had been some one in her to direct and keep her end on to the sea.

Seamen or boatmen having had any experience in taking a boat through surf are well aware that a boat entering in shore through surf will, unless carefully steered, turn her broadside to the sea; and if the sea is at all heavy she will in all probability upset and land in that state broadside on; and considering that the boat in question has been carried over from 75 to 100 yards of heavy sharp-edged boulders to the place where she was found, had she been cast broadside on to the rocks she would have become a total wreck.

Secondly. Had the boat been filled with water before she reached the rocks there would not have been a sufficient depth of water to have allowed her to pass over the rocks which she did pass over before she reached the place in which she was found.

Thirdly. My next reason for believing that the boat was directed into the place in which she was found is this: I found, after watching the action of the breakers for nearly an hour, that she was landed in the most eligible spot in the inlet that could have been selected. I may here also state that when the boat was found she had nearly 3 cwt. of stone ballast besides about 1 cwt. of potatoes in her, consequently had she filled with water before she landed, such dead weight would have been sufficient to have sunk her before she reached the rocks. And again, had the boat been upset, the ballast and potatoes would not have remained in the boat.

I am also of opinion that had the five men reported to have been in the boat where she was found, they would have had no great difficulty in reaching the shore; for had the surf been breaking over the reef with sufficient force to have washed them away, the boat would have been broken up, or would also have been carried over the reef into deep water on its northern side; but the condition of the boat proves that such was not the case.

I am also of opinion that the stones found in the boat must have been put into her after she landed, as no man knowing anything about beaching a boat would attempt to land on an open coast with over 3 cwt. of stone ballast in her.

If the boat seen off Mr. Hobbes' at 10:40 a.m. was the boat in question, she would have reached the place in which she was found, at the latest, by 2 p.m., that being about two hours before Mr. Johnson found her.

A fresh sea breeze was blowing from the S.E. on the day that the boat was wrecked, and the little bay in which the boat landed is open to the S.E.

The build of the boat proves that the builders did not intend her for a sea boat, she having a very straight shear, very fine lines both fore and aft, and consequently none of that buoyancy particularly required in a sea-going boat.

Having sailed for several years as chief officer and master of vessels, and having on one occasion been engaged for nine months in no other work but that of landing and putting off from an open beach, I feel myself competent to give an opinion on the subject in question.

JONATHAN SOLOMON.

P.S.—I am most happy to bear testimony to the energy and ability with which T. C. Binny, Esq., has conducted his inquiries and search after the missing bodies.—J.S.

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No. 37.

Memo. from Detective Camphin to The Inspector-General of Police.

Detective Office, 4 January, 1881.

I HAVE seen Mumford, the writer of the attached letter, who informed me that he had had considerable See No. 23. experience in the bush and mining matters, and that he had lately been employed by the Mining Department of New South Wales, and that he was well known to Mr. Wilkinson. He also said that one of the Mantons, and two other persons named Bell and Churchill, were to join in the expedition if proceeded with.

Mumford is under the belief that Young, Schneider, and Lloyd have been murdered by the other two boatmen, Casey and Joners, and they will act according to that theory, and that the murderers have escaped from the district, which I think is improbable, as they are well known in the district.

W. CAMPHIN,
Sub-inspector of Detectives.

Mr. Mumford may be informed that his offer cannot be accepted.—H.W., 11/1/81. Submitted.
Approved.—E.A.B., 12/1/81. Mumford & Co.—14 January, 1881.

No. 38.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to Messrs. Mumford & Co.

Gentlemen,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 14 January, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 14th ultimo, in which you offer upon certain terms to assist in discovering the fate of Mr. Lamont Young and party, I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that your offer cannot be accepted.

I have, &c.,
HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary.

No. 39.

Earl Kimberley to His Excellency Lord Loftus.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 4 February, 1881.

With reference to my telegram of the 14th December last, and to your reply of the 18th of See Nos. 29 and that month, respecting the disappearance of surveyor Lamont Young and companions at Bermagui, I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from Major-General C. B. Young, the father of Mr. Lamont Young, on the subject.

I should be glad if you would furnish me with the particulars desired by Major-General Young, which are procurable in New South Wales.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

Col. Sec.: Perhaps Mr. Fosbery might be able to supply the required particulars.—A.L., 11/4/81.

No. 40.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 17 January, 1881.

SUBMITTED for the Colonial Secretary's information. The report might perhaps be forwarded for the perusal of the Minister of Mines.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
I.G.P.

[Enclosure.]

Constable Berry to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Camp, Montreal, 6 January, 1881.

CONST. Berry begs respectfully to state, for the information of his Inspector-General, that on the 19th of October last Constables Berry and Day were ordered to proceed to Tilba Tilba, by Mr. Sub-Inspector Keegan, and there to assist Mr. Binny, of the Mines Department, in searching for the missing boat-crew, Messrs. Lamont Young and party. Both the constables remained at Tilba Tilba from that date until Mr. Binny's departure for Sydney. The search was carried out daily, and the constable can assure his Inspector-General that the beach and reefs were thoroughly searched, not a crevice being left that was possible to be got at. Some short time previous to Mr. Binny leaving, the sandy beach in the vicinity of where the boat was found was probed at low water by means of an iron rod. Dynamite was also used on several occasions. Dragging in the deep water was attempted but did not succeed on account of the rocky nature of the bottom. The country inland has been well searched both by the police and civilians. Const. Berry has again, in accordance with his Inspector-General's minute of the 9th ult., spent three days probing the beach at low water but without any success.

JNO. A. BERRY (2,593.)

Noted and forwarded for the information of the Inspector-General and Superintendent.—J. KEEGAN, Sub-Inspector, Braidwood, 9/1/81. Captain Zouch, Supt. of Police, Goulburn. The Insp.-Genl. of Police.—H.Z., 12/1/81. The Under-Secretary for Mines.—C.W., B.C., 26/1/81. Submitted.—H.W., 28/1/81. I have read these papers and they should be returned to the Col. Secty., with the reports furnished by the two persons whom I sent some short time since to examine the beach and caves.—E.A.B., 30/6/81. The Principal Under-Secretary.—H.W., B.C., 30/6/81.

No. 41.

Minute of the Under-Secretary for Mines.

12 February, 1881.

THE enclosed letter from Major-General Young respecting the loss of his son, Mr. Lamont Young, is submitted with a view to such action being taken in regard to instructions to captains of vessels, &c., as may appear expedient.

H.W.
[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Major Young to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Dear Sir,

9, Manor Road, Forest Hill, 31 December, 1880.

I have found my son, Mr. Lamont Young, in his letters speaking of kindness received from you, and I therefore take the liberty of addressing you with the hope of engaging your active interest and aid in the measures which the Government at Sydney are taking towards discovering the cause of the mysterious disappearance of himself and his four companions from Bermagui. I will not weary you by repeating all the evidence and conjectures having their origin in the numerous letters and reports of correspondents to papers. The telegraphic replies we have received direct and through the Colonial Office are substantially to the same effect "traces, but no clue." And to the suggestion from here that they had been kidnapped "believed to be drowned, kidnapping highly improbable," from Sir Augustus Loftus to Lord Kimberley, I wish now to state to you that the universal conclusion of all parties in this country is that five men could not have been violently made away with, that is, murdered or drowned, without leaving some traces behind confirmatory of such fact, and which would come to light within the space of time which has now elapsed since the occurrence, viz., from October 9th to December 27th (date of last telegram), eleven weeks.

The nature of the country thereabouts and the close investigations which I understand have been made by the police and by native trackers, also preclude the possibility of their having been lost inland. The "traces" spoken of clearly indicate that they reached their destination—Corunna Point—landed and lunched. After this my son at least would not have re-embarked. Accidental drowning, therefore, is unlikely, even supposing five persons, three of whom were good swimmers, could all be drowned so short a distance from shore, and no relics washed up in the course of near three months. The only remaining supposition which, after careful and continued thought, suggests itself (and that to every one here) is that they were conveyed away in some vessel from the coast. Now, I earnestly beg of you, my dear sir, whether you entertain the same opinion or not, to take up this line, to see what the Governments, Imperial and Local, have done in this direction and by all the means you possess and interest you may have to urge them to prosecute it by directions to captains of vessels (as in South Seas) and despatches to consuls and agents at different and likely ports. I am aware that I am taking a liberty, perhaps, unwarrantably under the circumstances, in seeking to impose such a task on you, but my son was in your department, that of Mines, and you must know how good and zealous an officer he was, to say nothing of his moral and social value in his family, which was beyond estimation, but putting aside questions of personal regard and love and of poignant sorrow of his parents who know his value, I would ask you on general grounds of humanity and the credit and reputation of the Government in whose service he was last to leave no stone unturned in this direction till this terrible and mysterious tragedy is cleared up.

I have only to add one or two questions which seem to us to require explanation. What sort of person and of what character was Mr. Schneider, the German, my son's companion? Where does he come from in Germany, and to whom was he known there or in England?

The share of Mr. Stapeley in the matter is not clear. One report says he went, another says he did not go with the party. Had my son money, and how much with him?

One thing more: I presume that in the absence of proof of his death, and the probability being rather that he will turn up soon somewhere, his pay will be continued to his wife who is left with two children and a third expected. We are continuing to address to her through the Department of Mines. Please forward letters, &c.

I conclude by hoping you will excuse me for thus confidentially addressing you.

Believe me, &c.,
C. B. YOUNG,
Maj.-Gen., R. Engineers.

No. 42.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to The Manager of the Illawarra S. N. Company.

PLEASE give Alexander Gray and Moses Owen passage per "Kameruka" to Bermagui, and charge the same to the Department of Mines, Sydney.

HARRIE WOOD,
14/2/81.

No. 43.

Mr. A. Gray to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Bermagui, 17 February, 1881.

We arrived here yesterday morning at 10 a.m. After arriving I gleaned as much information as I possibly could regarding the parties crossing the punt. We are camped here at present. The night previous to the missing of Mr. Young and party there were two men crossed the river at 3 o'clock in the morning. They aroused up a woman to know where they could get the punt, and she directed where to find the punt-man. The man that aroused the woman was rather impertinent, and had with him a bottle of grog; the other man kept aloof in the bush and did not speak at all. The punt-man tells me he sat in the bow of the punt and never spoke a word. They told the punt-man they would give him £1 to put them across, but after getting over they only gave him 5s. After getting this information we started first thing this morning to a place 5 miles along the coast, where they called and had breakfast. The farmer, who keeps this house, is named Jacques. He says he knew one of the men; his name is Thomas Barrett, the other man he never saw before; and while he was in the house getting his breakfast he never spoke a word, and his wife remarked to him that there was something very bad in his looks; and since the missing of Mr. Young and party Jacques is of opinion that this man who was silent had something to do with the affair. He describes him thus:—About 5 ft. 9 in., rather fair complexion, wide teeth in front, a mark on the left cheek not far from the eye; he wore a light grey coat and a large California felt hat, and a swag nicely made up. Now my own opinion is that the reason he did not speak was that the German accent would sell him. Jacques says Barrett informed him they were going to a little diggings called Nelson, along the coast about 12 miles on, and towards Bega. Jacques thinks Barrett is still at Bega. Now, I think, the sooner Barrett is found out at this diggings the better. And I would also trace him along the road if you thought it desirable. I find it impossible to do any good here with a horse to pack our things in moving about. To-morrow morning we intend to start for the locality of the boat, and if possible I will take a blackfellow from Bermagui to show me where the boat was first discovered; that is all I will want him for. I do desire that you would advise me as regards those two men who crossed the punt, as Bega is from 35 to 40 miles from here. I might also say that the general impression here is that the police did very little to reveal the mystery concerning Mr. Young and party. Letters will find us directed to Bermagui Post Office.

I have, &c.,
ALEXANDER GRAY.

No. 44.

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No. 44.

Memorandum of The Under-Secretary for Mines.

[Urgent.]

1 March, 1881.

INSTRUCT the men (Gray and Moses) to proceed with a careful examination of the caves and to report the result, and then to proceed with the digging up of the beach near where the boat was found.

H.W.

No. 45.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to Mr. A. Gray.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 1 March, 1881.

I am directed to inform you that the Secretary for Mines desires that you and Mr. Moses proceed with a careful examination of the caves, and then report the result.

2. Also that you then proceed with the digging up of the beach near to the spot where the boat hired by Mr. Lamont Young was found.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under-Secretary.

No. 46.

Mr. A. Gray to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Montreal, 2 March, 1881.

We have been these last ten days camped in the vicinity of the boat Mr. Young and party were lost in. We are now employed in turning the sand over on the beach. I find there are only about 20 inches of sand in some places, and other places there is as much as 7 feet. The beach extends towards the caves about 600 yards close up to the caves from where the boat was found, and I am trying as I go right along to the caves, as in my opinion Mr. Young landed here for the purpose of seeing the caves.

It is a very difficult matter to get into some of these caves, as the tide don't recede from them. I have been into four of them, and one of them is about 400 feet long; I have not as yet finished with this one. When I finish with the sand on the beach I will give them a thorough overhauling.

As yet I have done nothing inland until I am satisfied with the caves and the beach; I had a black-fellow and his boat employed to get into the caves. I feel certain that Mr. Young would not leave the locality without going into these caves; there are five or six altogether, and one of them goes through the bluff into another bay. I will want the boat constantly next week for the caves, and for dragging outside for the bodies. I find a great difficulty in employing a boat; there are no white men engaged in boats here. I find it takes great coaxing to get the blacks to do anything, and when they do they lay it on pretty heavily. I went to Montreal to-day, in expectation of seeing the Warden; my intention was to get his assistance in procuring a boat, but he did not come to-day, and will not be here until the 17th.

There are two Government boats here; the blacks have charge of them; if I could get one of them with a blackfellow it would be a great assistance to me. From what I can learn, the police knew nothing about the two men who crossed the Bermagui River on the morning after the disaster occurred, and from what I can learn the man Barrett is still about Bega. The Sunday morning Mr. Young broke up his camp and went to sea, he was seen alongside of a ketch called the "Magic," which also went out to sea on that morning. As far as I know, the captain of the ketch has not been questioned about the matter; no doubt he could give some information as to when he parted with Mr. Young, and as to who was in the boat; she trades to Sydney.

Since we left Bermagui, the blackfellow and the boat has cost us two pounds (£2), and they want their money as they earn it. We are getting short of funds just now, and will feel thankful if you will forward some.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER GRAY.

No. 47.

Mr. A. Gray to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Montreal, 15 March, 1881.

Since my last report we have been employed examining the sand on the three beaches in accordance with instructions from the Department. We have given them a good examination and up to the present time we have failed to find any trace of the bodies in the sand. About 500 yards south of where the boat lies, on last Sunday afternoon, on the side of the cliff, I discovered two poles about 8 feet long, carefully planted in the scrub. On the end of one, there seems to me to be the imprint of four finger-marks of blood, and several of the neighbours here who have viewed them are of the same opinion. Immediately above them a good boot was found. As there is a dense scrub from the boat to this spot, I intend firing it right along; by that means I can make a thorough examination, as there are several deep ravines. We found a hat about 100 yards from the vicinity of the boat, which came ashore; that I lay no stress upon, as it may have come from a passing vessel. On account of rough weather we have not been able to get into the caves of late. I am watching an opportunity to give them a good examination.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER GRAY.

Request Gray to forward boot to this office; to examine ravines carefully, and to examine caves as soon as possible.—H.W., 19/3/81. E.A.B., 19/3/81.

No. 48.

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No. 48.

Mr. A. Gray to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Montreal, 26 March, 1881.

In reference to the boat that was found, it was sent to the Department of Mines by the constable in charge.

We have been employed firing the cliff this week, going south about 600 yards from where the boat was found. I have now got a boat employed to attend on me while I am examining the caves. I will give them a thorough overhaul; by that time the fire will be extinguished, so that I can give the ravines a careful examination. There is a dense scrub within the vicinity of the caves that I would like to fire with your permission.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER GRAY.

The money orders and vouchers have been duly received by me.—A. GRAY.

The scrub near the caves may be fired and the search should be expedited as much as possible.—E.A.B., 2/4/81. Mr. Gray, 5 April, 1881.

No. 49.

Mr. A. Gray to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Montreal, 30 March, 1881.

I am sorry to report that the boat we had hired is a total wreck. She was safely moored, but there was a shift of wind during the night, and a heavy surf rolled in and drove her from her moorings. I am in no way responsible for the boat, as I hired her with a man in charge of her and have paid for her. I can safely say that Owen and myself done everything in our power to assist the man in charge to save her, but the surf was too much for us. She was an old boat and half full of water when using her from leakage. She belonged to the Government.

I have completed the search in the caves, but unsuccessful. We are now giving the ravines and cliffs a careful examination, but up to the present have not got the slightest trace of the bodies. Now that we have searched so much, it is the general opinion here that the murder was committed at Bermagui, and the boat was only landed here as a stall. There is not a living soul here saw the boat leaving that place, or know how many were in her. I saw the place where Mr. Young was camped when we first landed from the steamer at Bermagui; there is a beach there, and a number of sand banks and thick scrub, and from what I have learnt there has been no search whatever made there.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER GRAY.

No. 50.

Mr. A. Gray to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Bermagui, 14 April, 1881.

Since my last report I have completed the search at Corunna without success, and I am satisfied that the bodies are not there. We shifted to Bermagui on the 12th instant. We are now giving the beach and sandbanks a careful examination here. If we are unsuccessful here I cannot see that anything more can be done on the coast.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER GRAY.

Ask the writer to say when they will have completed the search.—H.W., 25/4/81. Asked.—25 April, 1881.

No. 51.

Mr. A. Gray to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Bermagui, 16 April, 1881.

Since my last report we have been searching the beach and sandbanks here, and also the scrub, but have not completed the search as yet; we will finish in three or four days. On Good Friday I proceeded to Mr. Charles Jagers', 4 miles south from here. I had with me a pencil sketch of the original likeness of Schneider, which I got from the officer in charge of police here. Immediately Mr. Jagers saw the likeness he said it was the man who had breakfast at his place on the morning following the loss of the boat. Mr. Jagers informs me that the only words he spoke while at his place were, "There is good gold on the Ninety-mile Beach," which he said in a very low voice. Jagers remarked to him that they were early up, and Barrett said, "Yes, we had a sleep in the bush coming along." In speaking of Mr. Young's tools, Jagers asked me what sort of a thing was a theodolite. I informed him. Then he told me his son picked up a level (which I forward to you) in the scrub, about 100 yards from the cliff, and about three-quarters of a mile from where Mr. Young was camped. I have also in my possession a coat and trousers which came ashore about 100 yards from Mr. Young's camp, which I intend to hand over to the police, with your permission.

To-day I have been firing the scrub near where the level was found along the cliffs, which is a dense network of scrub.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER GRAY.

No. 52.

15

No. 52.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 19 April, 1881.

In attention to instructions conveyed to me by His Excellency the Governor, I have the honor to report, for the Colonial Secretary's information, that after the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and others at Bermagui, inquiries were instituted regarding Mr. Schneider, a German (Mr. Young's assistant), as facts prejudicial to his character had been reported, and it was thought possible that he might have been concerned in causing the deaths of the rest of the party.

Schneider was a man of remarkable appearance, and had a scar on the cheek which would have led to his ready recognition. He was known to many persons both in Sydney and Melbourne, but no trace could be found of him upon careful inquiries in this Colony and Victoria.

However, I caused renewed inquiries to be made in Melbourne upon receipt of His Excellency's letter, the result of which appears in the enclosed reports. Had Mr. Schneider been alive I think he would have been heard of; but I will not lose sight of the matter.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

His Excellency.—H.P., 19/4/81.

No. 53.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to Mr. A. Gray.

Sir, Department of Mines, Sydney, 25 April, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 14th instant, to the effect that you are now engaged in examining the beach and sandbanks at Bermagui for traces of Mr. Lamont Young and his party, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to say when you will have completed the search.

I have, &c.,
HARRIE WOOD,
Under-Secretary.

No. 54.

Mr. A. Gray to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Sir, Bermagui, 28 April, 1881.

In answer to yours of the 25th inst., I may say we have searched every place in the vicinity of Mr. Young's camp, both north and south, but with no success. I cannot see that anything else can be done on the coast. At present we are searching the cliffs after being fired, and will be completed in a few days.

I have, &c.,
ALEXANDER GRAY.

Messrs. Gray and Moses may be informed that they need not remain any longer at Bermagui, and that they should report themselves at this office immediately upon their arrival in Sydney.—H.W., 3/5/81. Submitted. Approved.—E.A.B., 3/5/81. Adjustment made with Audit Office, 3 June, '81.—E.R. Seen.—H.W., 17/6/81.

No. 55.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to Messrs. A. Gray and M. Owen.

Gentlemen, Department of Mines, Sydney, 6 May, 1881.

I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to inform you that you need not remain any longer at Bermagui to search for traces of Mr. Young and his party, and I am to request that you will report yourselves at this office immediately upon your arrival in Sydney.

I have, &c.,
HARRIE WOOD,
Under-Secretary.

No. 56.

The Minister for Mines to The Colonial Secretary.

My dear Sir Henry, 16 May, 1881.

Enclosed I send you communications I have received by the last mail from England from Major-General Young, the father of the Mr. Lamont Young who so mysteriously disappeared at Bermagui.

The matters about which Major-General Young writes being in your Department, I send the papers for your consideration.

Yours, &c.,
E. A. BAKER.

[Enclosure.]

Major-General Young to The Minister for Mines.

Dear Sir, 9, Manor-road, Forest Hill, 25 March, 1881.

I write to you as the head of the Department in which my son, Mr. Lamont Young, was employed, to beg you not to relax your efforts, nor, as far as you can do so, to permit the New South Wales Government to relax their efforts, for the discovery of my son and the elucidation of the mystery in which his sad fate is involved. While all our accounts up to the present show us that no solution has been offered to that mystery by all in Australia, we in England are surprised that you do not allude more to the possibility of kidnapping, which is the universal opinion here, as the only possible way of accounting for the disappearance of these five persons without leaving trace of any kind behind.

I

I enclose an extract from a Sydney paper of last year showing how crimping existed in Sydney. Is it not probable that in the vicinity of a gold-field sailors would desert, and that violent means would be resorted to to supply their places? It is so in California.

It seems certain that the party landed at Corunna Point and lunched on the shore. Neither black trackers nor experienced police have been able to discover any trace of any of the party having gone inland.

Had they been taken at sea their boat would have been sunk then and there or carried off; but discovered on shore, breached and broken purposely, apparently with boulders, seems to indicate their being carried off from shore to some vessel. Yet the printed and written reports we have received say nothing of vessels of any sort at Bermagui or off the coast at that time except one, the ketch "Magic," which was in the Bermagui River; but, strange to say, no allusion is made to her nor her crew nor her movements before and subsequent to the occurrence, and in the subsequent shipping reports of Sydney we cannot find her name.

Two suspicious persons are said to have crossed the Bermagui Ferry on Tuesday morning (2 a.m.) No allusion is made to them.

I believe suspicions of some sort are entertained of Mr. Schneider, but I cannot obtain any tangible or positive proofs of anything of the sort. My inquiries in Germany are rather favorable.

I am obtaining every assistance possible from the Colonial Office, the Admiralty, the New South Wales Agent-General, and the London police. The latter have had the enclosed hand-bill printed, and I shall feel much obliged indeed if you will give it all the publicity possible in Sydney, getting it also printed in two of the most widely-circulated journals. Any expense I will gladly repay. I think the Sydney Government might increase their amount of reward.

You will I am sure, under the circumstances, excuse the liberty I take in thus addressing you; and requesting the favour of a reply,

I remain, yours very truly,

C. B. YOUNG,

Major-General, R. Engineers.

Extract from the Sydney *Town and Country Journal* of August 7th, 1880:—"The Government have received by telegram the information that the immigrant ship 'La Hogue' left London for Sydney, on July 29th, with 396 immigrants. Crimping seamen has been carried on to such an extent in Sydney that the Seamen's Union have deemed it necessary to offer £10 reward for information that shall lead to the detection and conviction of persons inducing seamen to desert their ships, harbouring them ashore, and supplying them to the master or owner of any ship."

Another earlier paragraph of a similar purport has been seen and read by us, but has not been kept, not being at the time thought to be of importance.

Paragraph referring to South Australia, from the *Town and Country Journal*, published at Sydney, 19th August, 1880:—"With a view of stopping crimping a deputation of ship-owners and merchants waited on the Marine Board, Sydney, to ask for an appointment of a runner in the employ of the Government, to be at the service of vessels requiring hands."

C. B. YOUNG,

Major-General, Royal Engineers.

March 25, 1881.

No. 57.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 17 May, 1881.

Similar inquiries and suggestions to those contained in General Young's letter attached are repeatedly reaching me through various channels, and I have replied to them all.

His Excellency has referred to me for reports on several occasions.

Mr. Wm. Forster, M.P., has had a long interview with me on the subject, at General Young's request.

And Mr. Wilkinson, the Geological Surveyor, is constantly in receipt of long letters from General Young, which I have afforded information to reply to.

The idea of kidnapping is, I think, out of the question. Sailors are plentiful, and five landmen would be useless. "Crimping" is a very different thing.

There appears to me to be no sufficient ground for increasing the Government reward. If there was any information to communicate, £200 would be sufficient to elicit it.

It would be very inadvisable to circulate the placard enclosed, as it sets forth that "it is believed the party were kidnapped and taken away in some vessel." Official confirmation could not be given to such a statement.

If the Colonial Secretary approve, the offer of the additional £100 reward by General Young can be notified on the Government posters issued here.

The two suspicious men who crossed the ferry were diggers, who accounted for themselves satisfactorily.

The master of the "Magic" was seen, but he could throw no light on the matter.

The Colonial Secretary is aware that very careful enquiries have been made respecting Schneider, without result, although there were hardly sufficient grounds to justify suspicion against him of any sort.

Nothing has, I am satisfied, been left undone to clear up the mystery. I do not say that the circumstances were not suspicious, but I believe the party fell victims to some fatal mischance, and this is the opinion of nearly all the officials who have given thought to the case.

I am, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General.

Letter to General Young informing him that his letter addressed to Mr. Baker has been forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for report, and enclosing copy of Mr. Fosberry's minute thereon.—H.P., 17/5/81. Major-General Young, 20 May, 1881.

[Enclosure.]

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

£300 Reward.—Australia.

DISAPPEARED on 9th October, 1880, five persons:—Mr. Lamont Young, Government Geologist; Mr. Max Schneider; and three boatmen named Casey, Towers, and Lloyd. They embarked in a boat at Bermagui, coast of New South Wales, 180 miles south of Sydney. The boat has been found jammed on the rocks at Corunna Point, 10 miles to the northward; bullet marks were in the boat, but there was no trace of any struggle or foul play.

It is believed the party were kidnapped, and taken away in some vessel.

The sum of £100 will be paid by Major-General Young to any person giving the earliest information leading to the discovery of Mr. Lamont Young, and the Government of New South Wales will pay the reward of £200 for such information as shall lead to the conviction of any person or persons who have been guilty of violence. Information to the Commissioner of Police, Great Scotland Yard, London.*

Metropolitan Police Office, 4, Whitehall Place,
28th February, 1881.

E. Y. W. HENDERSON,
Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

No. 58.

* To the local police authorities.

Messrs. Gray and Owen to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 17 May, 1881.

Apart from instructions received by us in connection with the search for Mr. Lamont Young and party, we think it but our duty to furnish you with all information that we are in possession of for the purpose of assisting to unravel the mysterious mystery that surrounds the whole of the case. We took every advantage of gaining all the information we possibly could, and we confess that the more we inquired into the case the more mysterious it appears caused by such a series of conflicting circumstances. The only proof we have that Mr. Young was in the said boat was from the fact that some of his wearing apparel and a pocket-book were found in it. Mr. Young was inquiring of a man named George Hetherington, who lives about 3 miles north of the river, where he could hire a boat, and was recommended by Hetherington to the ferry-man named Orsmen, but Mr. Young did not see Orsmen, but engaged another boat which was then on the river and which boat was found at Corunna Heads. Mr. Young and Schneider dined on the Saturday at Montreal in company with Mr. Keightley, P.M., and Mr. Berry, senior-constable of police of that place, and we have failed to get any information of either of them having been seen by anyone after parting company with these gentlemen on that afternoon. When we first arrived at Bermagui we were informed that two men had crossed the river on the Monday at 3 a.m. following the missing of the party in a manner that caused a deal of suspicion. At or about that time Mrs. Thompsett, who lives near the river, was aroused up by them for the purpose of inquiring where the ferry-man lived. Only one man took part in the conversation, and from the impertinent manner of the man Mrs. Thompsett threatened to use a gun. They then roused up the ferry-man and promised to give him £1 to put them across the river—only one man took part in the conversation; the other went into the bow of the boat and appeared to avoid being seen as much as possible. After crossing the river they would only give 2s. 6d. and a drink of rum. We ascertained that they had breakfast at a free selector's place named Charles Jagers. Jagers told us he knew one of the men by the name of Thomas Barrett, and who is supposed to be about Bega now; the other, he told us, took no part in the conversation, and Mr. Jagers and wife told us that they passed remarks about him after leaving that the man had a very bad look about him. They told us they thought, by appearance, that he was a German; they described him as a man about 5 feet 9 inches high, slight, curly hair and light, fair complexion, naturally bare chin and receding straggling moustache, wide teeth, weak eyes, heavy, and heavy eyebrows, *with a mark on left cheek*, but not sure whether it was a recent scratch, and wearing a grey-coloured coat and a California hat. Subsequent to this interview with Jagers we showed him a pencil sketch of Schneider, supplied us by the police, to which he saw a great resemblance to the person above described. While at Corunna Point we were informed that the only tracks at all to be found in the vicinity of the boat was of a person in elastic-side boots, being about 400 or 500 yards south of the boat, and that they lead to a small waterhole which appeared as if the person washed his hands there; there was a substance in the water which those who saw it considered it to be blood. A few yards from this we discovered two poles about 10 feet long placed together in the edge of the scrub; one was a piece of quartering, the other was a sapling, and had evidently been cut to match the other. After coming back to Bermagui we were informed by Mrs. Thompsett (previously referred to) that on the Saturday night before the party were lost she and her daughter heard the report of a gun there, and saw a great blaze up as if an explosion took place, and immediately after heard loud and shrill screeching of about three voices simultaneously in the vicinity of the place where Mr. Young and party were camped at the river; this occurred about 8 o'clock p.m. We also learned that there was a small vessel moored close to Mr. Young's camp in the river for a few days, named the "Magic." Casey, Lloyd, and Towers were acquainted with the crew, and were in the habit of going on board to eat. We have had conflicting statements made as to when she left, some saying she left on the Saturday, and others maintaining she did not leave till Sunday or Monday; if she was there when the boat left the crew could hardly avoid having seen the boat go out. Jagers (previously referred to) informed us that he visited the wrecked boat on the 30th April, and that, after a careful examination he could see blood-stains on the boat and clotted blood in it. He is a man possessed of a very keen sight. After carefully weighing over all the information which we got, and thoroughly considering it, we think that the murder was committed at Bermagui River on the Saturday night, for if they went out on Sunday they would have been seen by some one. The blacks were out twice that Sunday fishing in the sea, about midway between Bermagui and Corunna Point (morning and afternoon). Mrs. Poole, a woman living at Corunna, and a friend were down to the beach on that Sunday, about 300 or 400 yards north of where the boat was found, between 1 and 2 o'clock; if there were any persons moving about while they were there they must have seen them. We are also of opinion, from the diligent search that has been made on land that the bodies have not been buried on land, but that they have been carefully rolled up in the sail and towed out of the river and dropped in the strong current that runs from off the coast.

We have, &c.,

ALEX. GRAY,
MOSES OWEN.

Mr. Young was camped about 100 yards from the river. Casey and party were camped on the river bank.

Messrs. Gray and Owen to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 17 May, 1881.

According to instructions we proceeded to Bermagui in search of Mr. Lamont Young and party, and arrived there on the 16th February last.

We immediately commenced operations at where the boat was found at Corunna Point (which is about 13 miles from the Bermagui River) by making a thorough examination of the sand-beaches, cliffs, ravines, and caves; we also fired the scrub along the cliffs; we then searched the creeks running into the beach, the scrub in the vicinity; we also dragged in the sea, but without results.

We then proceeded to the Bermagui River, at which place Mr. Young had engaged the boat, and where he and party were camped prior to their disappearance; we made a careful search on the beaches, sandbanks, and scrub; we also examined the river and dragged in the sea both north and south of the entrance to the river, but with no further results.

We have, &c.,
ALEX. GRAY,
MOSES OWEN.

No. 60.

The Colonial Secretary to Major-General Young.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 May, 1881.

I have the honor to inform you that your letter of the 25th March last, addressed to the Secretary for Mines, with reference to steps being taken for clearing up the mystery of the disappearance at Bermagui, on the coast of this Colony, on the 9th October, of five persons, including your son, Mr. Lamont Young, has been duly forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for report, and to transmit to you herewith a copy of a communication which has been received from that office on the subject.

17 May, 1881.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

No. 61.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord, Downing-street, 23 May, 1881.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young at Bermagui, I have the honor to transmit to your lordship, for your consideration, a copy of a further letter from Major-General Young.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosure.]

Major-General Young to R. J. W. Herbert, Esq.

Sir, 9, Manor-road, Forest Hill, May 12, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge with grateful thanks your letters of 21st and 28th ult., enclosing communications from the Admiralty and the Foreign Office in regard to the loss of my son, Mr. Lamont Young, Associate Royal School of Mines, and F.G.S., at Bermagui, on the coast of New South Wales, on 9th October last.

My subsequent and continued inquiries in every direction, as well as repeated searches locally by the New South Wales Government, have as yet failed to elicit anything tending to clear up this mystery I am sorry to say.

I would beg, however, to be permitted to direct your attention to questions asked in Parliament, *vide* papers of 9th and 11th inst., in regard to outrages in the South Pacific Islands, and answered by Mr. Grant Duff, and to express a hope that some special inquiries may be made in that direction, as my own suspicions have always connected the disappearance of my son and his party of four persons with those lawless proceedings.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. B. YOUNG,
Major-General, R. Engineers.

No. 62.

Telegram from Mr. H. M. Chomley to The Inspector-General of Police.

Melbourne, 30 May, 1881.

RE X. S., Mr. Carne has seen supposed offender. Says he is not the man.

Mr. Carne, of Mining Department, knew Schneider well.—E.F. Submitted to the Colonial Secretary. This telegram refers to the report that Schneider (Young's party) had been seen in Victoria. Perhaps Sir Henry Parkes will inform the Governor as he was anxious to learn the result of the inquiry.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P. Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., 30/5/81.

No. 63.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord, Downing-street, 8 September, 1881.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the disappearance of Surveyor Lamont Young and others at Bermagui, I have the honor to transmit to you, for communication to your Ministers, a copy of a further letter from Major-General Young, with its enclosures, and to request that you will convey to them my hope that they will feel themselves able to adopt the suggestions contained in General Young's letter.

I have, &c.,
KIMBERLEY.

Further letter from Major-General Young *re* disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young at Bermagui.—Mines, 5 Aug., /81. The Secretary for Mines.—H.P., 22/10/81. The Under-Secretary for Mines, B.C., 25-26/10/81.—C.W. Submitted.—H.W., 31/10/81.

[Enclosures.]

Major-General Young to R. W. Herbert, Esq.

Dear Sir, 9, Manor-road, Forest Hill, August 31, 1881.

I enclose you a printed notice taken from a Sydney paper received by the last Mail, which is I think calculated to create a wrong impression as to the interest taken by the Imperial Government in the case of my son, Mr. Lamont Young, Government Surveyor of Mines, in the service of the New South Wales Government, and of the efforts made by H.M. Government to aid in the elucidation of the painful mystery attending his disappearance with four others, his companions, efforts for which we cannot be sufficiently grateful to yourself and Lord Kimberley.

It is true no proclamations have been received by the Sydney Government, nor perhaps notices (whatever that may mean), but it is not true, far from it, that no notice has been taken, quite otherwise.

Mr. William Forster, who put the question, is a gentleman lately in England as Agent-General for New South Wales, and formerly Prime Minister at Sydney. He is doubtless well known to and appreciated by Lord Kimberley and yourself. He is a personal friend, and is deeply interested in this matter, and is resolved to leave no stone unturned to clear up the affair.

The

The Sydney Government would not issue the printed handbill circulated by the Chief Commissioner of Police in this country and elsewhere, copy of which was sent them, because it contained a sentence suggesting that the party had been kidnapped. Whether Lord Kimberley will think them justified in this I cannot say. I myself can see no sufficient reason why, if really anxious to make every effort, as I have no doubt they are, they should not candidly say, having themselves no solution to offer whatever, that they may have been kidnapped (the universal belief in this country) even though they may entertain an impression to the contrary.

At all events, the suppression of the handbill, of which I enclose copy, has the effect of withholding also the fact that See page 16.
£300, not £200, is the sum offered for information, I having added myself the additional £100; this in itself an important fact.

They might reprint and issue the handbill altered.

I should be greatly obliged if Lord Kimberley would cause a letter to be written to the Governor of New South Wales on this subject, in such terms as he may think proper, desiring it may be made known that the Imperial Government is by no means indifferent to so important and painful an occurrence as the unaccountable loss of five persons, one of them a Government official, and that on the contrary they have made earnest efforts by despatches and orders to the Governor, to Consuls at Foreign Ports, and to Naval Commanders at Foreign Stations, to assist by every means in their power to discover the fate of these five unfortunate persons.

Believe me, &c.,

C. B. YOUNG,

Major-Genl., R. Engineers.

No. 64.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 22 September, 1881.

Disappearance of Lamont Young and Party, Bermagui.—Report from Captain Zouch herewith.

It will be seen that the reward notice issued by the Commissioner of Police, London, was sent direct to the Police Magistrate, Moruya, and was circulated by him.

It is evident that the Government here could not officially indorse such a notice, as it contains a statement exceedingly unlikely to be a fact.

If the offer of an additional reward would possibly clear up the mystery I should at once recommend it.

I trust that General Young is not under the impression that the occurrence has not had anxious consideration here. No effort has been spared by the police to ascertain the facts.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

I.G.P.

The Inspector-General of Police to Captain Zouch.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 1 September, 1881.

Bermagui, Mysterious disappearance of Lamont Young and Party.

General Young's letter is referred to Captain Zouch.

I presume had the slightest additional information been gained in this matter I should have been informed.

The notice offering the additional £100 reward stated that the party had been "kidnapped." I could not therefore advise the Government to circulate it with official sanction. I believe Mr. Keightley received a copy, and suppose it was published. Is that so?

If I thought that the offer of an increased Government reward would be likely to elicit any information I should at once recommend it.

E.F.

Superintendent Zouch to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Southern District, 21 September, 1881.

MEMO.—General Young's letter *re* loss of his son Mr. Lamont Young, near Bermagui, is returned herewith.

No additional information whatever has reached me on the subject.

I obtained one of the printed notices (herewith), issued by the Metropolitan Commissioner of Police, from Mr. Keightley, who had had them posted about Bermagui.

Kidnapping, as carried out on the Californian coast, is a practice wholly unknown in Australia, where there has never existed a people or a state of things calling for such a device.

I feel assured that no increased reward would tend to any satisfactory result.

H. ZOUCH,

Supt., Southern District.

Major-General Young to The Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

Sir,

9, Manor Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.

I have the honor thankfully to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 20th May ultimo, with regard to the mysterious disappearance of my son, Mr. Lamont Young, together with four other persons, on the coast near Bermagui, and forwarding to me the report of the Inspector-General of Police on the subject.

I beg to observe that in the 5th paragraph of this letter the Inspector-General says the idea of kidnapping is he thinks out of the question, the reasons being, that five landmen would be useless, and that "crimping" (which I showed to exist), is a very different thing. Now, if a vessel be deserted by her sailors under the temptation of a neighbouring gold-field, the captain, unless he chooses to give up his voyage altogether, has no choice but to take by force, if he elect to proceed to extremities, the first persons he may come across to work his ship, whether landmen or seamen. But as it happens in this case, two if not three of the party were boatmen, one of whom (Lloyd) had even been chief mate of a vessel.

Of the other two, Mr. Schneider had worked his passage out to Australia, and the fifth (my son), was an athletic man, whose services would be, as they have been before now, most useful on board ship. I am assured that on the coast of California such occurrences are not unusual, the captives being subsequently released at some convenient place, when the object of the voyage has been accomplished. I believe in this case the persons have been taken to the South Sea Archipelago, to assist in illicit trading.

In the 7th paragraph the Inspector-General says it would be very inadvisable to circulate the handbill, stating that "it is believed that the party were kidnapped," for that official confirmation could not be given to such a statement. At the close of the letter he states his own belief (and it is only belief, unsupported by any proof, vestiges, or traces whatever of the lost party) that they fell victims to some fatal mischance.

Whatever this may mean, whether murdering, drowning, &c., I am sure that when the lives of five persons are in question, and the distress and misery brought on their numerous relatives and families, the Inspector-General would not hesitate to have recourse to handbills, or any other means of notifying to the public what it was believed possible might be a solution of so terrible and startling an event. I am at a loss therefore to understand why hesitation should be recommended to a Government, in stating it is deemed possible or probable that they may have been kidnapped; or if that term be objectionable, conveyed away in some vessel, when such supposition (which I may state is universally entertained in England) is at least as likely as the "fatal mischance" theory which the Inspector-General says is the opinion of nearly all the officials in Sydney.

As to the 8th paragraph, I hope the additional £100 offered by me for my son will be publicly notified, and as to the Government increasing their own reward of £200 (*vide* paragraph 6), although the Inspector-General does not see sufficient grounds for it, I am of opinion that although £100 is not a matter of much moment it may be of considerable consequence amongst the community, and in Parliament, to show, as this would do, that the Government have taken and continue to take, as I have no doubt is the case, the greatest interest in this calamitous and unprecedented occurrence.

I

I will add that Lord Kimberley and the British Government have taken the greatest interest in this matter, and have circulated pressing orders to afford all the assistance in their power, to the Consuls and Naval Officers in command at the principal Foreign ports; that the Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police has circulated the handbill to all parts of the United Kingdom; and that I feel sure your own Government will not be backward in evincing sympathy and lending their aid in every possible way to the elucidation of a mystery involving the fate of five most worthy persons, the leader of whom, my son, Mr. Lamont Young, was as estimable as a private person as he was as an indefatigable and meritorious public servant of the Government.

I have &c.,

C. B. YOUNG,

Major-General, Royal Engineers.

This communication should be referred for Mr. Fosbery's perusal in the first instance. The Inspector-General of Police.—H.P., 31/8/81., C.W., B.C.

Metropolitan Police.—£300 Reward.—Australia.

DISAPPEARED on the 9th October, 1880, five persons:—Mr. Lamont Young, Government Geologist, Mr. Max Schneider, and three boatmen named Casey, Towers, and Lloyd.

They embarked in a boat at Bermagui, coast of New South Wales, 180 miles south of Sydney; the boat has been found jammed on the rocks at Corunna Point, 10 miles to the northward; bullet marks were in the boat, but there was no trace of struggle or foul play.

It is believed the party were kidnapped, and taken away in some vessel.

The sum of £100 will be paid by Major-General Young to any person giving the earliest information leading to the discovery of Mr. Lamont Young, and the Government of New South Wales will pay the reward of £200 for such information as shall lead to the conviction of any person or persons who have been guilty of violence. Information to the Commissioner of Police, Great Scotland Yard, London; or, Police Magistrate, Moruya.

E. Y. W. HENDERSON,

Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

Metropolitan Police Office,

4, Whitehall-place, 28th February, 1881.

Shall a copy of Mr. Fosbery's minute and enclosures be transmitted to Major-General Young?—
C.W., 23/9/81. Yes.—H.P., 13/10/81. Major-Gen. Young, 20 Oct., 1881.

No. 65.

The Colonial Secretary to Major-General Young.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 October, 1881.

In acknowledging the receipt on the 25th August of your letter, Sydney, without date, further respecting the mysterious disappearance of your son, Mr. Lamont Young, together with four other persons, on the coast of this Colony, near Bermagui, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of an additional report on the subject that has been obtained from the Inspector-General of Police.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

22 Sept., 1881

No. 66.

The Under-Secretary for Mines to The Warden's Clerk, Montreal.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Sydney, 30 November, 1881.

Referring to my telegram of the 22nd instant, in which you were asked to hand over to the police-constable at Montreal, to be forwarded to Sydney, the bottle of liquid found in Mr. Lamont Young's bag, I have now the honor to request that you will be good enough to inform me, at the earliest possible opportunity, what steps you have taken in the matter.

I have, &c.,

H. WOOD,

Under-Secretary.

No. 67.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Re Bermagui Mystery.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 6 December, 1881.

As the two letters published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 2nd ultimo (appended) will no doubt attract the attention of General Young and other relatives of the missing men, I deemed it advisable to make some further inquiries on the subject, and attach a report from Senior-constable Martin, of the Water Police, who was specially employed to investigate the circumstances in the first instance.

No material fact of interest appears to be disclosed in Mr. Maclean's letter to the *Herald*, and to ex-Detective Hannan's suggestions I attach no importance.

I also append further reports from Superintendent Zouch, and Senior-constable Berry, who is an intelligent man, and made the original inquiries into the case.

As Mr. Keightley, the Police Magistrate of the district, acting at Bermagui, was on the spot at the time Mr. Young and party were missed, and has taken a very great interest in the case throughout, I thought it advisable to write to him to ask for a report respecting all the circumstances which had come under his notice, his own opinions on the same, and if anything had been left undone by the authorities which might have tended to an elucidation of the facts.

From Mr. Keightley's long experience, and thorough knowledge of police-work in the bush, and also of the coast, and matters connected with boating on the sea-coast, my expectation that his report would be a valuable one has not been disappointed. I attach the document for the Colonial Secretary's information, and think it would be advisable that it should be published, and a copy sent to General Young, together with this communication and accompanying papers.

In addition to what Mr. Keightley has written, he informs me personally that he attaches no importance whatever to the bullets found in the boat; one had the lubricating grease on it, and had evidently not been fired, but had probably been used for a fishing sinker; one was fixed, not firmly, in a crack in the thwart, and if fired there must have been nearly spent, but was more probably fixed otherwise.

Mr.

Mr. Keightley's suggestion regarding the assistant (Schneider) is of course only a theory; he may have been in the boat, and as a pair of spectacles were found in her, presumed to belong to him, it is reasonable to conclude that he was one of the party. His appearance moreover is so peculiar, and the inquiries made for him so searching, that I think he would have been traced, especially as he was well known in Sydney and Melbourne, and his portrait which was circulated was a very remarkable one.

However, as it transpired, after the party was missed, that Schneider had been dishonest and was untruthful, it would not be surprising if Mr. Keightley's impression was correct; indeed if the party did meet with foul play, which there is still room to consider possible, I should be disposed to look to Schneider as the offender.

It is possible that Schneider may still be alive, and there are some reasons for supposing this may be the case, and no effort has been or will be spared to follow up, energetically, any clue or information which may be received.

In conclusion, I may state that the reports and documents relating to this mysterious case are voluminous, that every point or suggestion made by private individuals or through the medium of the Press has been carefully investigated by the police, and it would unnecessarily encumber this report to attach any further documents.

The Minister for Mines has been in communication with me on the subject, and I therefore suggest that these papers should be forwarded to him for perusal.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Read. The suggestions of the Inspector-General as to communications to General Young, and reference of papers to Secretary for Mines, appd.—H.P., 7/12/82. Major-General Young, 19 Dec., 1881. U.S. Mines, Dec., 1881.

[Enclosures.]

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of the 21st instant appears a lengthy correspondence relative to the Bermagui mystery. I perceive by the tenor of the communication that Mr. Young's family and friends in England still entertain the idea that Mr. Lamont Young and party were kidnapped for sailors. I must confess that I am at a loss to conceive how any sane person can take such a view of the matter. Sailors are at all times to be had in any of the Australian ports provided sufficient inducements are held out to them to ship. 'Tis true that crimping is sometimes resorted to, but it is seldom practised without the full concurrence of the party spirited away. Instances are known of men having been drugged and placed on board of ship in an unconscious state by unprincipled boarding-house keepers; but I have never heard of a sailor being forced against his will while in his sober senses and in the full possession of his reason. But to think of five landsmen, some of whom were of a superior class, kidnapped for sailors, does, in my opinion, appear most absurd. Had, however, such been the case, the length of time that has elapsed since the alleged commission of the offence would have brought the matter to light long since. Therefore this hypothesis can no longer be sustained, and must therefore be rejected. But to come to the point at once: We find that the party embarked on Sunday, the 10th of October, 1880, between 7 and 8 a.m., for Corunna Point, a distance of only 9 miles, and further on, that very day, at 4 p.m., the boat was found at that very spot minus its occupants. It is, however, clear that the party landed and partook of a meal on the sea-beach, from the fact that several articles of food and raiment were found, and that were subsequently identified as having belonged to them. Now, the question arises what became of them afterwards? My theory is this: That the party, while quietly partaking their meal on shore, were surrounded by a party of armed men, who conveyed them some distance from the spot they were, by first robbing and then murdering them. Perhaps the latter was not premeditated, but acting on the old adage that dead men tell no tales, they deemed it advisable for their own safety to do away with them. The next thing that would suggest itself to the minds of the murderers would be the disposal of the bodies, for the purpose of destroying all traces of their horrible crime. The deep blue sea would, no doubt, afford the safest haven for the dead, and it is here, in my opinion, the bodies of the murdered men will be found sunk in the deep, instead of some foreign port; and, in all probability, they will be found within a radius of a couple of miles of Corunna Point. It is a well-known fact that the Bermagui gold-field did not turn out anything like as rich as was first expected; it was, in fact, to all intents and purposes, a failure. New gold-fields have always a special attraction, and particularly so for the desperate and lawless of the criminal class. It is to the latter the police will, in my opinion, either now or at some future time, have to seek for those who cut short the earthly careers of Lamont Young and party, instead of expecting them to turn up will-o'-the-wisp-like on some foreign shore.

Lennox-street, Newtown, 29 October, 1881.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT HANNAN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In looking through some back numbers of your journal to-day, I noticed particularly the following sentences in the circular reprinted in the *Herald* of the 21st instant with the correspondence on the subject of the "Bermagui Mystery":—

"On Sunday, the 10th October, he embarked, between 7 and 8 a.m., it is believed, in a boat with his assistant, Mr. Carl Maximilian Waldemar Schneider, also of the Government Mines Department, and three boatmen, all well known, respectable, and married men, with the intention of crossing the bay to Corunna Point, a distance of 9 miles, and since that time they have never been heard of nor seen, nor have any traces or signs indicative of their fate been discovered. . . . On that day, Sunday, the 10th, at 4 p.m., the boat was discovered empty of occupants, on the shores of Corunna Point, with three large holes broken in her sides.

"The idea prevailing with Mr. Young's family and friends in England is that the party were kidnapped for sailors. Complaints have been published in the Sydney papers of crimping being actually carried on in Sydney and its neighbourhood, as well as at Adelaide. It is well known that sailors desert their ships for gold-diggings, and this particular one being on the sea-shore offered special facilities; and it is probable that crimps were on the look-out, and gladly seized five athletic and strong men."

Now, as to when the boat in which Mr. Young and party embarked was last seen: Circumstances in connection with my vocation required me to visit Bermagui last year, and I was a passenger by the I.S.N. Company's steamship "Illawarra," which left Bermagui on the morning of the 10th October of last year. From the time the steamer started till she reached Montague Island—some few miles north of Corunna Point—I had, through the courtesy of the master, Captain Garde, a seat on his (the captain's) bridge, and the use of his spy-glass. The steamer's course was directed inside, or on the land side, of Montague Island, and we steamed ahead, as far as I can remember, about 2 miles out from the coast. At or about 9-30, between the starting point and Corunna Point, we observed a small sailing-boat manned by some four or five persons, whom I took to be holiday-makers, as some of them were too well clad to be fishermen by vocation. There was still a short "pibble" on the water after a fresh north-easter on the preceding night, and though the wind had now veered round to south-west, the little boat had some difficulty in making headway. Being a landsman, who about that time had not unfrequently occasion to try how small boats behaved under sail in fresh water, I was particularly interested in noticing how a boat, apparently similar to my own in dimensions, &c., acted in salt water; hence my paying so much more attention than some others on board. The last time I saw the boat was as we passed inside Montague Island, and though I could not distinguish the features of the crew, owing to the motion of the boat and the low hoist of the boom of the mainsail, I noticed distinctly that the party consisted of some who appeared to be holiday-makers. Since then—in February last, I think—I was again a passenger by the same boat, when the captain reminded me of the circumstance of the 10th October, and observed that he felt certain that could be no other than the boat of the ill-fated party, and that we had been the last to see her before the premised mishap.

As

As to the chances of kidnapping, &c., I do not profess to believe that such could possibly occur on these shores, and put the origin of that view with that of the one in the same circular, which states that the "tide only rises 1 foot" on this coast, down to a want of knowledge of the antipodes at home. But it is significant that a small ketch was observed by the captain of the "Illawarra," and myself, and others, anchored close in on the land side of Montague Island on the day mentioned above. If, as is premised by the date and times of day quoted above, the outrage of kidnapping, or whatever else occurred between the hours of 8 a.m. when the boat started, and 4 p.m., when she was found minus the crew, took place between Corunna Point and Bermagui, the affray would be clearly in sight by any of the crew of the craft in question, especially if kidnapping had taken place. The light-house recently completed at Montague Island was at the time mentioned, I think, in course of construction, and unless the operatives would be ashore, the coast line between the points indicated would be under their eye. I took notes of the trip at the time, and noted the above in connection with other points, which, however, had no interest then as connected with the subject at the head of this letter.

A resident of Bermagui has since told me that the mainsail and ropes of the craft were not discovered, and that the opinion is current there that the crew were murdered, wrapped up in the mainsail with a quantity of stone, and sunk in deep water, prior to wrecking the boat.
Shoalhaven, 29 October.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN MACLEAN.

No. 68.

Mr. J. T. Hobbes to The Under-Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 14 December, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 30th ultimo, which I received on Monday last, I have the honor to inform you that with reference to the bottle found amongst Mr. Lamont Young's effects, and which you instructed me to forward to Sydney, I beg to state that the Police at Montreal applied for it under instructions from the Inspector-General, and as I was about to leave for Sydney, brought up the bottle duly sealed, and handed it to the Inspector-General of Police immediately on my arrival.

The bottle was then handed to me, and accompanied by Detective Camphin, we proceeded to the office of Mr. Watt, Government Analyst, who analysed its contents, and stated it to consist of oil of copaiva. The bottle was then taken over by Mr. Camphin to be retained by his Department.

On my return I lost no time in making a personal statement to Mr. Binny, the Registrar of your Department, of what I have now stated in this letter.

I have, &c.,
JOHN T. HOBBS,
Late Mining Registrar, Montreal.

No. 69.

The Colonial Secretary to Major-General Young.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 19 December, 1881.

Referring to previous correspondence regarding the mysterious disappearance at Bermagui on the coast of this Colony, on the 10th of October, 1880, of five persons, including your son, Mr. Lamont Young, I now have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a communication from the Inspector-General of Police conveying the result of further inquiries on the subject.

6 December, 1882.

I have, &c.,
HENRY PARKES.

No. 70.

The Principal Under-Secretary to The Under-Secretary of Mines.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 December, 1881.

To be returned.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of Mines, a communication that has been received from the Inspector-General of Police, conveying the result of further inquiries made regarding the mysterious disappearance at Bermagui on the 10th October, 1880, of five persons, including Mr. Lamont Young.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER.

[Enclosures.]

Memorandum.

HAVING been requested by the Inspector-General of Police to record my opinion as to the probable cause of the disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and his party, I will briefly state that while on my duties as Police Magistrate and Officer in charge of the District, I met Mr. Young about 3 o'clock on Saturday, 9th October, 1880, on the Montreal Gold-field. After lunching with me he arranged to have his tent brought from the Port of Bermagui, distant 4 miles, to my camp. On the Monday morning following, Mr. Young then expressed to me his desire to inspect Corunna, a spot 1½ miles north of where the accident is supposed to have taken place. I received the first intimation of the sad event on the Monday morning following about 7 a.m., that a boat which Lamont Young was supposed to have used was found stranded. I rode at once to the spot with Senior-Constable Berry and some police. The tide was then receding. I made a minute inspection of everything in the boat and all surrounding circumstances, before any crowd of spectators could arrive, and took down the details in a note-book. The boat was stowed in at the bow as though it had come in contact with some rock—the boat had evidently settled on the top of a conical rock, and water was up to her thwarts. On the seats were fishing-lines, spectacles, a book open with Mr. Young's name in it, bait for fishing, pocket-knife, tobacco and pipe, some crumbs of food, and all the debris incidental to a quiet fishing-party. When the water was low enough, I had the bags (ordinary three-bushel bags) brought out and inspected. One was a bag of potatoes, the other contained mixed articles—memo. of Mr. Young's on scientific matters, geological extracts, private papers, seamen's clothes, and the usual accompaniments of a rough camp. I examined the boat carefully and could see no marks that anything unusual had occurred, and there was not the slightest sign of blood, or scratching of wood-work. The gunwale of the boat had evidently never been immersed in water, as there were marks on the seats where some one had suffered from sea-sickness, but the boat must have filled and sank to her thwarts—her oars were lashed to the seats as though she had been propelled with sculls—there was no sail to be found but the fly of a tent, which had been brought for that purpose; and this was rolled up in the boat. It appears from information I gathered, that the accident occurred at the top of a *spring tide* on Sunday, the 10th of October; the water at that time would have been high enough to float the boat over the sunken rocks, which are exceedingly numerous and of a conical nature. The current at this place is very strong, running northwards, and sweeping out towards the sea, when it takes immediately a southerly direction. If the boat with its occupants struck on this sunken rock at high tide, which from its position it is reasonable to suppose, the occupants might naturally conclude they could either walk or swim to the shore as the distance was about 40 yards. If they had attempted to walk, the current from its rapidity would have hindered their doing

doing so, as also the sea-weed; if, on the other hand, they had attempted to swim, the place was so intersected with sunken rocks that it would be an almost impossible feat from the force of the current. I must here draw attention that as one, if not two, of the party could not swim, it is within the range of probability they may have grasped those who could swim, and all have been swept out together, the sharks, which are numerous on that coast, removing further traces.

2. Being aware that the most sensational reports have obtained currency, often without a shadow of foundation, in a case like the present, where the information is meagre, I have disabused my mind of all matter which appeared sensational and dealt with the subject from a plain practical view of the case, taking for a guide what one would naturally do under such circumstances. If fire-arms had been used by one or more in the boat, it is natural to suppose that not only would the reports have been heard by the many who were traversing the coast at that time, but that marks of blood or bullet-holes, or signs of a struggle must have been visible. Again, if poison had been introduced into some liquor, it would have been necessary for all who are now missing to have partaken of it simultaneously, and the person administering the drug have disposed of the bodies at sea, stove the boat on the rocks, and then escaped; but to escape they would either have had to cross the Ferry at Wullaga Lake, or travel up or down the Main Southern Road; and for one or two men to perpetrate such a cool transaction there must have been some motive power or reasonable inducements.

3. Mr. Young in all human probability had not more in his possession than a pound or two for current expenses, as he had blank cheques with him. Lloyd had, I have ascertained, three £5 notes, three ones, and some silver. Tom Towers, the owner of the boat, had nineteen shillings, and Casey, an aged man over 60, had nothing. These three missing men I knew well, as industrious and respectable inhabitants of Batesman Bay, having wives and families. The boat I have hired often for fishing purposes.

4. In getting all the available information on this subject, I have never been able to trace that there were more than four occupants in the boat, as three separate individuals who saw a green boat leave Bermagui on that morning corroborate each others statement by saying they "did not notice more than four in the boat." Should such have been the case, it is a certainty then that Schneider, "who was Mr. Young's camp-keeper," was not of the party, but was left in charge of the tent and instruments at Bermagui, and this idea is further borne out by the curious fact that not one particle of Mr. Young's camp-gear, to wit, tent, instruments, and rugs, &c., were ever found in the wreck, and it would be as reasonable to suppose one portion of his traps might as well have been left as the other.

5. Should Schneider have been left in charge of the camp on the Sunday in question, it is probable that on hearing Lamont Young and his party were all lost in a boating expedition, he might consider it a seasonable opportunity to make himself scarce, for three reasons:—

1st. He could not present himself at the Department of Mines on account of some transactions not too creditable.

2nd. He was furnished with an A.B. seaman's certificate, which would ship him anywhere.

3rd. As he was supposed to be dead, he could mingle with the crowd as a digger, taking Mr. Young's tent and swag, &c., as a fit out.

6. I merely submit these remarks as suggestions, not as facts, but such as might naturally occur under similar circumstances.

7. In a case like the present, where a public loss is experienced by the absence of so valued an officer, I have availed myself of every fraction of intelligence in connection with this disaster to detect if the fate of this crew was the result of crime or accident, and I have not been enabled on any reasonable grounds to associate it with the former.

8. Every portion of the coast, by land or sea, has been minutely searched. Picked whale-boat crews of half-castes have sounded all the coast up and down for miles. The land has been pierced in all directions, and the scrub demolished by fire without the slightest trace. The Police have discharged their duty in an able and persevering manner, under instructions from Senior-Constable Berry.

9. In conclusion I can only say, after a practical experience of over a quarter of a century, that I have seen no case which has been so persistently followed up for elucidation, or known one in which I have taken a greater interest—not only on public grounds, but from the fact that several of Mr. Young's relations were classed among my oldest friends.

H. M'C. KEIGHTLEY,

Police Magistrate, Moruya.

16 November, 1881.

P.S.—I omitted to remark before in my observations that the trace of a lunch on the shore close to the wreck may have arisen in the circumstance that as there is no doubt that after the wreck some travellers inspected the contents of the boat, and finding nothing of any intrinsic value, they indiscriminately crammed all they found into a three-bushel bag, such as valuable papers and seamen's old clothes which constituted the mass, and that at that time the lunch was eaten as the only available property.

H.M'C.K.

The following note was appended by the late Mr. Wm. Forster, M.P., on perusal of the papers:—

Not stated whether Lamont Young's properties, mentioned above as not found in the boat, were afterwards found at the camp. If not, is it supposed that Schneider decamped with all these encumbrances in his possession?

W. F.

Senr.-constable Berry to Superintendent Zouch.

Police Station, Montreal, 1 December, 1881.

SENR.-CONST. BERRY respectfully reports, for the information of his superintendent, that the wrecked boat at Mutton Fish Point, Corunna, was first discovered by a man named William Johnson, on Sunday, the 10th of October, 1880, about 4:30 p.m. Johnson stated at the time as follows:—I was riding alone along the coast when I saw the boat on the rocks; there was no one near it or in sight at the time. I did not like to go and examine her alone, so went for Albert Read, who lives about 2 miles from where the boat was found. We both returned together and examined her, excepting a book, which Albert Read took, we did not touch anything in the boat. The book had the name "Lamont Young" written in it. I asked Read to report the matter to the Police. On Monday morning, the 11th October, 1880, about 6 o'clock, Albert Read reported the discovery to Senr.-const. Berry, who at once informed Sergeant Staypleton. The senr.-const. was ordered by the sergeant to at once proceed to the scene of the wreck, which the senr.-const. did, and was accompanied by Mr. Keightley, P.M., and a Mr. J. T. Hobbes. On arriving at the scene the senr.-const. at once examined the boat and removed all the articles that were in her to the shore, where they were at once examined in the presence of Mr. Keightley and Mr. Hobbes.

An inventory was taken, a copy of which was forwarded to the Superintendent at the time by the Senr.-const. with his report.

Senr.-const. Berry closely questioned the man Johnson that morning especially as to whether he was alone when he first discovered the boat, and has on several occasions since interviewed him on the matter, but could never obtain any further information from him. Both Johnson and Read bear excellent characters in the district.

JNO. A. BERRY,

Senr.-const., 2,593.

Superintendent Zouch to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Goulburn, 5 December, 1881.

AFTER careful consideration of the whole subject, more especially Mr. Keightley's report thereupon, and having in mind the fact that the Point where the wrecked boat was found is the only possible landing place for miles on that part of the coast, which is full of sunken conical shaped rocks, well known to boatmen who frequent the neighbourhood, I quite agree with the theory formed by Mr. Keightley, that Mr. Young and party endeavoured to land, the boat was stove upon the rocks, whereupon they abandoned her with a hope of reaching the shore, and were swept out by the current, at the time running unusually strong owing to the very high tide which prevailed.

The drawback when ground swell is on the coast is of a strong and rapid character, generally receding at the rate of 4 or 5 miles an hour. I have myself seen at Norfolk Island a powerful Newfoundland dog swept out by such a current and drowned.

I enclose reports just received from Senior-constable Berry, who has been again called upon for answers to queries contained in Inspector-General's minute, as well as my memo. of the 7th ultimo, and will forward report immediately it is received.

H. ZOUCHE,

Superintendent, Southern District.

Senior-constable

Senior-constable Martin to The Inspector-General of Police.

Water Police Station, Sydney, 5 November, 1881.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE W. MARTIN reports, for the information of the Inspector-General of Police, that in consequence of a paragraph which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 2nd instant, and signed "John M'Lean, Shoalhaven," who states that he was a passenger on board the s.s. "Illawarra," Captain Guarde, on the morning of the 10th October, 1880, and having seen a boat containing four or five men sailing along between Corunna Point and Bermagui about 9:30 a.m.,—

The Senior-constable communicated personally with Captain Guarde on the subject yesterday evening, who stated that he had a perfect recollection of seeing the boat referred to, sailing along the coast close in shore with light winds running before it with sea as smooth as glass. Captain Guarde describes the boat to be about 25 feet long, painted white with tan sails, main-sail, and jib, containing four men, but could not describe them, as to whether they were black or white men, neither could he describe how they were dressed as they were too far a distance, should say about 2 miles, and about 5 miles northward from Mutton Fish Point, where the wrecked boat had been found on Sunday, the 10th October.

Captain Guarde also states having seen the schooner "Advance," lying at anchor under the lee of Montague Island on Sunday morning the 10th. He stated moreover that when he first noticed the "Advance," so close to the island on that morning that he thought she was on the rocks which caused him to alter the steamer's course and steer more towards the island.

Captain Guarde also states that the "Advance," which is schooner-rigged, was the only vessel lying at Montague Island on Sunday morning the 10th October, 1880, and that there was no ketch-rigged vessel lying there on that morning. The "Advance" was a regular trader between Bermagui, Sydney, and Montague Island, about that time, and used to convey provisions and materials to the island where the light-house was then under erection.

Joseph Martindale, chief engineer, who had been on board the steamer "Illawarra," on Sunday morning the 10th, states he recollects his attention having been drawn to a boat with two tan sails, jib, and mainsail, containing four men, but could not describe them, being too far from them—thinks about 2 miles distance; that the boat was painted white, and sailing along shore opposite Montague Island with very light winds about 8:30 a.m.

Mr. M'Arthur, chief officer, states he did not see the boat, having been attending to his duty below at the time.

A telegram from Nowra to the Inspector-General on the 3rd instant, stating that the steamer "Kiama" would pass the same locality where the boat in question had been seen by those on board s.s. "Illawarra," three hours later the same day. The senior-constable has ascertained that the steamer "Kiama" had been lying at Moruya all that Sunday, and could not have passed in that locality on that occasion. The senior-constable who had been sent on special duty to Bermagui in October, 1880, by the Inspector-General, with instructions to search for and obtain information, and to make diligent inquiry regarding the missing men and Mr. Lamont Young and party.

The senior-constable having reported upon the duty which he had then performed, further states that three men, viz.:—Campbell, a half-caste, Thompson, and Ross had passed Bermagui in a whaleboat on Sunday forenoon, the 10th October, from Twofold Bay, called at Montague Island, and from thence to Moruya, where they arrived at 10:30 p.m. same day. Campbell, the owner of the boat, and who had been a couple of times on boat duty with the Senior-constable whilst at Bermagui, stated to the senior-constable that he sailed along the coast with light winds from Twofold Bay, had called at Montague Island in the forenoon, and saw no boats about that locality. The Senior-constable further states that Campbell's boat was painted green when he saw her at Bermagui, and could not have been the boat that Captain Guarde saw on that Sunday. The Senior-constable states that after having made the most diligent inquiry around Bermagui and its locality, he failed to find any who saw the boat found containing Mr. Lamont Young and party's things, leaving Bermagui on Sunday morning or at any other time.

The master of the ketch "Maid of the Mills," which vessel had been lying at the entrance of Bermagui River, and within 100 yards of where the missing men's boat was hauled up at night, missed her from there early on Sunday morning.

A man named Downs, who the Senior-constable found on Montague Island, stated he knew the missing men Lloyd, Towers, and Casey, by having seen them at Bermagui, where one of them, Lloyd, had been employed with his boat during the two days they had been there conveying passengers across the river, he, Downs, who had been also employed there conveying passengers on the river, missed Lloyd's boat between 6 and 7 a.m. on Sunday.

The Senior-constable, in referring to the tide on Sunday the 10th, finds by the tide-table that it was high-water at 1 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., at Bermagui; the wrecked boat found at Mutton Fish Point on that day must have arrived where she had been found at high-water. The wrecked boat was painted green, had no sails except a tent-fly which had been found in her, and which could only be used going before the wind.

The Senior-constable in his examination of the injury which the boat had received, is of opinion that her planks had been smashed from inside, more particularly where the planks had been carried away from her starboard bow, both from the keel and stern, causing a hole 2 feet 4 inches x 14 inches, and several other holes besides, and several planks having been split—with such injury together with the weight of stones which had been found in her—the tide would never remove her from where she had been found, except by a heavy swell. The Senior-constable states that he is of opinion that the injury done to the boat was the wilful act of some person or persons.

The Senior-constable saw no boat about Bermagui whilst on duty there answering the description of the one seen by Captain Guarde and others on Sunday morning the 10th, except a boat which the senior-constable used on two occasions whilst there belonging to a half-caste aboriginal named Walker, and which boat is painted white with two white sails, jib, and main-sail, and which is generally employed by Walker and the aboriginals fishing on the lakes in that locality.

WILLIAM MARTIN,
Senior-constable.

No. 71.

Major-General Young to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 9, Manor Road, Forest Hill, S.E. London, 21 December, 1881.

In continuation of my letter of the 15th instant, regarding the mysterious disappearance of my son, Mr. Lamont Young, of the Sydney Mines Department, on the Bermagui coast, I beg to send you an extract from a very interesting letter, signed "John Maclean," of Shoalhaven, published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of November 2nd last, and am sure you will oblige me by directing the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Fosbery, to furnish a report on the "significant" fact stated by Mr. Maclean that on the very day and hour of the accident he and the captain of the steamer in which he was observed a small ketch "anchored close in on the land side of Montague Island."

Mr. Maclean and the captain of the said steamer "Illawarra," when passing across Bermagui Bay, saw what was evidently the boat containing the five lost persons sailing in the same direction, and the importance of the fact mentioned in my first paragraph is derived from the fact that he says that if they were the victims of violence "the affray would be clearly in sight by any of the crew of the craft in question, especially if kidnapping had taken place."

Not only this, but he also says that "unless the operatives (at the Montague Island Lighthouse) were ashore, the coast line between the points indicated (*i.e.*, Corunna Point and Bermagui) would be under their eye."

I trust Mr. Fosbery will have the goodness to inquire closely as to the ketch in question, and also to interrogate the persons concerned as above, including Mr. Maclean and the captain of the "Illawarra," and that you will kindly communicate the result to me at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. B. YOUNG,
Major-General, R. Engineers.

No. 72.

No. 72.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor.

New South Wales.—(Confidential.)

My Lord,

Downing-street, 9 February, 1882.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the disappearance of Surveyor Lamont Young and others at Bermagui, I have the honor to transmit to you, to be laid before your Lordship's Government, a copy of a letter, with its enclosures, from Mrs. Young on the subject.

2 Feb., 1882.
C.O. to F.O.,
11 Feb.

I request that you will move your Government to institute such further inquiries as may appear necessary in view of the particulars given by Mrs. Young.

I also enclose a copy of a letter which has been addressed from this Department to the Foreign Office on the subject.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

[Enclosures.]

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

(Confidential.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 11 February, 1882.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the disappearance of Surveyor Lamont Young and others at Bermagui, in New South Wales, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl Granville, a copy of a letter, with its enclosures, from Mrs. Young on the subject.

2 Feb.

I am to request that, if Lord Granville sees no objection, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin may be instructed to move the German Government to ascertain whether anything has been heard or seen of Mr. Schneider at the residence of his family, Annaberg, in Saxony, or by the German Consuls at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

Mrs. E. G. Young to The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Lord,

Lynnale, 9, Manor Road, Forest Hill, S.E. Kent, 2 February, 1882.

I enclose for your perusal the copy of a letter which I addressed personally to Her Majesty the Queen, also the answer I received, which says "the matter can only be brought under Her Majesty's notice through the Secretary of State for the Colonies." We have already received so much kindness at your Lordship's hands, that I trust we may depend on your further good offices.

Although we have received (only by the last Australian mail on 30th January) from Sir Henry Parkes, Chief Secretary to the New South Wales Government, some police reports, giving details connected with the mysterious disappearance of our son and his party; they are all of late date, viz., in November and December, 1881, and still leave much to be desired.

It is the intention of my husband, General C. B. Young, to reply to these communications, and to explain the particulars in which they still fail to convey information, and to request this may be furnished. We desire to refrain from troubling you in respect to these matters.

What I now wish to bring to your notice are the following extracts from a private letter to our address, just received, from Mr. Hobbs, a Justice of the Peace, resident on the spot—Bermagui; from Mr. Keightley also, a Police Magistrate of the district; and from the Chief Inspector of Police at Sydney, relating to suspicions which attach to my son's assistant, the German Carl Maximilian Waldemar Schneider, hitherto supposed to have been one of the five men lost in the boat. Mr. Keightley writes—(See Extract No. 1); the Chief Inspector writes—(See Extract No. 2); Mr. Hobbs writes—(See Extract No. 3).

I also attach copy of a paragraph from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, enclosed in a private letter, which will serve to show the deep interest still felt in the Colony in the matter, and the opinion that the Government should make further efforts and considerably increase the reward of only £200 hitherto offered. No. 4, Mr. Ninian Melville, who brought forward the subject, has thus done so, not for the first time, although not personally related to the sufferers. He has also visited and inspected the scene of the occurrence and inquired into all the circumstances. We ourselves shall take measures to have the photograph of Mr. Schneider copied in considerable numbers, and circulated through the Masonic fraternity (my son being a Mason), to whom, in all parts of the world, circulars have been sent, and who have taken up the matter most warmly and kindly.

My object now is to beg you—

1st. To request the German Ambassador, Count Münster, to repeat the inquiries made by him on 29th August, 1881, &c., and to ascertain whether anything has been heard or seen of Mr. Schneider at the residence of his family, Annaberg, in Saxony, or by the German Consuls at Sydney, Melbourne, or Adelaide.

2nd. To place the case before Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and to submit that she would confer a favour for which we should be most grateful, and which would be of immense assistance to us, if she would communicate to Lord Augustus Loftus, the Governor of New South Wales, the interest and sympathy we are sure she feels in our sad case, and desire that a further and searching inquiry be made both on the spot from the men Engstrom, Jagers, &c., and especially in the country to the southward, including the Australian Alps, where parties have been lost before now, and also suggest to have the reward offered increased.

I have, &c.,

EMMA GOSSET YOUNG,

Wife of M.-Genl. C. B. Young, R.E., late Bengal, Retired.

[Extracts.]

No. 1.

From H. M. Keightley, Esq., Police Magistrate, Moruya.

16 November, 1881.

PARAGRAPH 4.—In getting all the available information on this subject, I have never been able to trace that there were more than four occupants in the boat, as three separate individuals who saw a green boat leave Bermagui on that morning corroborate each other's statement by saying they "did not notice more than four in the boat." Should such have been the case, it is a certainty then that Schneider, "who was Mr. Young's camp-keeper," was not of the party, but was left in charge of the tent and instruments at Bermagui.

5. Should Schneider have been left in charge of the camp on the Sunday in question, it is probable that on hearing Lamont Young and his party were all lost in a boating expedition he might consider it a seasonable opportunity to make himself scarce for three reasons:—

1st. He could not present himself at the Department of Mines on account of some transactions not too creditable.

2nd. He was furnished with an A.B. seaman's certificate, which could ship him anywhere.

3rd. As he was supposed to be dead, he could mingle with the crowd as a digger, taking Mr. Young's tent and swag, &c., as a *fit-out*.

True copy,—

E. G. YOUNG.
256—D

No. 2.

No. 2.

From E. Fosbery, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

6 December, 1881.

HOWEVER, as it transpired, after the party was missed, that Schneider had been dishonest and was untruthful, it would not be surprising if Mr. Keightley's impression was correct; indeed, if the party did meet with foul play, which there is still room to consider possible, I should be disposed to look to Schneider as the offender.

It is possible that Schneider may still be alive, and there are some reasons for supposing this may be the case.

True copy,—

E. G. YOUNG.

No. 3.

From J. T. Hobbes, Esq., J.P., Tilba Tilba, near Bermagui.

6 November, 1881.

WHERE your son slept on Saturday night, it is not known, but there is every probability of its being at Bermagui. A man ~~named Peter Engstrom, who is now keeping a public-house at Montreal,*~~ at that time kept a shanty or sly grog-shop ~~at~~ Bermagui (licenses at that time could not be procured, a month's notice being required before granting). I have an idea that this man knows more than he has stated; his son, a boy of about fourteen, is the only one who speaks to having seen the boat leave Bermagui on Sunday morning, about 7.30. I asked this boy a few days since as to what he had seen on the occasion; he was getting up the cows and saw the boat, but was not quite certain as to the number in it.

* * * * *

On the Sunday night a Mr. James Latimer, staying at Read's (*vide* local sketch annexed herewith), sat up reading until late, went outside and away from house, saw a man in the distance, partly hidden by the high tussocky grass, who gave a low whistle. Latimer imitated it; the other got up and was coming towards him, when Latimer heard another low whistle near him and saw another man; this alarmed him, and he ran back to the house. Two men are next heard of before daylight at Bermagui, waking up the ferryman, Whiteman (since dead), demanding to be put across; this was refused, and they offered £5, to which he agreed; his mate put them across, and told him that when over they would not pay him, but threatened him.

About 3 miles further south is a resident named Charles Jagers. They arrived here at daybreak, and asked for breakfast, which was given. Jagers says one was a foreigner, who spoke but once. Mrs. J. recognized the photo. of Schneider as that of the foreigner. You have no doubt heard all about him. These men, I think, ought to have been traced; some slight efforts were made to do so. I saw Jagers a few days since, and asked him to write to you all he knew, which he promised to do. I have a notion that he can tell a great deal, but seems annoyed at the action of the police towards him.

Now this fact of these two men is suspicious; they may not have been identical, but circumstances point to such being the case. The boat when found by Johnson could not have been long in its position; portions of food were afterwards found in the bush close to the spot, ends of cigars, and, I believe, a stud recognized by Mrs. Binney as having belonged to your son, and one or two other things. Men having committed a foul deed, could have sat down to eat and smoke, saw him* coming, went to hide in the bush, and concealed themselves whilst the alarm was given, would make their way back to Montreal, where were 2,000 strangers, would pass through Read's, the track going through there, wade over Walluga Lake, be at Bermagui at early morning, and over to Jagers' by daylight.

Johnson.

True copy,—

E. G. YOUNG.

No. 4.

From N. Melville, Esq., M.P., in Sydney House of Parliament.

MR. Melville urged that it was desirable that the Government should cause further efforts to be made with a view to solving the Bermagui mystery. He should like to know whether the present Minister for Mines had thought it to be of sufficient importance to take any action, or to recommend to the Government that any action should be taken. He hoped that the Colonial Secretary would be able to see his way to increase the reward, because, even if £5,000 were offered, it would not be money misspent to obtain information respecting the unfortunate men who had disappeared.

True copy,—

E. G. YOUNG.

Petition of Mrs. E. G. Young to The Queen's Most Gracious Majesty.

Madame,

9, Manor Road, Forest Hill, S.E. Kent, 17 January, 1882.

I venture to write to you, and to enclose you the sad account of the loss of a most beloved son, on the coast of Australia, on the 9th October, 1880, trusting that the Royal Mother of sons dear to her will sympathize with me, the unhappy mother of a most excellent and noble son, whose loss is irreparable to his father and me, and to his young wife and three little children, the youngest born four months after her father's mysterious disappearance. Lord Kimberley, the Earl of Granville, and the Admiralty have been most kind in giving us what help was possible, in consideration of my husband, Major-General Young's (R.E. late Bengal) long services in India—in the field on active service, for which he has three medals and two clasps, and for work as Chief Engineer of Bengal, when he was also Secretary in the Department of Public Works to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. I also beg to bring to your notice that my grandfather, Dr. James Lind, was for many years Physician to your Majesty's late grandfather, King George III, and much favoured by the Royal Family, and that my late uncle and godfather, the Rev. Isaac Gosset, Vicar of Datchet, was chaplain to four Sovereigns, including your Majesty.

We have done everything in our power to recover this dearly loved son, and, as a last hope, we pray for help from your Majesty.

If you would graciously intimate to Lord Augustus Loftus, Governor of New South Wales, your interest in this distressing mystery and loss of five men, of whom the principal one was our son, and desire that a search party should be sent to the south of Bermagui, along the coast, and among the mountains there, we should feel most grateful.

We have seen a digger from Montreal (the Bermagui Gold-fields), who tells us that he believes he and his partner (Macgregor) in a gold-claim, which our son examined on the morning of 9th October, were the last to see our son, and met him in the town of Bermagui that same afternoon at 3.30 p.m., and that as Mr. Young asked a great deal about the country to the south, he thinks he may have gone there.

But our son, with his strong sense of duty, would never have gone to do any work before he had done that which he was sent to do, and we infer from the limited intelligence we have as yet of what the Government and police of New South Wales have done, that the search has been confined to the north of where the wrecked boat was found.

There is no doubt in our minds that he and his party were forcibly taken away, for our son is so dutiful and thoughtful that he would never give a moment's distress to any one, far less to his old parents, to whom he was son, brother, and friend in one.

If your Gracious Majesty would communicate your desire to the Governor of New South Wales, no one in the Parliament of that Colony could repeat what the late Minister of Mines in Sydney said:—"No notices or proclamations on the subject of this mysterious disappearance have been received from the Imperial Government." We had for many months an idea that the whole party had been kidnapped for some vessel, and it may yet be so; but in all probability some one of them would have managed to communicate with his friends ere this, and therefore we beg that an active search may be made to the south, in which direction, we believe, nothing has been done. We have been enabled, through the kindness of the head of my son's Lodge in London, the Bayard, to ask the help of Freemasons nearly all over the world, and have received most kind answers from several Lodges; but if our son and his poor companions are in some wild unknown district in the south of New South Wales, only Government can help.

I have said nothing of the very high estimation in which my son is held personally, not only by the heads of his department, but by every one who knew him; but I fear to transgress on your Majesty's valuable time. I also enclose a photograph of my son.

I trust your Majesty will forgive me for thus troubling you, and that you will help me, as a mother, in very grievous distress of mind, and let me subscribe myself,

Your Gracious Majesty's humble servant,
EMMA GOSSET YOUNG,
Née Lind.

Answer received 24th January, 1882.

Osborne, 21 January, 1882.

GENERAL Sir Henry F. Ponsonby is commanded to express the Queen's regret that the request preferred in Mrs. Young's letter of the 17th instant cannot be complied with, as it refers to a matter which can only be brought under Her Majesty's notice through the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 73.

The Colonial Secretary to Major-General Young.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 August, 1882.

In reply to your letters, dated respectively the 24th February and 24th March last, further respecting the disappearance at Bermagui, on the coast of this Colony, in October, 1880, of your son, Mr. Lamont Young, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of an additional report obtained from the Inspector-General of Police on the subject. 24th August, 1882

2. I desire to say that the Government cannot be supposed for a moment not to sympathise with you and your family in the sad and prolonged suspense which you have had to endure in respect to the mysterious disappearance of your son and his companions. You may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to prosecute investigation still further if any new clue to discovery should present itself.

3. I have further to inform you that the case of the widow of Mr. Lamont Young will be submitted to Parliament.

I have, &c.,

(For the Colonial Secretary),
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under-Secretary.

No. 74.

N. Melville, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Sydney, 1 September, 1882.

I have the honor to request that you will cause a sum of £2,000 reward and a free pardon to an accomplice not the actual murderer be offered for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who murdered Lamont Young and party at Bermagui. I have every reason to believe that this reward will lead to the discovery and conviction of the persons who committed the crime.

Yours, &c.,

NINIAN MELVILLE.

As all the papers connected with the Bermagui case are now in the Colonial Secretary's department these letters are to be forwarded to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary. Having given the whole subject referred to in the papers very careful consideration, I think it desirable that the request for a larger reward should be complied with. The circumstances of the case are peculiar in every respect, and no possible means of solving the mystery should be overlooked.—A.R., 6/9/82.

No. 75.

Mr. R. Hannan to The Secretary for Mines.

Hon. Sir,

Lennox-street, Newtown, 1 September, 1882.

In accordance with your request I have the honor to submit, for your information, the following report, which is the result of recent inquiries instituted by me at Bermagui, relative to the missing of Messrs. Lamont Young and party, and which is known as the Bermagui mystery.

I might state there are three theories propounded regarding the missing men, each of which has its believers, viz., murder, drowning, and kidnapping. With regard to the latter, it is scarcely necessary to make any comment, since every one knows that such an event is perhaps one of the most improbable that could possibly occur. The drowning theory has, however, many believers, and whose opinions are no doubt entitled to some respect; but on analysing the circumstances and surroundings in connection with that view of the matter it will be found not to be at all consistent. The circumstances on which such are based are as follows:—That Messrs. Lamont Young and party arrived at Corunna Point at king-tide, perhaps better known as high-tide; that they landed and partook of a meal, after which they were desirous of embarking; that the boat drifted from its anchorage; that the party were compelled to wade breast-high in the water in order to reach the boat, but there being a very strong under-current it forsooth lifted them right off their legs, carried them out to sea and far away into the southern ocean. It does indeed appear somewhat astonishing that any one can be found to really believe that these persons met their deaths in this very improbable and unaccountable manner. In order however to combat this view, it may be well to bear in mind that the boat was, where found, within easy access of the shore, and that she never upset; it is also well-known that three out of the five are known to have been most expert swimmers, and would have been in case of such a disaster a very easy feat to accomplish by swimming to the boat and holding on; moreover, it is an ascertained fact that there is no current within a half a mile of the shore in that locality. Even admitting, for argument sake, that these men were drowned, one or more bodies, or some remnants of their clothing, must have been washed ashore; but although the strictest possible search has been made by the police and others, yet up to the present time not the slightest

slightest trace has been found to warrant such a belief; therefore this theory must also be dismissed as one unworthy of credence. Now, in order to support the theory of murder, there is a whole host of surroundings, which only too plainly indicate that that dreadful crime has indeed been committed. The starting point will now be on the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th of October, 1880. On that afternoon Mr. Lamont Young was in the company of Senior-constable Berry, at the little diggings known as Montreal; he made a special appointment with that officer to go out fishing with him on the following day, Sunday, and that afterwards he would dine with Mr. Hobbs. Previous to leaving he borrowed some needles and thread from Mr. Berry, which articles were subsequently found in a pocket-book that was in the boat at Corunna Point. There is here evidence that he reached his camp in safety on the Saturday. After leaving the police Mr. Young was seen by two or three persons near the Bermagui River, which is in close proximity to his camp; this is the last reliable evidence of his having been seen alive. On the following day, Sunday, between 6 and 7 a.m., a boat containing several persons was seen to emerge from the Bermagui River and make for Corunna Point; it was the only boat that left the river that day, so that there was no mistaking the fact that the boat found at Corunna Point was the identical boat. I conversed with several persons who saw her leave the river, but were unable to tell me, owing to the distance, whether it was Lamont Young's party or some other; besides, the boat was seen by numerous persons who lined the shore for several miles. The day is said to have been a fine one, and that no difficulty could be experienced in either landing or embarking anywhere along the coast for miles. About 4 o'clock on the day in question the boat was found close on shore, firmly embedded amongst rocks, containing numerous articles of food and clothing belonging to the missing men; a fire was made, and a meal partaken of by those who landed, for it is quite evident the party landed in safety. Portions of a meal was found, and three cuff-studs known to have belonged to Mr. Lamont Young. Now, this is a circumstance that must not be passed lightly over; it is highly improbable that these studs would drop out of his shirt while quietly having a meal; besides only two are required to be used. This circumstance points clearly to the fact that a search was made, and the studs allowed to remain where found, or perhaps escaped observation. This view of the matter is further strengthened, in the extraordinary manner in which Mr. Lamont Young's property was found. It would appear that a miscellaneous assortment of articles were thrown all jumbled up in a most extraordinary fashion and thrown into a four or six bushel bag; that the party who landed evidently brought the things on shore with a view to make a thorough search for valuables, scarcely crediting their senses but that Mr. Young would have both money and valuables about him, which I believe he had neither—hence the studs found where they were. This is one circumstance of a most convincing kind that this party was not Lamont Young's. But this is not all: In the boat were found several large stones of a similar kind to those found on shore; they were not required as ballast, as there was sufficient luggage in the boat for that purpose; it was done no doubt with the view to sink her. Here is another convincing proof: The oars and the mast were properly fastened in the boat. There were a number of articles found close to the water's edge, viz., an axe, a pick and shovel, &c., which had evidently been brought ashore. Mr. Young's blankets and rug are missing, 60 or 70 yards of rope known to have belonged to the boat, also the sail—of the latter there appears some doubt. But it does appear somewhat strange that those fishermen, coming all the way from Bateman's Bay, would not make use of a sail instead of rowing hard, which might have been avoided, seeing that the boat had a mast. I think it may be fairly inferred that a sail was used. There is also another circumstance of a very suspicious kind that is known to have occurred later on that day, about 4 miles from the scene of this disaster, and just as it was getting dark. A man, whose name I cannot just now remember, heard a low whistle, which was returned; believing it to be a signal of some kind he replied by whistling also, when, to his surprise, two men jumped suddenly up from behind some tussocks and were coming towards him; getting frightened he went into his hut and closed the door. I had not time to investigate the truth or otherwise of this matter, but I believe it is correct. I think it may be well taken for granted that the whole of the circumstances in connection with this matter go to show that it was not Messrs. Lamont Young and party that landed at Corunna Point; had it been they would have never been drowned, seeing that there were three skilful and expert boatmen in the party, while Schneider is also known to have been a good seaman. Therefore the theory of drowning is wholly untenable, and cannot for a moment be entertained. It is then clear that the party who landed at Corunna Point were the murdering party, and it is also evident that it numbered four or five persons, as about that number were observed in the boat when leaving the river. It now very naturally suggests itself to one's mind who were the murderers, and what was their motive. It is clear then that it was money. 'Tis true Mr. Young or Schneider had not much; the boatman had a trifle; Lloyd is said to have had £16 upon him. About the time referred to there was a great rush to Bermagui; nearly 3,000 persons assembled there within a very few days, many of them of the worst type of the criminal class. The diggings proved poor and patchy, and those who rushed eagerly to the diggings were just as eager to get away. One can therefore readily conceive that the class of persons that I have alluded to will, when placed in straitened circumstances, and when fairly cornered in an out of the way place like Bermagui, commit any crime with the view to extricate themselves from their perilous position. Amongst those class of criminals who were there then was one whom I well knew; his name is Charley M'Ewan; he was on the Gulgong gold-field ten years ago; he planned and schemed one of the most dreadful crimes that was committed on that gold-field, either before or since. At the time referred to he was keeping a small store at the Canadian diggings, which afforded him ample opportunity of knowing other people's business. A man named Stott, a wealthy digger, lived not far from M'Ewan; he usually kept a large quantity of gold in his hut; this fact became known to M'Ewan; he procured the services of three notorious characters to rob and murder Stott and his family, viz., Foster, Plant, and King. The latter was the companion in crime of the notorious Harry Garratt, and the first-named was only just out of Berrima prison, after completing a long term for mail robbery. The attempt was made upon Stott. The latter shot Foster, who, however, managed with the others to effect his escape. I with the late Detective Powell succeeded in arresting two out of the three. Foster succumbed to the wound; Plant received a long sentence. It will therefore be seen the character of a man M'Ewan is. He is, when in Sydney, to be found at Bill Ellis's, alias Big Yorkey; he keeps a small store in Vine-street, Redfern; he is living with a well-known Victorian criminal, known as Harry Green's "old woman," one of the most expert shoplifters and pickpockets to be found in Australia. His other pal is Rogers, alias Rogers the Tinker; he keeps or used to keep a tin shop in Parramatta-street, a notorious magsman and burglar. I feel thoroughly assured that if these men were murdered by the old class of criminals, M'Ewan will
without

without a doubt know them. Information must therefore be sought through the channels I have referred to, viz., Big Yorkey and Rogers, alias the Tinker. I might remark that amongst the old class of criminals as a rule, except under very extraordinary circumstances, they seldom or ever attempt to commit a robbery, except they at first know what they are going for—that is, the amount of money or value likely to be found in possession of the party to be robbed; and also when the robbery has been effected it is not one in fifty cases when the additional crime of murder is added, except when driven to desperation. There is, however, another class resident in the Bermagui district to which every attention should be given: I mean the native criminal class, which are, in my opinion, of a still more dangerous class than the one I have alluded to. Amongst that class who resides close to Bermagui is a man named Jaggars; his antecedents are said to be of the worst kind; and I must say that if they are as bad as his looks he is fit for anything. I happened by accident to call at this man's residence on my arriving at Bermagui, on the morning early of the 10th of August; it is situate about 5 miles from the Bermagui River. I was the only passenger who was put ashore, and not knowing the country I pulled up at his place; being inquisitive I asked him his name, and he told me his name was ———. I partook of slight refreshment at his place. I told him my mission; he then freely entered into conversation. I requested him to accompany me on my way back, which he did, and escorted me fully 5 miles. The whole of the conversation was the missing of Messrs. Lamont Young and party; his mind appeared to me to be much troubled, and was decidedly anxious to obtain the reward. On the whole, my interview with him was of a most favourable character; he permitted his son, a lad about twelve years of age, to put me across the Bermagui River in a boat, and also to show me the way to Montreal, a further distance of about 4 miles. I subsequently had another interview with ———; it was on the morning of the 19th of August. We met by accident again, which is to be preferred than by appointment; he told me that he would have done more in the matter were it not that he was frightened. He further said that some time back two or three who resided in the district came to him and gave him plainly to understand that it would be much better for him to keep his mouth shut, otherwise there would be something the matter. He said, "I have done so since; I know what that means; some night or other both myself and family would be murdered; it is not worth my while to trouble myself and run a risk for a mere nothing," meaning the paucity of the reward. I said to him, "I admire your discretion, I would do the same under the circumstances." I then said to him that I thought it highly probable that the reward would be increased, and if so that it might not be inadvisable on his part to be first in the field, and give what information he knew respecting the alleged murders, to which he made no reply, but looked at me with a piercing glance. I might also mention that an old man named George Hunt, better known as old George Whiteman, used to ply a boat on the Bermagui River at the time Mr. Young and Schneider were encamped close by. ——— said, "if old George was alive he could tell all about it if he liked." I said to him, "How do you know?" He said, "I do know, from what old George told me. I said to the old man one day, 'Do you think Lamont Young had any money?' 'Yes, plenty of money—I wish you and I had half the old b——r had, we should not want to work any more.'" I think it is highly probable that old George the boatman knew a very great deal more about the matter than he ever revealed. I have been informed that he was frightened to say a word lest he should be murdered himself; however, old George is now dead, and whatever he might have known is dead also. There is a very tall half-caste named Campbell, who is said to be intimate with Jaggars; he bears a bad name; it has been surmised that this fellow would not be an unlikely mark in any kind of business of a villainous kind. ——— was digging during the rush close to Montreal, and would have to cross the Bermagui River on his way home. I feel thoroughly assured that this man knows infinitely more than he has yet chose to say; and if I am any judge of character I will be very much mistaken if, when the opportune time arrives, but that ——— will divulge the whole lot. I think it may be safely assumed that the party who committed these murders are residents in and around Bermagui. The fact of the boat having been brought to Corunna Point for the purpose of wrecking, and the extraordinary place found, goes to show that those who did it have had a most intimate knowledge of the coast and locality, besides the peculiar mode of procedure is entirely at variance with that usually practised by the old type of criminals; therefore, in my opinion, the police will have to direct their attention to ——— and his crowd; but, on the other hand, pressing inquiries should also be made regarding the other sources already referred to by me, and no stone should be left unturned with a view to bring this affair to a successful issue.

There is one other matter which may or may not be of any consequence. A Mr. Peter Egstrom informed me that in the early part of the rush, and while keeping a grog shanty, a foreigner of immense stature called at his place on the Saturday, and inquired of him where Mr. Lamont Young was to be found. Mr. Egstrom describes him as one of the most villainous looking men his eyes ever beheld; he did not see him before or since. I have made inquiries regarding the man Schneider, of whom rumour speaks so much, but I have failed to ascertain anything that would connect him with foul play in the alleged murders. There is one other circumstance I forgot to mention, and that is the bullet mark and flattened bullet found in the boat; it was evidently a spent bullet, as the impression made in the wood was very slight, and if fired must have been fired at a distance. I also made inquiry relative to shots said to have been fired on the night in question, but there is no truth in such report. The person from whom it emanated is a Mrs. Tomsett. She told me, in answer to my query, that it was on the Saturday night previous to the 9th of October, 1880. My opinion is that no bullets were used in the perpetration of this horrible crime; that waddies were the weapons employed; they silently and effectively perform their work in the dead of night when in deep sleep. I believe I have very exhaustively treated this matter, and in so doing I have come to the conclusion that Messrs. Young and party were foully murdered, and that the murders were perpetrated on the neck of land where Mr. Young and the boatmen were encamped, and that their bodies have been sunk and lying in the deep.

I must apologise for this very lengthy report, as I feel quite assured that it tires one to read it. In conclusion, I might state that, in my opinion, the police are not to blame in this matter; indeed, there was no clue left to go upon, and as such they could not perform impossibilities. There is, however, now, I think, a starting point, and if followed up with promptness, tact, and energy, there is a fair chance towards its solution.

I have, &c.,

ROB. HANNAN.

No. 76.

NOTICE OF MOTION.—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, Tuesday, 17th October, 1882.

6. MR. WILLIAM FORSTER to move, That, in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of the Government to cause further search and inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the mysterious loss and disappearance, whether by drowning, kidnapping, or other criminal outrage or assault, of Mr. Lamont Young, late Geological Surveyor to the Government, and a party of four other persons, after embarkation in an open boat at Bermagui, on the southern and eastern coasts of this Colony, about two years ago.

Inspector-General of Police to Principal Under-Secretary, with reference to the above.

Herewith I beg to return letter from Mr. Wm. Forster, M.P., dated the 5th September, covering a report from Mr. Hannan, who was sent to Bermagui by Mr. Forster to make inquiry respecting the disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young and party.

Accompanying will also be found further reports on the subject from Mr. Keightley, Police Magistrate, Moruya, Senior-constable Berry, and endorsement by Captain Zouch.

There is nothing of any material importance in Mr. Hannan's report, and some of the statements he makes are incorrect.

I suggest that all the papers herewith should be laid before Parliament, with the other documents moved for, excising those portions which refer to Mr. ———, but all the papers might be shown, I think, to Mr. Forster, to enable him to inform General Young of the contents.

With regard to the "further search and inquiry" to be moved for in Parliament by Mr. Forster, M.P., I beg to state that inquiry was originally made by a Sergeant of Water Police specially sent from Sydney; by Mr. Binney, an experienced officer of the Mining Department, sent down by the Minister; by a Mr. Grey who was also, I believe, employed by the Mining Department; by Mr. Keightley, the Police Magistrate at Moruya, who is a very experienced officer, and has taken the greatest personal interest in the case from the commencement to the present time.

Also the local police have never ceased to carefully investigate every matter connected with the case which came under their notice. Senior-constable Berry has been in the neighbourhood all the time, and it will be seen from his reports that he is a very intelligent man.

Mr. Hannan has since been specially sent down to make an independent inquiry and report, the result being in my opinion valueless.

I am unable to see, therefore, any good result which would be likely to follow from a fresh inquiry, but if the Colonial Secretary think fit I can see no possible objection to the course proposed.

If decided upon I would make the following suggestion:—Mr. Sub-Inspector Harrison (one time in charge of the detective police) is a man with considerable powers of investigation in sifting evidence, and has expressed a desire to be allowed to make inquiry in the case, and I think he would be very competent to undertake it. With him might be associated Mr. Richard Elliott, formerly a detective officer but now in business for himself. He has been a seafaring man, and is possessed of detective faculties I have seldom seen equalled. If employed he would of course have to be paid liberally.

EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.

No. 77.

W. Forster, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 5 September, 1882.

Conceiving that the enclosed report of Mr. Robert Hannan, an officer in the employment of the Municipal Council of Newtown, and formerly belonging to the police force, in which he appears to have borne a good character for diligence and steadiness, might be of use to, or might interest the police and the Government, as well as the public generally, I have the honor to forward it for your information and consideration. It relates to a search lately made by the said Mr. Robert Hannan in the district and neighbourhood of Bermagui, into the circumstances of the mysterious loss and disappearance of Mr. Lamont Young, late Geological Surveyor to the Government. Mr. Robert Hannan undertook this task spontaneously and from disinterested motives. He had been sometime before in correspondence with myself and General C. B. Young, father of the lamented officer referred to, to whom I propose transmitting the report, either in its present or in a printed form, if it should be published, with any official papers.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

This letter should, perhaps, be acknowledged and forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—C.W., 18/9/82. Yes.—H.P., 19/9/82. The Inspector-General of Police, B.C., 21 Sept., 1882.—C.W.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. R. Hannan to W. Forster, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Lennox-street, Newtown, 22 August, 1882.

I have the honor to submit to you the following as the result of my inquiry relative to Mr. Lamont Young and party. I will have to travel over a good deal of that which is already known in order to make my report intelligible. It would appear that Mr. Lamont Young and assistant arrived by steamer from Sydney on the 8th of October, 1880; he pitched his tent on a small headland or point close to the Bermagui River. The boatmen Towers, Casey, and Lloyd arrived from Bateman's Bay on the Wednesday, October 6th, a distance of 60 or 70 miles. On Saturday, the 9th instant, Mr. Lamont Young was at Montreal, a small diggings about 3 miles from Bermagui. He had a conversation with Senior-Constable Berry, and agreed to go fishing with him on the following day (Sunday), and purposed afterwards to dine at Mr. Hobbes', a settler, about 2 miles from Montreal; he also obtained some needles and thread from the police, which was subsequently found in a pocket-book picked up at Corunna Point, the place where

where the boat was found; the pocket-book was identified as Mr. Young's, and the needles and thread the same as that supplied to him on the previous day by the police. There is here at least strong presumptive proof, that after leaving the police he reached his camp in safety. After parting with the police he was seen by several persons making his way towards his camp. This is the last known authentic information respecting him. On the following day (Sunday), between 6 and 7 a.m., a boat was seen leaving the Bermagui River; there were several persons in it. A lad named Egstrom, who appears to be rather intelligent, observed it, but was not close enough to distinguish who was in the boat, but he says there were four or five persons in it. A miner named Anderson told me to the same effect. Numbers of persons who were scattered all over the diggings saw the boat going towards Corunna Point. It has also been ascertained that only one boat left the river on that morning; there is therefore no doubt whatever but that the boat found wrecked at Corunna Point was the fisherman's boat, which comprised a crew of three persons. The names are Towers, Casey, and Lloyd. These men are known to have been skilled and experienced boatmen; Lloyd was a skilful seaman, having been at one time chief officer of a sailing vessel. Schneider is also said to have a good knowledge of nautical matters, having been at one time in the German Navy. Amongst these five men, three of them are known to have been good swimmers. The day of this sad occurrence is said by all with whom I have conversed to have been a fine one, and further, that there would have been no difficulty whatever in landing safely with a boat on any part of the coast between Bermagui River and Corunna Point, a distance of about 10 miles as the crow flies. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday the boat was first observed by a man named Johnson found wedged between rocks, and apparently wrecked,—a number of articles of clothing, &c., known to have belonged to the missing men, and some of them in such a position as to clearly indicate beyond the shadow of a doubt that the boat did not upset. The remnants of a meal were also found on shore, viz., a whole damper, part of a loaf of bread, a tin with butter in it, a bottle of honey, &c., and also traces of where a fire was made. There were also three shirt-studs found, and which have been since identified as Mr. Lamont Young's property; a pipe was also found, which is supposed to have been Schneider's. There is here now evidence indisputable that the boat party safely landed and partook of a meal, but the question now arises, who were that party? I think that on close scrutiny it will be found that it was not Mr. Lamont Young's. In the first instance, if they landed safely, surely they could manage to get away safely, or peradventure, if they saw any danger in so doing, their extensive knowledge and experience of the sea would naturally suggest itself to them at once to refrain from so unwise a course. In the boat was found a large-sized bag, containing a large quantity of miscellaneous articles, and apparently thrown higgledy-piggledy fashion into it, and not arranged with that nice care, which irregularity is said not to have been a trait peculiar to Mr. Young. In the boat was also found a number of large stones, said to weigh about 60 or 80 lbs. in weight, and taken from the very locality. This assertion is further strengthened from the fact that an imprint of one of the very stones found in the boat was to be seen on the very spot. This was done no doubt with the view to wreck the boat and to destroy all evidence of the crime and make it appear as one of wreckage and drowning. Had the boat gone to pieces their design would only have been too well carried into effect. The stones were quite unnecessary for ballast since the quantity of luggage found, consisting of potatoes, &c., were amply sufficient for that purpose. Mr. Young's blankets are missing, besides about 70 yards of rope known to have been in the boat; no sail has been found, but as to whether there really was one or not appears uncertain and I could not therefore ascertain, but I should rather incline to the opinion there was—as it seems absurd that they would row all the way from Bateman's Bay when a much easier mode of locomotion could be resorted to, the oars and mast were made secure in the boat. Now it appears to my mind without any misgiving that it was the murdering party who landed, the primary one being to wreck the boat, and secondly to make a thorough overhaul of Mr. Young's property with the view to discover valuables, of which I am led to believe he had not much with him; hence the studs found where the meal was partaken of; having carefully searched the bag and contents, they were again gathered up, put back into the sack and replaced in the boat in that clumsy fashion when found. It has, however, been alleged that drowning took place on their endeavouring to embark, but such a theory is in my opinion wholly untenable and also at variance with the opinions of large numbers of seamen with whom I conversed and who visited the scene of the catastrophe. Three of them are known to have been good swimmers, and even admitting for argument sake the drowning theory, their bodies or some portions of their clothing must have drifted ashore. That murder has been perpetrated is in my opinion as clear as the noon-day sun, and not one in fifty of those who reside on that coast but entertain a like opinion. The question now arises where was the murder committed? It was in my opinion perpetrated in their camp, a lonely place, in the dead of the night. Men are very easily silenced when asleep, a niddy will quickly and effectively perform its deadly work. Saturday night will then be the night on which the deed was committed, and before the dawn of day their bodies were sunk in the deep. It might be well to observe that in the first instance foul play was not suspected, and it was not until several days had elapsed that the real truth began to dawn upon people's minds. The next thing now to ask who are the murderers and what was their motive? Money was evidently it. About the time referred to there is said to have been between two and three thousand persons on the gold-field and very many of them hard-up and of the very worst type of the criminal class. The gold-field was poor and only a small patch. Mr. Young was a very likely person to have money and they went for him. The boatmen I am informed slept in the boat and were not far distant from Mr. Young's camp. I may state that at that particular time a man named Charley M'Ewan was at Bermagui. I know this man for many years; he is an old Victorian criminal; he planned and schemed a most atrocious crime perpetrated in the vicinity of Gulgong about ten years ago. A Mr. Stott and family were attempted to be robbed and murdered; he was known to have had a considerable quantity of gold in his possession. Fortunately Stott, who was armed, shot one of the villains who was just out of prison, a notorious mail-robber, who died ten days afterwards, and his companion received a well merited punishment in getting penal servitude. I in company with the late detective Powell effected the arrest of those men. The dying criminal, Foster, told me that M'Ewan was, to use a vulgar slang phrase, "the putter-up of that job." The reason assigned for telling me was because M'Ewan did not supply him with better tools (meaning firearms) so as to be on an equality with Stott. I feel convinced that if this deed was committed amongst or by the old class of criminals M'Ewan will know who did it. When in Sydney his confidential friends are Rogers, alias the "Tinker," and Bill Ellis, alias "Big Yorkey." The latter keeps a small store in Vine-street, Redfern. M'Ewan would not supply me with any information because he has a dislike to me, knowing that I was aware of the part he took in Stott's affair. Now there is another class
of.

of criminals residing in the Bermagui district to which every attention must also be given, I mean amongst the small settlers of bushranging tendencies. The worst of this class is a man named ———; he is a native of this Colony, about forty years of age, 5 ft. 9 or 10 in. high, thin build, with a most hang-dog looking countenance. I have had two interviews with him. The first was on the occasion of having lost my way when put ashore at 6 a.m. from the steamer's boat. Being the only passenger I wandered a distance of 5 miles to a settler's place, having lost my way, which I then for the first time learned to be ———. My interview on the whole was favorable; he walked with me fully 5 miles, the whole of the conversation having reference to the alleged murder of Messrs. Young and party. I have reason to believe that to a great extent I gained his confidence; he does not like the police. My second interview was Saturday last, which lasted fully an hour. The information I obtained from him was of a much more important character. The gist of it was to the effect that the reason he declined to say more regarding those murders were, that some time back two or three persons who live in the district came to him and gave him plainly to understand that if he did not keep his mouth shut he would very soon find out that there would be something the matter; he therefore took the hint. He said "You cannot blame me, for how do you know but some night both my family and myself would be all murdered?" I told him that I quite coincided in his view in that respect, and that his reticence was decidedly wise. I have, however, inferred from what he told me that he knows a very great deal about this affair, and if the reward was made (say) a thousand or two thousand pounds, that might be made worth his while, he would divulge that which is worth knowing; indeed, there is no denying the fact that the reward at present offered by the Government is totally insufficient and inadequate to the nature of the offence alleged to have been committed. Perhaps under the circumstances you may deem it advisable to urge upon the Government the desirability of at once increasing the reward. I have reason to believe that ——— will then impart all he knows regarding the mystery. There have been rumours afloat about the man Schneider having been seen at ——— house after the alleged crime was committed. I have instituted inquiry, but have been unable to discover such. There is also another rumour going the rounds—what truth is in it I cannot say; it is to the effect that the police are in possession of information that Schneider pawned an instrument in Melbourne known to have belonged to Lamont Young, and after the mishap. If such be the case it would go a long way towards clearing up the mystery. I must, however, mention another circumstance, which, I believe, has not hitherto come to the knowledge of the police. On Saturday, 9th October, a foreigner, of immense proportions, called at a Mr. Peter Egstrom's. The latter was then keeping a grog-shanty at Montreal, and was making inquiry for Mr. Lamont Young, and where he camped. Egstrom describes him as one of the most villainous looking men his eyes ever beheld he did not see him before or since; this may or may not be of any significance. With regard to the boat-party, they are well-known to be decent, respectable, hard-working men, and not the slightest suspicion in any way is attached to them; that is, therefore, the reason that I did not go to Bateman's Bay, deeming it wholly an unnecessary undertaking. I visited the scene of the wreck; the boat is there still; there is a bullet-mark in the seat of the boat; the bullet, I am informed, was, when extracted, flattened; it was doubtless a spent bullet, and must have been fired from a long distance, as the indent made was not more than the eighth of an inch in thickness. One of the party may, perhaps, when attacked have made for the boat, a very natural thing to expect, hence the result, and was overtaken and overpowered with the rest. There were several bullets found in the boat, but those were used for sinkers for the fishing-lines. Before I conclude I may perhaps venture an opinion, and that is, if this matter be promptly and energetically followed up there is still left hopes that it may yet be brought to a final issue. It is true what is obtained is slight, but there is no telling how soon it may develop itself in its full light. I might also remark that in my opinion no stone has been left unturned by the Police, and no blame can be attached to them in this matter—no trace or clue was left for them to follow up. I never during the whole course of my experience knew less to work upon; it is therefore not to be wondered at that they are beaten. ——— is the man in my opinion to whom one is to look for solving this mystery, and I firmly believe that if sufficient inducements are offered, and that he finds himself properly cornered, he will divulge the whole secret. Permit me to tell you now that you are at liberty to make use of this communication in any way you may think proper.

I have, &c.,
ROBT. HANNAN.

No. 78.

Senior-Constable Berry to The Inspector General of Police.

Police Station, Montreal, 7 October, 1882.

SENIOR-Constable Berry respectfully reports for the information of his Inspector-General, *re* Mr. Robert Hannan's report on the Bermagui mystery, the senior-constable has carefully read the report through and fails to see but with one exception but what has already been reported by the police at various times to the Inspector-General.

Senior-Constable Berry would respectfully point out certain portions of Mr. Hannan's report for his Inspector-General's notice.

Mr. Hannan states that only one boat left the Bermagui River on Sunday morning, the 10th of October, 1880. This is incorrect; two left the river that morning, one about half-past 6 and the other about half-past 8 or 9. The first one was seen by a lad named Engstrom and his father, and Engstrom, *senr.*, stated when he saw the boat at Corunna Point that he believed her to be the one he saw leaving the river on that Sunday morning; the last one to leave was seen and recognized by the senior-constable as she passed up the coast; her name was the "Maid of the Mill."

Referring to Mr. Hannan's statement as to the number of men on the field at the time Mr. Lamont Young was here the senior-constable would estimate about 1,500 to 1,800.

Senior-Constable Berry was not aware, nor does he believe that any of the police stationed here at that time were aware that any criminal of the type depicted by Mr. Hannan was on the field.

With reference to the man ———, spoken of by Mr. Hannan, the police, as reported by the senior-constable, have for a considerable time passed watched him closely for the reason that they have always believed that he knew more about the mystery than what he would like to say; this suspicion on the part of the police arose from his expressions at different times to civilians and even the blacks. ——— will never speak to any of the police if he can possibly help it. ——— denies flatly that Schneider was ever seen at his house.

Senior-

Senior-constable Berry has asked Mr. Peter Engstrom if any foreigner as described by Mr. Hannan came to his house and asked for Mr. Lambert Young, and where he was camped. This Engstrom denies *in toto*. This is the only fresh news the senior-constable can see in the whole of Mr. Hannan's report.

Senior-Constable Berry would bring under his Inspector-General's notice that on Sunday, the 10th October, 1880, it is said there was a very high spring or king tide, as called by some, and which the senior-constable was told would submerge the big rock which stands out in the sea from Corunna Point about 60 or 70 yards, and also stands high out of the water. This the senior-constable was very dubious about, and in fact would never have believed it had he not seen it himself. On the 12th of July last, the senior-constable was returning from Wagonga, and on arriving at Corunna Point he noticed that the big rock was covered, all but a very small portion. It was blowing very strong from the eastward at the time, and sometimes it would be quite submerged for some seconds. No boat could have landed there on that day with any degree of safety, nor does the senior-constable think that any seaman would attempt it.

Referring to extract of letter from General Young to Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, Jagger reported to Senior-constable Berry that he had the trousers mentioned. The senior-constable proceeded to Jagger's house and inspected them. The senior-constable considered from their appearance that they had never been wet with salt water; they were moth-eaten, and the senior-constable came to the conclusion that they had been thrown away by some passenger either going away by the steamer or arriving by her, which afterwards proved correct, for on passing through Wagonga about a week after having seen them, the senior-constable called and had dinner at a Surveyor's camp. While at dinner, the senior-constable noticed that the coat worn by one of the surveyors was exactly like one of the pairs of trousers found by Jagers. Senior-constable asked him if he ever had a pair of trousers made of the same stuff. He replied, "Yes; I had once, but I threw them away with two more pair at Bermagui when I landed from the steamer, stating at the time they were moth-eaten."

JNO. A. BERRY,
Senior-Constable, 2593.

Minutes on No. 78.

Received and forwarded to the Supt.'s Office.—J. KEEGAN, Sub-Inspt., 9/10/1882. Capt. Zouch, Supt. of Police, Goulburn.

This further report from Senior-constable Berry *re* disappearance of Mr. Young and party is forwarded to the Inspector-General. Hannan's report and other papers, with Mr. Keightley's letter on subject to Inspector-General, are herewith returned. After a very careful perusal of Hannan's ideas, hearsays, and deductions, my opinion remains as already given that the unfortunate men were drowned and carried out to sea by the strong draw-back of the receding waves.—H. ZOUCH, S.S.D.

Extract from letter of Mr. C. B. Young to Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, dated London, 13th June, 1882.

"JAGGERS wrote to General Young that he had three pairs of trousers and one coat in his possession which he found on the rocks, and he thinks that they belonged to the missing party, and he told the police about them. He had been told that they belonged to a surveyor who had been there some time before and had left, but he believed they belonged to Lamont's party.

The Police Magistrate, Moruya, to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Court-house, Moruya, 4 October, 1882.

As the report of Mr. Ex-Detective Hannan relative to the loss of Mr. Lamont Young and party has been submitted to me for inspection, and as its elucidation is a matter of great public interest, I submit a few remarks "as I am thoroughly acquainted with the subject," more in an argumentative than with a critical spirit.

Referring to page 2.—There was a great ground swell on that day, for I was there.

Page 3.—There is nothing to show anyone landed from the boat; but when the tide had receded in part the boat could be visited from the land, and the big stones alluded to placed in the boat as a substitute for the bag of things that was removed.

Page 4.—Police have evidence there never was a sail in the boat, but the fly of a tent used as a substitute.

Page 4.—"The murdering party" alluded to must have been more than one person. Now after the supposed murder one man could not alone manage so large a boat; and if there were two there must have been more than six or seven persons in the boat at starting, and there is no evidence to that effect.

Page 4.—No man could swim at a high spring tide near where the boat was found, owing to the long seaweed and current. The blacks admit that.

Page 5.—If murder was committed at *their camp*. Their only camp was at Bermagui on night of Saturday; therefore how could five men have been seen next morning between 6 and 7 a.m. leaving in a boat. There were over 200 people camped within 300 yards of them that night all about.

Page 5.—If the deed was committed at dead of night on Saturday and bodies taken out at day-dawn, why should the murderers return to the same spot and make a fresh start from same place with all Lamont Young's things still in the boat?

Page 5.—Why was it at all probable that Lamont Young should be possessed of money? He was neither a buyer of gold or claims, simply known as a scientific explorer.

Page 5.—If the three boatmen as stated slept in the boat, which was afloat, and murdered there, surely there would be some scratch or drop of blood indicating a struggle. Moreover, Mr. Young's tent was some distance from the boat, so if murder was committed there must have been two separate attacks, and then the bodies brought together.

If, as Mr. Hannan states, there are two or three residents who came to Jagers, threatening him if he was not silent, and, as inferred by Hannan, that one M'Ewan might have been the "putter up," he must have been associated with these residents; and how could all this have been arranged on that one evening? If a single shot was fired at Bermagui it is to be inferred that the one shot did not kill all the five men at once, and leave no certain mark or blood, and not be heard by some of the 200 camping near, or by some in the vessels lying at anchor close at hand, anyway within ear-shot.

If it is considered advisable to induce Jagers to be more explicit by an extension of the reward, it may throw some light on the matter.

I have, &c.,

H. M'C. KEIGHTLEY, P.M.

For Captain Zouch's information, and to be placed with the reports to be submitted in the matter—I hope soon.—E.F., 7/10/82. Capt. Zouch.

The Inspector-General of Police to Captain Zouch.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 23 September, 1882.

REFERRED to Captain Zouch. Perhaps it would be advisable for S.-c. Berry to make observations upon Hannan's report which might also be shown to Mr. Keightley, as he has taken great interest in the case.

I append copy of my letter in reply to Mr. Forster's. As the papers are to be laid before Parliament, I should wish no time to be lost in furnishing a careful and comprehensive report upon all matters requiring notice.

E.F.

The Inspector-General of Police to W. Forster, Esq., M.P.

My dear Forster, Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 25 August, 1882.
The enclosed report from Mr. Hannan does not bring us a single step nearer the elucidation of the mystery. He merely repeats hearsay, and in several respects he is inaccurate. He thinks the party were murdered on the Saturday night, when they were seen starting on the Sunday morning.

He states the population of the gold-field at two or three thousand, when I do not believe it ever reached 800. He refers to a rumour that Schneider pawned a Government instrument in Melbourne after Young's disappearance, when the pawning took place in Sydney before the party went to Bermagui.

Nevertheless I should like to send Mr. Hannan's report to Capt. Zouch, if you see no objection, but I return it herewith as it would be more in form if you sent it to the Colonial Secretary to be referred to me in due course.

I have another "scrap" of information from Mr. Wilkinson; I wish to inquire into all at the same time. The increase of the reward to £1,000 or £2,000 might provoke a large crop of perjury. If there is any evidence forthcoming the present reward would I think elicit it.

Yours faithfully,
EDMUND FOSBERY.

W. Forster, Esq., M.P., to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir, Pursuant to our late conversation, I have the honor to forward for your perusal and consideration a report made by Robert Hannan, formerly in the Police Service, and recently employed by me on behalf and by authority of General Young to make further investigation on the spot of the circumstances attending the mysterious disappearance of his son, Mr. Lamont Young, late Geological Surveyor to the Government, after having embarked at or near Bermagui, with four other persons, in a boat which was since found stranded and empty of her crew on the neighbouring coast.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM FORSTER.

[[Sketch.]]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1883

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APPENDIX

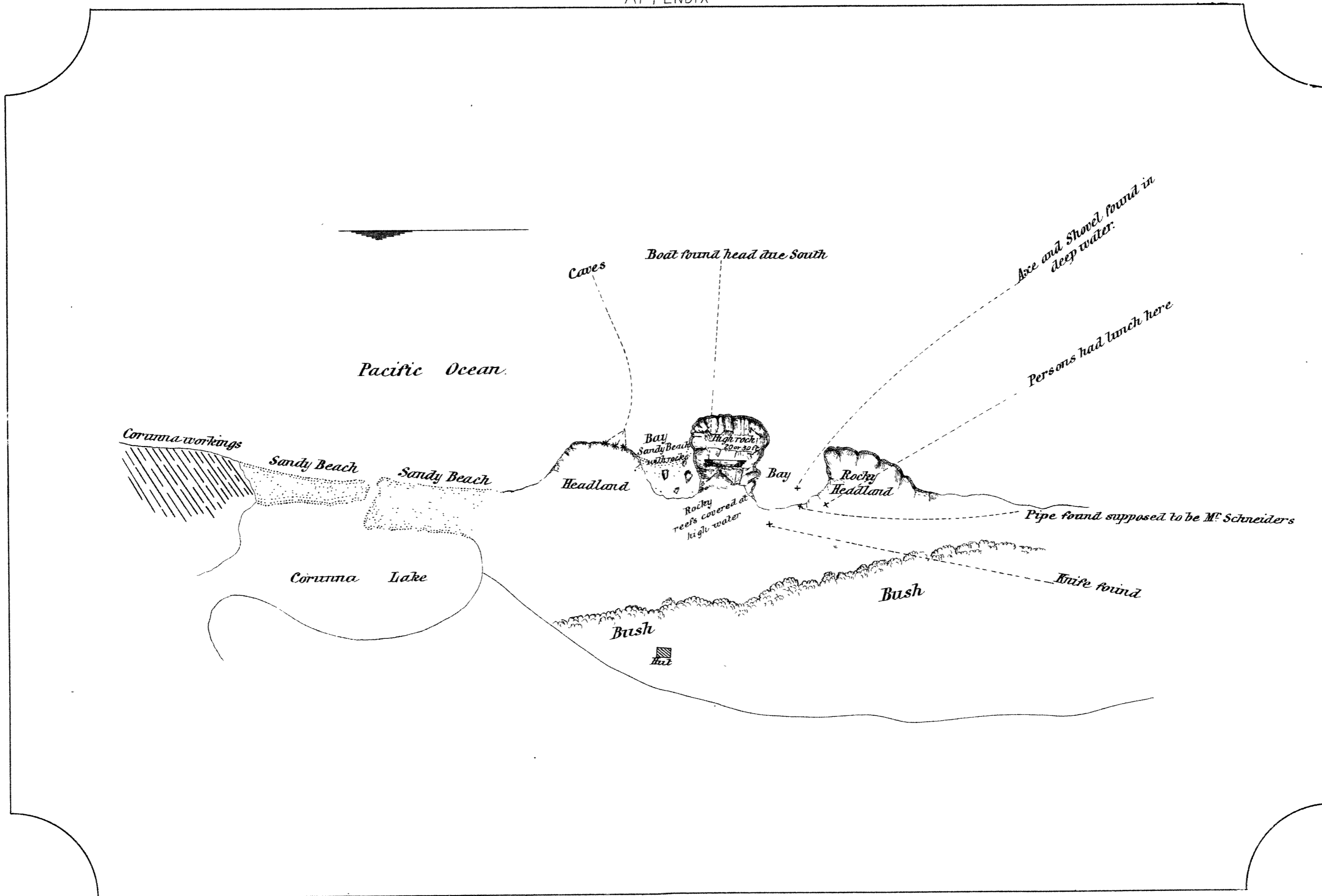


Fig. 256.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE
SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHARGES ON COLLECTION OF RAILWAY REVENUE.
(OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL AS TO LEGALITY OF CERTAIN UNAUTHORIZED PAYMENTS)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 January, 1883.

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

Sir,

2 January, 1883.

I deem it my duty to report to you, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, the following case as set forth in the papers appended hereto.

The vote for Railway Services being exhausted and Parliament dissolved, application was made to me by the Treasury authorities for money to carry on those services, under the 48th clause of the Constitution Act, which has been taken to authorize the cost of collection as a primary charge on the Revenue.

After conferring with the Crown Solicitor, in the absence of the Attorney-General, I came to the conclusion, but it seems to have been under a misapprehension, that, so long as the money was confined to the maintenance of the traffic the issue might be made, and accordingly I certified a warrant for £20,000, the necessities of the case being represented as urgent.

It seems by the opinion of the Attorney-General since given upon the case submitted by me, that the issue was not justified under the clause of the Constitution Act referred to. I feel bound, therefore, under the authority conferred upon me by the Audit Act, to report to Parliament what has been done.

I have, &c.,
C. ROLLESTON,
Auditor-General.

The Auditor-General to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Department of Audit, Sydney, 1 December, 1882.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to obtain for me, from the Honorable the Attorney-General, an opinion on the case submitted herewith. The alternative presented to me is that the Government shall authorize the Commissioner for Railways to intercept the receipts on their way to the Treasury to meet pressing demands, the stoppage of the traffic being of course out of the question.

It is clearly understood that the demand is for current expenses appertaining to the collection of the Revenue, and necessary to the maintenance of the traffic, and in no wise to the satisfaction of contracts.

I have, &c.,
C. ROLLESTON,
Auditor-General.

CASE FOR OPINION.

It appears that the vote for the working expenses of the Railways is exhausted, and there is no money to pay the current expenses.

Under these circumstances the Treasurer has applied for a warrant for the issue from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of £20,000, for "charges on the collection of Railway Revenue," under the 48th clause of the Constitution Act (18 & 19 Vic, chap. 54), which provides as follows, viz.:-

"The Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Colony shall be permanently charged with all the costs charges and expenses incident to the collection management and receipt thereof such costs charges and expenses being subject nevertheless to be reviewed and audited in such manner as shall be directed by any Act of the Legislature."

Is the Auditor-General justified in certifying that the money is legally available?

C. ROLLESTON,
Auditor-General.

Department of Audit, 30 November, 1882.

COPY OF OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

I AM clearly of opinion that the Auditor-General would not be justified in certifying that the money in question is legally available for the purpose for which it is sought to be obtained. The 48th section of the Constitution Act is not at all applicable to the present case. If the Auditor-General could issue his warrant for the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this sum of £20,000, by virtue of the 48th section of the Constitution Act, it seems to me that there would be scarcely any limit to his power in this respect; thus the control of Parliament over the public expenditure would be rendered merely nominal.

20/12/82.

ROBERT WISDOM,
A.G.

 The Auditor-General to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

27 December, 1882.

I have the honor to transmit, for the Colonial Treasurer's information, copy of the Attorney-General's opinion, only this day received, upon a case submitted by me with reference to the issue from the Consolidated Revenue of £20,000, on account of Railways, "chargeable to collections." As that opinion is adverse to the legality of the issue, the Colonial Treasurer will probably seek the approval of Parliament on the first available opportunity.

I have, &c.,

C. ROLLESTON,
Auditor-General.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY DRIVERS AND FIREMEN.

(PAPERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 March, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30th January, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of the following documents, together with all correspondence relating thereto respectively, viz., the Petition presented to the Commissioner for Railways (per Mr. Midelton) from Drivers and Firemen on the Great Western and Great Southern Lines of Railway; also the Petition, dated 6th November, 1882, from Drivers and Firemen stationed at Bathurst, to Mr. Joseph Turton, Locomotive Inspector; and also the Petition, dated 20th November, 1882, to Mr. Midelton, Locomotive Engineer, from Drivers and Firemen stationed at Bathurst.”

(*Mr. Hellyer.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Petition from drivers and firemen on Southern and Western Lines, praying that fifty hours constitute a week's work, and that all time over that limit be paid for as overtime; and minutes thereon	2
2.	Report of proceedings of Deputation which waited upon the Commissioner in reference to the hours the engine-drivers are employed, &c.; and minutes thereon. 1 November, 1882	3
3.	Petitions (two) to Mr. Turton, Locomotive Inspector, and Mr. Midelton, Locomotive Engineer, from drivers and firemen stationed at Bathurst, asking to be relieved of certain duties after their engines have come off main line; together with Locomotive Inspector's report thereon. 6 November, 1882	6

RAILWAY DRIVERS AND FIREMEN.

No. 1.

Petition from certain Drivers and Firemen to The Commissioner for Railways.

[Per favour of MR. TIPPING.]

Sir,

We, the undersigned, drivers and firemen employed on the G.S. and W. Railways, humbly pray that you would kindly take into your favourable consideration the following disadvantages under which we at present labour in comparison with other employés in the Government service.

Your Petitioners, not having any fixed number of hours to constitute a day's or week's work, are and have been for some considerable time on duty from ten to thirteen hours for a day's pay, as it is very rarely that any overtime is allowed. We therefore humbly ask you to shorten our hours of labour, for in justice to ourselves and the lives and property placed in our charge, we consider it our duty to make this request; and your Petitioners would also humbly submit the following suggestions for your favourable consideration:—

1st. That fifty hours per week constitute a driver's and fireman's week's work, viz., nine hours a day for five days, and five hours for shed-day.

2nd. That all time over the fifty hours per week be paid for as overtime at the following rates: That one to two hours be quarter day, from three to four hours be half day, from five to six hours be three-quarter day, and from seven to eight hours be a full day. That a book be kept to sign on and off duty, and that the time be taken from the time the driver signs on duty to the time he signs off duty; also, that he be allowed half an hour to get his engine ready and half an hour to put her away.

Your Petitioners would most respectfully bring under your notice the valuable lives and property placed in our charge, and such being the case, the amount of anxiety on our minds; also, that we are exposed to all weathers both day and night; that we take our food how and when we can, and that we are deprived of all social enjoyments. This, combined with the long hours we have to remain on duty, taxes our strength to the uttermost, and towards the close of the day we are not justly equal to the task. Your Petitioners would pray of you to grant their request, as we feel confident that not only would we be benefited but the Department generally, and the lives and property placed in our hands would be considerably safer than under existing circumstances.

Your Petitioners trust that in offering the foregoing suggestions for your consideration, that you will not be offended, as it is not our intention to give offence, and that it may please you to grant our request, your Petitioners, in duty bound, will ever pray.

We are, &c.,

Signatures.

James Watson	William Rafter	George Millam	T. Brownlow
George Dent	Anthony Hunt	John Ashbury	H. Wardle
William Carruthers	John Thompson	Joseph Abbott	A. J. Spencer
George Gascoigne	John Breeze	George M. Oates	W. Bergan
Edward Lang	Charles Joseph Nelmes	George Douglas	Jas. Smith
David Heron	William Vine	Spencer Payne	Andrew Gentles
Edward Cane	Edward Heavey	Thomas Smith	John Davis
Thomas Rigney	John Bolt	John Millin	Jos. Hewitson
James Jardine	John Payne	Joseph Williams	L. Allinson
John Roach	D. Aubrey	W. Jordan	Sml. Bagley
Charles Whatley	Alexander Davie	J. Greaves	John Summons
Joshua Cravon	Andrew Dickey	John Young	A. Leils
Frederick Elliott	William Blade	George Featherstone	D. Madell
David Hendren	A. Squires	William Rawlands	E. M'Guire
L. Vine	C. Randall	William Fisher	J. Donohoe
James Davies	Hugh Millen	Walter Hingley	E. Armstrong
William Ness	William Geldard	William McDougal	R. Armstrong
Henry Robinson	Edward King	Adam Jones	G. Mitchell
George Balmer	Henry Rail	W. Nevison	

Minute Paper to The Commissioner for Railways.

Petition from Drivers and Firemen engaged on the Great Western Line, for a reduction of hours of labour, &c.

1. The Penrith men begin their Petition by stating that they have no fixed number of hours for a day's work; this is incorrect, 10 hours is fixed, and it would be almost impossible for drivers to leave off work if a certain number of hours were fixed and not to be exceeded, as a variation must necessarily take place each day on almost any run.

2. 50 hours is asked for by the Penrith men, others want 48, and some time ago they ALL would have been content with 55 hours per week; now they ask for a reduction from 60 to 50 hours and still expect 5 hours for a "shed-day." This is extremely one-sided in my opinion and if granted I consider the whole 50 hours should be worked and the shed-day abolished.

3. To pay drivers overtime on any fixed scale would be an erroneous step I think, as they would naturally (as it is wholly in their hands to do) make as much overtime as they could, and I have no doubt but they would in this respect really act contrary to what they are now asking for, that is, work as long as they could to make overtime. I do not see one word written to show WHY their request should be granted.

4. A book is kept (as requested) for drivers to "sign on." This is to ensure that they are fit to undertake their day's work. I should not object to their "signing off" for a similar reason, but I certainly think it would not be a good precedent to establish to pay drivers and firemen for the time shown between "signing on" and "signing off" duty, neither do I know of any place where this is done (as regards payment).

I have known drivers stand for two hours in a yard after completing their journey before they could get their engine "coaled" and "watered." It would be unfair to pay overtime rates for that class of duty and less for the more important one of managing the engine whilst running a train.

5. The responsibilities of the Petitioners are magnified; it certainly bears no comparison with the extraordinary responsibilities and duties expected and obtained from drivers on *double* roads where high speed are made and where *throughout a journey they are never out of sight of a signal* which at any moment they are expected to obey, and where a moment's delay in deciding what shall be done would probably cost them their lives; thousands of men having such responsibilities as these can only obtain 7s. 6d. per day in England.

A suburban driver here has far more care and responsibility than any driver running over a single road, where if he has the staff or ticket he is practically safe.

In the severe climate of Queensland I find the best drivers only get 12s. 6d. per day.

To reduce the hours from sixty to fifty hours per week as asked for would necessitate the employment of forty additional drivers and forty firemen, which with other things would cost the Department an extra £13,000 per annum, and this cost would rapidly increase.

Overtime is now paid for on the following scale:—For two to three hours, quarter-day; four to six hours, half-day; seven to eight hours, three quarters day; nine to ten hours, one day; and drivers enter their own time on their daily sheets; I do not see what more they can require.

Considering their privileges in the shape of holidays, passes, &c., &c., I think their request unreasonable and I recommend that steps should be taken to reduce their hours of labour and that this be left in the hands of the officers of the Department.

THOS. MIDELTON, 16/10/82.

Minute of Commissioner.

Inform the Petitioners that if they will appoint three of their number to represent them I shall be prepared to see them with the Locomotive Engineer on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.—CH. A.G. Locomotive Engineer, B.C., 26/10/82.

Mr. Midelton will please send me the list prepared the other day, showing the total hours the men worked.—CH. A.G.

I saw the drivers to-day and notes in shorthand were taken of what was said. Please attach fair copy.—CH. A.G., 2/11/82. Herewith.—H.M'L., 2/11/82. Get it printed and resubmit.—CH. A.G., 7/11/82. Copies herewith.

The Locomotive Engineer will now carry out what was promised at the interview and will endeavour to give effect to the proposal for the men returning home *at night* if this can be done, or as far as it can be done.—CH. A.G., 24/11/82.

No. 2.

REPORT of Proceedings of Deputation consisting of Drivers John Heron, John Chicken, and Adam Jones, who waited on the Commissioner for Railways on the 1st November, 1882, in reference to the hours the Engine-drivers are employed, &c. Mr. Midelton, acting Locomotive Engineer, also present.

The Commissioner.] Who are you representing? *Driver Heron:* The Penrith drivers, Western district.

The Commissioner.] You do not come on behalf of the drivers generally? No.

The Commissioner.] If I had known you were only representing the Western division I do not think I should have troubled you to come, because I want to see men who represent the whole of the drivers. I cannot deal with one section without influencing in some degree all the other engine-drivers employed. You of course look at your own particular interests; I have to take a broader view and look to the interests of the whole? *Driver Heron:* I think we have just come about the reduction in the hours of labour, and to point out the hours the drivers are working.

The Commissioner.] You wish that the hours of labour should be reduced from 60 to 50 hours per week?

Driver Heron.] Yes.

The Commissioner.] That 9 hours a day for five days work and 5 hours for a shed-day should be the maximum number of hours the men should work during the week. As a matter of fact I believe the 60 hours named are really reduced to 55 hours, that is to say, the shed-day is reckoned as 10 hours.

Driver Heron.] If you will allow me to explain I will state the information I got at the last meeting the men had. I will take first the men engaged on the through goods train. On an average the trip to Bathurst takes 12 hours up and 12 hours down. When they return they have a shed-day of 5 hours, then another trip to Bathurst and back, after which they make a trip to Katoomba, 9 hours, so that altogether they are engaged from 60 to 63 hours per week. The Mount Victoria drivers are engaged from 10 to 11 hours per day for six days per week. When the time-table was altered, one train was run from Penrith to Eskbank and return every day. In some cases the train would get blocked, when the men would have to work from 17 to 18 hours per day.

The Commissioner.] I will not allow that statement to pass unchallenged. Such statements have been made elsewhere, but they are not accurate. I say that no man has laboured continuously for a period of 17 or 18 hours per day. Trains are sometimes stopped on the road, and this is unavoidable, but the men are never at work for the time mentioned.

Driver Heron.] I may say, so far as this matter is concerned, it was represented to Mr. Tipping, and now it has been rectified.

The Commissioner.] While such statements are not corrected people are led to believe that the men are frequently kept at work for 17 or 18 hours per day. That is false.

Driver Heron.] Yes. I may say that a letter, written to Mr. Smith, M.P., and containing reports from Mr. Midelton and Mr. Read, was seen by the men. The men had a meeting, at which they asked me to take the chair. I said first to the guards, "The manager has promised to send additional hands to shorten the hours in working the Eskbank train. Has he done so?" They said, "Yes." "And the matter has been rectified?" "Yes." They further stated the letters had been carried out in their integrity, and they had no further complaints to make. Similar questions to the drivers were answered in the same way. Since the letters were written there was a little irregularity in the running for about a week, but that was rectified.

The

The Commissioner.] We can better judge of what generally applies by ascertaining the circumstances in particular cases. What services, for instance, do you render, Mr. Heron? Will you correct me if I am wrong? I believe you leave Penrith by a train which leaves there between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. You reach Sydney a little after 9, and you can be away and have your own time from 10 o'clock. *Driver Heron:* About half-past 10.] That is about three hours' work. You go on again at 5 o'clock in the evening, run to Penrith, and your work is over at 8 o'clock. *Driver Heron:* Half-past 7.] You have run about 68 miles—*Driver Heron:* About 70 with shunting]—and have been actually at work for about six hours. Then you have a shed-day for purpose of relief. *Driver Heron:* I do my own engine.] It is desirable that the public should know what are some of the facts of the case. You come before me with loud cries of excessive work, and I want the public to understand and to know what some of the men do; for although I am always prepared to listen to grievances which are reasonable, I do not wish the Department to be disorganised and the men to think that by using influence, by meeting together, and by ventilating supposed grievances (which are imaginary only and not real), they can probably coerce the Department to do that which it should not do with a due regard to the public interests.

Driver Heron.] So far as my influence is concerned I have always counselled the men to see the heads of the Department in all cases. Further, I have no grievance of my own, and it was simply at the wish of the men—being the senior hand—that I came to represent them.

The Commissioner.] I know what is said, and I believe very properly said, about the benefits of the eight-hour system of labour, but that labour is supposed to be continuous and arduous, not labour which is frequently broken in upon by leisure time. The men who run engines on the Western line are not engaged so continuously as the suburban drivers who can be seldom off the foot-plate during the time they are at work. That might fairly be called continuous labour; but some of the Western men are kept at times in sidings with little to do for hours sometimes, and there can be no tension of the faculties in such instances.

Driver Jones.] But the men always find something to do.

The Commissioner.] The labour is not of the continuous kind that blacksmiths, fitters, and that class of workmen, who are never idle, and who are continually watched by a foreman while at the bench, have to do, and eight hours a day is no doubt enough in such cases; but when the period of labour is broken in upon as it is with engine-drivers and firemen, and in other occupations such as those of guards and porters, who sometimes actually work but three or four hours per day, to attempt to apply the eight-hour system to them would be to render impossible the proper carrying on of the railway business.

Driver Jones.] It is very tiring to go from Penrith to Bathurst, making the best trip we can.

The Commissioner.] I know it is; it is the most arduous line we have, and I quite appreciate the patience and care of the engine-drivers engaged on that line. I should like, if I could see my way clear, to reduce the drivers' hours on this line. In driving there the close attention that must be given to the work is no doubt great.

Driver Jones.] Yes, a driver's energies are taxed all the time coming up or going down. There can be no want of attention, because a few minutes' inattention to the speed of the train might cause an accident, and going up we are very much troubled with slipping. During the whole journey our time is fully occupied, for even if we get into a siding we never know when we will get out again.

The Commissioner.] But when in a siding this great attention ceases? *Driver Jones:* Yes; I may mention that on this line the engine will not run one-quarter of the distance without oil as they will on other lines, so that there is always attention wanted.]

The Commissioner.] But after all there is always some little leisure time, and that is included in the sixty hours? *Driver Jones:* Yes.

Driver Heron.] The men wished me to bring under notice the question of night work. Many trains are run at night, and they think some allowance should be made.

The Commissioner.] They must work at night if required; but they are not always engaged at night; sometimes they get day work.

Driver Jones.] They get a week in a month. I myself have had day work since the 11th September. Starting from Penrith at 11.40, the goods train is supposed to get into Bathurst at 9. The through goods has the best running, as it has no shunting, and it is timed faster than others. We have little work, because we have a through load of cattle waggons.

The Commissioner.] As sensible men you must see that it would never do to make a distinction because men run on particular lines. We must endeavour, as one portion of the line is more difficult than other portions, to give relief to the men working on it by putting them on easier portions of the line from time to time; and where men are doing night work for some time, to give them, when opportunity offers, as much day work as possible; but no classification could be maintained for these little distinctions. I do not know, for instance, what we should do in Heron's case if we measured the reductions that should be made by the conditions under which he works. At the present time he is not working over a difficult mountain line, nor at night, and he has pretty easy times. *Driver Heron:* I have had a long service.] Yes, and now you meet with your recompense, as every man will in due time. I do not say, after your long service, you are disentitled to the privileges you have. We cannot bring in a system, however, to meet the exigencies of exceptional cases; the men must simply take the rough with the smooth. My directions will be to see that no man is unduly worked, and that as much as possible of the easier running is to be given to those who have been working for some time on the difficult sections of the line. With regard to the fifty hours for six days, including five hours for a shed-day, I do not think I can be prepared to recommend the adoption of that proposal in its entirety, but I think that we can reduce somewhat the hours of labour of the men; I am now speaking with reference to the Western Line. If we make, with the shed-day, the hours of labour fifty-five instead of sixty hours as at present, and instead of fifty hours as you propose, we come to a very fair compromise; and I do not propose this with a view of your coming back at some subsequent time to ask that your proposal may be fully carried out. I think this concession is really reasonable. I shall at the same time give directions, through the Locomotive Engineer, to the Inspectors, to see that the men's time is better kept than it has been.

Driver Jones.] The men generally wish for a book to "sign off."

The Commissioner.] There are great objections to that. One man might be very smart in "signing off," while another may say, "If I delay about a bit I can get a little time on," and he will make time in that way.

Driver Jones.] Probably some arrangement could be made from the time the traffic gave up the engine.

The

The Commissioner.] I dare say you know there are men who would take advantage of the arrangement.

Driver Heron.] I think the lines were opened for twenty years before we were asked to "sign on."

The Commissioner.] We are making improvements as we go on, but it will take more than twenty years to get me to consent to the introduction of a book to "sign off"; I do not think that would be a good arrangement; it is capable of abuse, and it would be abused; the object sought can be secured in a more convenient and fairer way.

Driver Heron.] I do not think the drivers have been any trouble to you; the Western drivers are I think creditable to the Department.

The Commissioner.] I am prepared to acknowledge the services of all the drivers; I should like to see however the working expenses somewhat reduced, as the locomotive expenses on the Western line are much in excess of those on other lines. I am quite aware there is a great difference in the character of the lines, but the additional expense is not in the consumption of fuel, for although a good deal is used on the up grades, on the down a saving is effected. I was thinking of adopting an English custom—you may be aware of it—the custom of offering a premium to those who work their locomotives with the greatest economy.

Driver Jones.] I think it could be done with mail-men who have an engine to themselves; if a man runs a single engine he knows how the bearings are running, but the goods men never have an engine to themselves.

The Commissioner.] But if the premiums were divided, the driver who leaves the locomotive would tell the relieving man of any defect. Now with the tramway motors we are offering premiums to the drivers, and no driver has a motor entirely to himself.

Driver Heron.] But do not two men have the one engine?

Driver Jones.] I think the arrangement would cause dissension among the men; in going over the mountains each engine has to do as much as it can.

The Commissioner.] I can see the difficulty; a greater effort would be made to get the premium than to look closely after the interests of the Department.

Driver Jones.] I think it would be hard to decide under the present circumstances.

The Commissioner.] There is I know a difficulty; there always is a difficulty when a reform has to be accomplished, but we must not stop short because of that, we must overcome the difficulty. There is the difficulty for instance of the different kinds of fuel, but a certain maximum could be ascertained by calculation upon which the premium would be paid. I am quite certain of this, that some men are less careful than others in the use of fuel, waste, and oil.

Driver Heron.] I have trained a great number of drivers, and have always taught them to look upon the engine as their own property. I always look upon the engine I drive as my own, and am always most careful of it.

The Commissioner.] Theoretically, that is the feeling that is supposed to animate all engine-drivers, and in England, it is said, it really exists. I do not know whether the change of sky changes our nature, but the same solicitude for the care of the engine does not seem to extend here, nor is there apparently amongst the drivers a like desire for economy in the use of fuel, &c.

Driver Jones.] On the Great Northern (England), the driver and fireman share the premium; it has a tendency to make better firemen and drivers, and it taught them to be careful with coal and oil. Here, however, it is different; we never get the same engine two days running.

The Commissioner.] That, I admit is so, and it would be so in England if the hours of labour were as limited as they are in this Colony. We may limit the hours of labour; perhaps in a climate like this it is necessary to do so, but to apply the same limit to the use of machinery would be a waste of capital and resources.

Driver Heron.] There is another matter the men wish to be brought under attention: They desire to be more at home than they are; they think the line might be divided into sections, so that they could do a fair day's work and return home at night. At present a man has to leave Penrith for Bathurst; it may be a wet stormy night, and he is out for ten or eleven hours; he has to remain in Bathurst for from five to seven hours, and then returns, another journey of ten or eleven hours, and perhaps in the wet. Unless he carries a second suit with him, he is in his wet clothes for two nights and a day.

The Commissioner.] I think that is a fancy picture. Have not the men a house at Bathurst in which fires and other conveniences are provided? *Driver Heron:* They have a house, but not the comforts of home.

The Commissioner.] Certainly not; it would be impossible to provide for all things, and it is unreasonable to expect the comforts of home under the circumstances. All conditions of men travel from home and do not get, nor expect to get, the comforts of home when away. As regards returning home at night, I see no objection to meeting, as far as possible, the wishes of the men if it can be done.

Driver Jones.] I think myself, as a through goodsman, the men would prefer it, if it could be arranged, to work a trip out and in, and be at home rather than go a long trip and have expenses, as the expenses do not compensate for the loss of the comforts of a home.

The Commissioner.] I can see that, but in some instances there would be insuperable difficulty to the carrying out of such an arrangement.

Driver Heron.] In Victoria I noticed the lines are cut into sections.

The Commissioner.] They are more compact than ours.

Driver Heron.] For instance, from Melbourne to Wodonga the line is cut into three sections.

The Commissioner.] Have you been in Queensland? *Driver Heron:* No.

The Commissioner.] I thought you might have observed the rate of wages paid there; it compares unfavourably, from your standpoint, with the wages paid here.

Driver Heron.] In Victoria the rates paid are quite equal to ours.

The Commissioner.] From a list I have, I find the first-class rate is: New South Wales, 15s. per day; Victoria, 15s.; while in Queensland is only 12s. Second-class, New South Wales, 14s.; Victoria, 14s.; Queensland, 11s. 3d. Third-class, Victoria, 13s.; New South Wales, 13s.; Queensland, 10s. 6d.

Driver Heron.] Another thing that the men have complained about is that they have to resume duty so quickly after coming off duty.

The Commissioner.] That is not the case always? *Driver Jones:* It is generally the rule with one portion of the through goodsmen.

The Commissioner.] What case is that? *Driver Jones:* The men I refer to leave Bathurst at 9 o'clock at night, and arrive at Penrith at about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 the following morning. They have to be back in the shed at 12.30.

The

The Commissioner.] Only five hours interval? Yes. And if they run late they have only from three to three and a half hours interval.

The Commissioner.] That seems to me too short a time to allow. A man should not be asked to go to work until after an interval of eight or nine hours.

Driver Heron.] Some of the goods men make in the week two trips to Bathurst. They leave Penrith at 11.15 p.m., and return at a quarter to 7 the second morning after; they then resume duty at 12.30 p.m., either to do shed-duty of five hours, or to run a trip to Katoomba and return, which is equal to eight or nine hours, which makes the week's work sixty to sixty-two hours.

The Commissioner.] Anything of that kind which is of a general character can be remedied, but for brief periods the exigencies of the traffic may necessitate exceptional labour, and for that there is no remedy. I may say I have listened patiently to what you have said on this subject; and I am glad to have seen you, as I have come to learn more of the details of your work than I otherwise should have done. There are some irregularities, or rather "disagreeables"—not, however, of a very important character—which can be, more or less readily, removed, and an effort will be made to remove them. I am glad to see that the necessity you are under of defining your grievances, and of supporting them by evidence, has considerably reduced the impressions which seem to prevail amongst you, that there were real grievances to redress. Men brooding over their own particular cases are apt to imagine they are hardly dealt with; but when the circumstances come to be thoroughly investigated and the work they do compared with what other men have to do, the grievances melt away. I do not say that there are not some things which require alteration, and these I shall endeavour to alter to the benefit of the men, consistent, of course, with what is due to the general interests; but I am glad to learn that, on the whole, there is so little to complain of.

After Mr. Heron had expressed the debt the men felt they were under to the Commissioner for the privileges he had granted to them, and stated that they wished it to be understood that they had nothing to do with the questions asked in Parliament with respect to working hours, the deputation withdrew.

Minute Paper.

Petition and Deputation *re* hours Enginemmen are employed, &c.

"THE Locomotive Engineer will now carry out what was promised at the interview, and will endeavour to give effect to the proposal of the men returning home at night if this can be done, or as far as it can be done."

I should not like to misunderstand your full meaning, nor should I like to act, unless I feel quite sure that I am right. I believe the following is what is intended:—

Yes.—Ch. A. G.

1. That the Western, Southern, and Northern Drivers' week's work will consist of fifty-five hours, and that overtime be paid for at the present rates (after the said fifty-five hours have been worked).

Yes.—Ch. A. G.

2. That five hours be considered sufficient for a shed-day.

Yes.—Ch. A. G.,
1/12/82.

3. That ten hours per day for *five* days, or as near that number per day as can be arranged, be worked to form the actual week's labour, and with the five hours named to make up the total of fifty-five hours per week.

THOS. MIDELTON, 30/11/82.

Yes.—Ch. A. G.,
1/12/82.

This also applies to the suburban men, in reply to their petition of 7/7/82.

No. 3.

Petitions to Mr. Locomotive Inspector Turton.

Sir,

Bathurst, 6 November, 1882.

We, the undersigned drivers and firemen stationed at Bathurst, beg most respectfully to bring under your consideration the great delays which we are subjected to in getting our engines equipped, &c., for putting away after arrival on up trips, on account of the limited facilities afforded for getting on to the table, &c.

On our coming off main line, if another engine is coaling, to stand from 30 to 60 minutes for our turn is a frequent occurrence, thus considerably increasing our hours of labour over the maximum number required to constitute a day or week's work, this taken in conjunction with the order recently issued to shed inspectors for drivers to pack all glands and take up brakes, &c., if required before leaving. (This order we consider unreasonable and unjust to ask any man to go under a hot dirty engine to pack glands, after doing a fair day's work; we trust, therefore, you will at once cancel it.) Also our chance of a shed or short day being reduced to a minimum, we consider it our imperative duty to request your consideration, with a view to our being relieved on all up trains after coming off main line taking water, sand, and examining engine, till such time as the hours of labour now under the consideration of the Commissioner be decided.

This concession would be a great boon if conferred, not only as regards relieving our hours of labour to the maximum, but also in allowing us sufficiently to recruit our strength and energies to meet the requirements of our duties on the following day.

Trusting you will kindly give the foregoing requests your favourable consideration,—

We have, &c.,

J. Fairbairn	John Reese	John Irving	David Williams
John Chicken	Thomas Flaskett	W. A. Clark	John Rowall
Wm. Stephenson	Thomas M'Intyre	William Turton	H. Davis
John Fullarton	Joseph Currie	Arthur Richards	James J. Scott
W. H. Stewart	John Gilbert	Alexander Page	N. Newman
John Mathews	Chas. Richard	Thomas Brown	A. J. Ross
James Colley	Joseph Blackburn	S. Rooney	James May
John Hordern	J. Davidson	James Daly	John Heavey
John Simpson	Alex. Fisher	George Young	George Clift
John Rowell	John Gordon	Wm. Young	M. Bendall
Joseph Paul	Izaac Gregory	Thos. Hill	W. J. Roberts
Edward Childs	Geo. Everett	Geo. H. Metcalfe	
G. Theakston	S. Flint	John Rolston	

To

To Mr. T. Midelton, Locomotive Engineer.

Sir,

Bathurst, 12 December, 1882.

I have been requested by the drivers and firemen to write you, asking if you had received a petition regarding the doing of shed-duty after coming off a journey.

The abovementioned petition was presented to Mr. Turton to forward to you, and having got no reply is our reason for writing, as we feel anxious to have your decision on the matter. Hoping you will comply with our request, and sincerely oblige

Your humble Servant,

For the Petitioners,

D. H. STEWART.

Mr. Turton for report.—T.M., 14/12/82. Report attached.—J. TURTON, 26/1/83.

To Mr. T. Midelton, Locomotive Engineer, per favour of Mr. Turton.

Sir,

Bathurst, 20 November, 1882.

We, the undersigned, drivers and firemen, stationed at Bathurst, respectfully showeth, that on the 7th instant a petition, copy of which we herewith attach, was presented to Mr. Turton by a deputation of drivers and firemen appointed, setting forth some very great grievances which we the Petitioners were and are still labouring under.

The petition was duly received and the feelings of the men expressed, as the deputation was prepared to give several cases in point where men had worked an excessive number of hours in consequence of the inadequate facilities afforded the men by the department for discharging their duties. But as Mr. Turton promised to give the deputation an answer in a day or two, as the deputation inferred from his conversation with some concession, they deferred pointing out the perceptible injustice.

The expected reply he failed to give in any form, and on the 18th instant a second deputation waited on Mr. Turton, asking him for a definite reply to the petition, which he then gave in the negative, adding that he would have his instructions carried out in reference to putting engines away, viz., packing glands, taking up brakes, securing sand-pipes, putting in split-pins, cotters, nuts, &c., in fact doing anything that might be required before leaving.

We are indeed sorry that this matter received little or no consideration at the hands of our local inspector, as it is the desire of the men to work harmoniously with their superior officer, but as we consider the present state of things unreasonable and unjust, we have no alternative but to forward the grievance to you, so that if favourably received some arrangements can be made to overcome the difficulty, and for your edification we give a few of many cases, so that you can see for yourself how the imperfect facilities afforded affect us.

On the 14th instant Driver John Chicken came on duty at Wellington at 9 a.m., to run No. 14 "up" goods engine; No. 139 arriving at Bathurst 7.15 p.m., it took fifteen minutes to put the train away, and after coaling, turning, &c., which occupied one hour thirty minutes, through turning the engine in sections. He then, to comply with the order issued to shed-inspectors, had to pack both piston and spindle-glands from the bottom, so as to leave the engine in every respect fit for the road; this occupied four hours, making a total of sixteen hours on duty. On leaving the shed at 3.20 a.m., this driver was informed he would have to resume duty the same day, at 11.30 a.m., to return to Wellington, which it is needless to say he was unable to do.

Again, on the same day, 14th instant, Driver John Hordern came on duty at Wellington at 6.45 p.m., to run No. 38 "up" goods engine No. 164, arriving at Bathurst 4.50 a.m., putting train away twenty minutes, coaling, &c., one hour twenty minutes; thirty minutes of this was occasioned through an Eskbank engine being at the coal-stage on his coming off main line. After coming into the shed he was one hour forty minutes packing one piston and two spindle-glands, making a total of thirteen hours twenty-five minutes on duty. On leaving the shed he was instructed (at 8.15 a.m.) to resume duty at 2.30 p.m. the same day.

On the 15th instant, Driver Wm. Stephenson came on duty at Wellington at 10 p.m., to run No. 44 "up" goods engine No. 93, arriving at Bathurst 8 a.m.; twenty minutes putting the train away; fifty minutes coaling, &c.; and one hour fifty minutes packing two piston and one spindle-gland, making a total of thirteen hours on duty.

On the 18th instant, Driver David Stewart came on duty at Wellington at 4.50 p.m., to run No. 36 up goods engine No. 134, arriving at Bathurst 2 a.m.; fifteen minutes putting train away; thirty-five minutes waiting to get on the table, through an Eskbank engine being at the coal-stage on his coming off the main line; one hour thirty minutes coaling, turning, &c., on account of the engine being turned in sections; one hour thirty minutes packing both piston and spindle-glands, making a total of thirteen hours on duty.

We trust the foregoing will be sufficient to illustrate our grievances, and it frequently happens that after going home we have from one to two hours clerical work to perform, as part and parcel of our duties, and in compliance with an order recently issued to report on condition of the working parts monthly of all engines in our charge, which at present is a very critical task, taking into consideration the fact that we have seldom or never one engine for more than two days at a time.

It being the desire of every servant of the Commissioner to serve the department faithfully and consistently to the best of his ability, we trust you will afford us the relief which we desire, as embodied in the attached petition. One set of men for day and one set for night duty would be sufficient to meet our requests, and taking into consideration the prosperous state of the finances of the Railway Department we trust you will not consider our request unreasonable. Awaiting your reply,

We have, &c.

Memorandum to The Locomotive Overseer.

Government Railways, Locomotive Engineer's Branch,

Sir,

Bathurst, 26 January, 1883.

I have to report *re* complaints of drivers and firemen in attached Petitions, that the detentions they occasionally had to submit to were in consequence of a number of trains arriving within a short time of each other, and the inadequate facilities for turning and coaling engines and performing other necessary

necessary work to them at Bathurst, added to the shortness of hands caused by the unprecedented increase of the traffic west of Bathurst, and the opening of the extension, Dubbo to Nevertire. I found it necessary to instruct drivers to pack glands, take up brakes, and have their engines in every respect fit for the road, as, there not being a sufficient number of engines at Bathurst, they had to be sent out frequently immediately after arrival on very short notice. I informed the men who handed the Petition to me that I was doing all I could to obtain increased facilities for performing the necessary work to engines and decrease their hours on duty, and that the Commissioner had the latter question under consideration. Since the Petition was received by me improvements facilitating the work have been made and further improvements are in progress. The hours constituting a day's or week's work have also been reduced, and every exertion is being made by me to prevent their working over 55 hours per week. I may also state, these men have been paid overtime for the additional time they have been on duty. I attach an abstract of their time, showing longest and shortest day, with average number of hours per day, time paid for, and reasons of unduly long days shown in abstract referred to. The men are now having a shed-day per week, and appear satisfied.

J. TURTON.

SUMMARY showing the hours worked, also the average hours, for the month of October, 1882, by the Drivers stationed at Bathurst.

Name.	Hours worked.		Days paid.	Average.		Longest day.		Shortest day.	
	h.	m.		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
E. Childs	309	4	31	9	55	18	52	6	5
J. Davidson	239	33	27	8	52	10	20	6	0
J. Gordon	227	55	27	8	26	17	55	8	0
J. Irving	239	39	27	8	52	10	34	.....	.....
J. Fullerton	291	30	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	19	14	50	8	45
J. Blackburn	297	46	31	9	36	18	13	6	0
J. Chicken	268	27	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	40	17	10	7	0
J. Paul	245	40	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	13	16	0	6	0
S. Flint	298	20	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	20	15	0	8	25
A. Fisher	237	55	27	8	48	17	45	7	0
J. Simpson	246	47	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	0	16	57	9	0
J. Colley	294	13	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	20	14	6	9	0
J. Gregory	272	5	28	9	43	15	30	6	0
G. Theakston	262	45	26	10	6	12	5	6	0
J. Rowell	213	55	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	25	11	15	8	20
J. Gilbert	264	55	29	9	8	10	30	9	0
W. Stephenson	264	40	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	0	12	30	9	0
G. Everett	233	5	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	20	11	15	8	20
D. Stewart	280	25	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	49	12	30	9	0
C. Richards	262	55	26	10	6	11	0	9	0
J. Reese	280	48	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	50	13	0	6	0
J. Mathews	336	10	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	45	17	0	.....	.....
J. Hordern	219	40	27	8	8	11	30	8	0
J. Currie	290	10	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12	19	5	8	15
H. Moses	170	10	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	19	15	40	8	40
Total	6,548	32	683 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Average of 9 hours 34 minutes per day.

J. TURTON,
26/1/83.

SUMMARY explanatory of the long hours worked by the Drivers as per attached, and giving the time allowed for the month of October, 1882.

Name of Driver.	Longest Day.	Time Allowed.	Particulars.
Edward Childs	18:50	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Shunting 1 day and assisting passenger to and from Orange.
John Gordon	17:55	2	Mails to and from Dubbo; laid off next day.
John Fullerton	14:50	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Delayed on journey.
John Blackburn	18:13	2	Mail to and from Dubbo; laid off next day.
John Chicken	17:10	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Goods, Bathurst and Dubbo, and travelling as passenger, Dubbo to Bathurst.
Joseph Paul	16:0	2	Shed 1 day and then ran mail Bathurst and Dubbo.
Samuel Flint	15:0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Engine 132 broke down at Wellington.
Alexander Fisher	17:45	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mail Bathurst and Dubbo and then special passenger, Dubbo and Bathurst.
John Simpson	16:57	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Shed 1 day and special passenger, Bathurst and Orange.
James Colley	14:6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shunting $\frac{1}{2}$ -day and Goods, Bathurst and Wellington.
Isaac Gregory	15:30	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Engine breaking down at Newbridge.
John Mathews	17:0	2	Shed $\frac{1}{2}$ -day and Goods, Bathurst and Dubbo, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ day.
Joseph Currie	19:5	2	Engine running hot, Goods, Bathurst and Wellington.
Henry Moses	15:40	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Goods, Bathurst and Orange, $\frac{1}{2}$ -day, and shunting 1 day.

J. TURTON,
26/1/83.

SUMMARY

SUMMARY showing the hours worked, also the average hours for the month of September, 1882, by the Drivers stationed at Bathurst.

Name of Driver.	Hours worked.		Days paid.	Average per day.		Longest day.		Shortest day.	
	h.	m.		h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
Edward Childs	287	0	31	9	12	15	35	6	0
John Davidson	239	8	31½	8	15	19	30	6	0
John Gordon	219	42	26¾	7	50	18	5	8	0
John Irving	256	30	28½	9	0	17	0	6	0
John Fullerton	293	12	30¼	9	35	20	0	7	30
Joseph Blackburn	285	42	33½	8	39	20	0	7	20
John Chicken	305	45	29	10	32	13	0	9	0
Joseph Paul	283	13	31	9	8	15	0	6	0
Samuel Flint	328	0	31¾	10	0	17	0	9	0
Alexander Fisher	252	25	28	9	0	18	15	8	0
John Simpson	309	20	30½	10	0	13	30	9	0
James Colley	283	37	31¼	8	55	21	0	9	30
Isaac Gregory	206	55	22	9	24	10	45	9	0
George Threackston	296	15	29½	10	0	12	30	8	55
John Rowell	285	30	29½	9	50	14	5	8	35
John Gilbert	308	30	31¾	9	45	17	30	8	0
William Stephenson	271	35	29½	9	0	10	45	8	45
George Everett	298	50	31¼	9	30	12	20	8	25
David Stewart	293	8	29	9	40	15	8	8	50
John Reese	292	40	31¾	9	10	18	15	7	40
William Meikle	232	43	27½	8	20	15	5	5	20
John Hordern	180	18	20½	8	40	18	15	7	15
Charles Richards	312	3	30	10	20	17	45	9	0
	6,322	1	685½						

Average of 9·22.

J. TURTON, 26/1/83.

SUMMARY explanatory of the long hours worked by the Drivers, as per attached, and giving the time allowed for the month of September, 1882.

Name of Driver.	Longest Day.	Time Allowed.	Particulars.
Edward Childs	15·35	1½	Special through Goods, Dubbo to Bathurst.
John Davidson	19·30	2	One day shunting, and then ran mail, Bathurst to Sydney.
John Gordon	18· 5	2	Special passenger Bathurst to Dubbo, and then mail Dubbo to Bathurst.
John Irving	17· 0	2	Six hours shed-day, and then eleven hours shunting.
John Fullerton	20· 0	2	Goods, Bathurst and Wellington, and then special Wellington and Bathurst.
Joseph Blackburn	20· 0	2	Standing pilot, and shunting, both day and night.
Joseph Paul	15· 0	1½	Standing pilot half day, and then mail, Bathurst and Sydney.
Samuel Flint	17· 0	1¾	Engine 132 breaking down at Orange.
Alexander Fisher	18·15	2	Mail to and from Dubbo (laid off next day).
John Simpson	13·30	1¼	Through goods, Dubbo to Bathurst.
James Colley	21· 0	2	Pilot and shunting, one day, and then mail, Bathurst and Sydney.
John Rowall	14· 5	1½	Through Goods, Dubbo to Bathurst (Special).
John Gilbert	17·30	1¾	Do. do.
David Stewart	15· 8	1½	Do. do.
John Reese	18·15	2	Staff and ticket arrangements out of order.
Wm. Meikle	15· 5	1½	Goods, Bathurst and Dubbo.
John Hordern	18·15	2	Shed-duty one day and goods, Dubbo and Wellington one day.
Charles Richards	17·45	1¾	Run in at Mullion Creek, Special Goods.

J. TURTON,
26/1/83.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY PORTERS.

(NUMBER OF, AND HOURS OF ATTENDANCE)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 January, 1883.

31. MR. OLLIFFE to ask THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—Will he cause to be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing the number of Porters employed on the Railway Terminus at Redfern and on the Darling Harbour Line, and their respective hours of commencing and leaving off work?

<i>Redfern.</i>	Number.	
Coaching Porters	85	From 6 a.m. till 6 p.m., with 2 hours for meals.
Do.	9	From 4 p.m. till 1 a.m., continuous.
Point-cleaners, Greasers, and Pointsmen	7	From 6 a.m. till 6 p.m., with 2 hours for meals.
Goods Porters	25	From 8 a.m. till 6.30 p.m., with 1 hour "
Do.	28	From 6 a.m. till 6 p.m., with 2 hours "
Sheeters... ..	6	From 9 a.m. till 6.30 p.m., with 1½ hour "
Day Watchmen	3	From 6 a.m. till 6 p.m., with 2 hours "
Greasers	1	From 8 a.m. till 6 p.m., with 1 hour "
Shunter	1	From 8 a.m. till 6.30 p.m., with 1 hour "
Weigh Clerks	2	From 6 a.m. till 5 p.m., with 2 hours "
Weigh Clerk	1	From 8 a.m. till 6 p.m., with 1 hour "
<i>Darling Harbour.</i>		
Porters, Point-cleaners, &c.	46	From 6 a.m. till 6 p.m., with 2 hours "
Do. and Weigh Clerks	21	From 6 a.m. till 5 p.m., with 2 hours "
Watchmen, &c.... ..	7	From 6 p.m. till 6 a.m., continuous.
Porters	7	From 6 p.m. till 3 a.m. (emptying trucks temporarily), with 1 hour for meals.
Weigh Clerk	1	From 6 p.m. till 5 a.m., with 2 hours for meals.

SUMMARY

		No. of Hours at work.
169 Porters, Point-cleaners, &c.	From 6 a.m. till 6 p.m., with 2 hours for meals	10
23 do. do.	From 6 a.m. till 5 p.m., " "	9
2 do. do.	From 8 a.m. till 6 p.m., with 1 hour for meals	9
26 do. do.	From 8 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. " "	9½
6 do. do.	From 9 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. " "	8½
9 do. do.	From 4 p.m. till 1 a.m., continuous, but work light	9
7 do. do.	From 6 p.m. till 6 a.m., watchmen, continuous	12
7 do. do.	From 6 p.m. till 3 a.m., with 1 hour for meals	8*
1 do. do.	From 6 p.m. till 5 a.m., with 2 hours for meals	9

* These are temporary men put on to unload trucks, in consequence of there being a great demand for them.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY PORTERS.

(NUMBER EMPLOYED AT REDFERN TERMINUS AND DARLING HARBOUR, AND HOURS OF WORK.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 March, 1883.

[Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with promise made by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, in answer to Question No. 27, Votes and Proceedings No. 9, of Tuesday, 30 January, 1883.]

RETURN showing the number of Porters employed on the Railway Terminus at Redfern and on the Darling Harbour Line, and their respective hours of commencing and leaving off work.

Station.	Position.	Number employed.	Hour of commencing and leaving off duty.	Remarks.
Redfern	Coaching porters	85	From 6 a.m. till 6 p.m.	2 hours for meals.
Do	do	9	From 4 p.m. till 1 a.m.	Continuous.
Do	Point cleaners, greasers, and pointsmen.	7	From 6 a.m. till 6 p.m.	2 hours for meals.
Do	Goods poods porters	25	From 8 a.m. till 6.30 p.m.	1 hour for meals.
Do	do	28	From 6 a.m. till 6 p.m.	2 hours for meals.
Do	Sheeters	6	From 9 a.m. till 6.30 p.m.	1½ hours for meals.
Do	Day watchmen	3	From 6 a.m. till 6 p.m.	2 hours for meals.
Do	Greaser	1	From 8 a.m. till 6 p.m.	1 hour for meals.
Do	Shunter	1	From 8 a.m. till 6.30 p.m.	1 hour for meals.
Do	Weigh clerks	2	From 6 a.m. till 5 p.m.	2 hours for meals.
Do	Weigh clerk	1	From 8 a.m. till 6 p.m.	1 hour for meals.
Darling Harbour	Porters, point cleaners, &c.	46	From 6 a.m. till 6 p.m.	2 hours for meals.
Do	Porters and weigh clerks	21	From 6 a.m. till 5 p.m.	2 hours for meals.
Do	Watchmen, &c.	7	From 6 p.m. till 6 a.m.	Continuous.
Do	Porters	7	From 6 p.m. till 3 a.m.	Emptying trucks, temporarily; 1 hour for meals.
Do	Weigh clerk	1	From 6 p.m. till 5 a.m.	2 hours for meals.

SUMMARY.

Number employed.	Position.	Hours of commencing and leaving off duty.	Remarks.	Number of hours on duty.
169	Porters, point cleaners, &c.	From 6 a.m. till 6 p.m.	2 hours for meals	10
23	do do	From 6 a.m. till 5 p.m.	2 hours for meals	9
2	do do	From 8 a.m. till 6 p.m.	1 hour for meals	9
26	do do	From 8 a.m. till 6.30 p.m.	1 hour for meals	9½
6	do do	From 9 a.m. till 6.30 p.m.	1 hour for meals	8½
9	do do	From 4 p.m. till 1 a.m.	Continuous, but light work	9
7	Watchman	From 6 p.m. till 6 a.m.	Continuous	12
7	Porters, point cleaners, &c.	From 6 p.m. till 3 a.m.	1 hour for meals	8*
1	do do	From 6 p.m. till 5 a.m.	2 hours for meals	9

* These are temporary men put on to unload trucks (very heavy work) in consequence of their being a great demand for them.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS.

(HOURS OF DUTY FOR ENGINE-DRIVERS, FIREMEN, AND GUARDS ON WESTERN LINE)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 March, 1883.

[Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with promise made by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, in answer to Question No. 11, Votes and Proceedings, No. 26, of Thursday, 5th October, 1882.]

EXTRACTS from Drivers' Daily Report-sheets, as certified by themselves—Time on duty and time paid, from 6th to 23rd September, 1882, inclusive.

Table with columns for Driver's Name, dates from Wednesday 6th to Saturday 23rd, and rows for drivers including Dickey Andrew, Smith Thomas, Aubrey David, Vine William, Cane Edward, Randall Charles, Abbott Walter, Millam George, Smith William, Robinson Henry, Balmer George, Watson James, Rafter William, Carruthers William, Heavey Edward, Douglas George, Ashbury John, Heron John, Jones John, Lang Edward, and Elliott Frederick. Columns include time on duty and time paid in h m days format, and summary columns for total hours on duty, total days paid for, and average number of hours per day.

In consequence of the new Time table, which came into operation on the 10th September, completely changing the work of the entire district, the distribution of it could not be carried out in as perfect a manner as heretofore. In addition to this, there was an extraordinary and quite unexpected rush of live stock traffic, which necessitated the running of many special trains during this period, of which adequate notice could not be given. The increased live stock traffic was expected to be only temporary, and it was quite impossible to increase the number of engines (and drivers) to meet the increased traffic; since some of the men were worked longer hours than usual. The nominal condition of running there has now (20/9/82) been returned.

EXTRACTS from Drivers' Daily Report-sheets—continued.

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Driver's Name.	Wednes- day, 6th.		Thursday, 7th.		Friday, 8th.		Saturday, 9th.		Sunday, 10th.		Monday, 11th.		Tuesday, 12th.		Wednes- day, 13th.		Thursday, 14th.		Friday, 15th.		Saturday, 16th.		Sunday, 17th.		Monday, 18th.		Tuesday, 19th.		Wednes- day, 20th.		Thursday, 21st.		Friday, 22nd.		Saturday, 23rd.		Total hours on duty		Total days paid for.		Average num- ber of hours per day.		Remarks.
	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	Time on duty	Time paid	
Miller John	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0		11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	12	0	8	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	172	0	17	2	10	7		
Heron David	8	30	9	0	9	0	14	15		11	0	9	0	11	0	13	0	5	0	9	0	9	0	12	0	13	0	5	0	11	30	13	0	162	15	16	10	8					
Abbott Joseph	12	0	9	0	11	48	9	10	12	20	10	30	11	30	15	20	4	0	11	40	15	40	1	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	171	48	16	10	44					
Jordan William	11	0	11	0	11	15	9	15		11	0	17	0	17	0	11	15	16	0	5	0	10	80	10	45	16	0	4	0	11	45	15	45	4	0	175	30	16	10	58			
Dent George	8	30	13	0	10	30	5	0		10	0	9	30	10	0	9	30	9	30	11	30	11	30	9	30	13	30	12	30	5	0	14	30	163	30	16	10	13					
Childs Edward	10	45	12	35	13	40	11	30		11	15	9	30	9	30	9	30	9	30	15	0	15	35	15	35	10	55	3	0	10	30	11	25	184	55	18	10	53					
Davidson John	10	20	6	0	10	0	10	37		5	0	10	0	10	30	6	0	10	0	10	43	....	....	6	0	10	5	10	29	6	0	10	0	131	44	14	8	46				
Gordon John	8	45	9	10	8	45	8	55	9	10		8	45	9	10	8	45	9	10	8	45	9	10	8	45	9	10	8	45	9	10	8	45	9	10	143	17	16	8	57			
Irving John	6	0	10	20	11	10	6	0		10	0	10	30	6	0	10	0	10	0	10	30	6	0	10	0	10	36	10	17	6	0	10	0	10	20	6	0	139	47	16	8	44	
Fullerton John	11	27	9	10	11	40	9	0		11	55	9	25	12	35	9	30	11	30	11	30	9	30	10	10	10	0	11	15	10	0	11	10	10	45	10	35	179	27	17	10	33	
Blackburn Joseph	13	0	8	0	10	0	11	30	9	25		11	30	9	0	7	20	16	0	9	0	6	30	7	0	2	0	16	0	5	45	10	20	11	25	168	51	18	9	56			
Chicken John	11	15	11	0	11	45	10	0	9	0		10	0	9	30	9	30	10	0	9	55	10	35		10	0	10	0	13	0	9	20	10	20	13	0	178	10	17	10	29		
Paul Joseph	10	0	10	30	6	0	8	0	10	0		11	30	6	0	10	0	10	30	6	0	8	33	10	0	10	30	6	0	11	0	10	30	6	0	9	0	160	3	18	8	53	
Flint Samuel	12	10	15	30	11	0	10	35		9	25	10	50	11	45	10	45	10	45	10	30	9	0	13	0	12	0	10	4	11	30	9	45	12	30	191	4	18	11	14			
Fisher Alexander	8	30	9	20	9	20	8	20	8	50		9	25	9	20	8	40	8	32	9	20	8	30	9	13	8	20	8	20	9	30	8	40	9	20	151	30	17	8	55			
Simpson John	9	0	10	30	10	0	10	5	10	40		12	3	9	0	9	40	9	0	9	20		9	0	10	0	9	0	10	0	10	5	12	0	13	0	172	23	17	10	8		
Colley James	10	32	15	0	14	0	9	30	12	0		12	0	5	30	10	30	12	30	10	0	5	30	9	30	9	30	9	30	9	30	9	30	10	0	12	0	177	2	17	10	25	
Gregory Isaac	10	0	10	15	9	15	10	55		9	15	7	45	9	20	10	45	9	30	10	40	9	45	10	20	9	0	10	10	9	0	10	5		156	0	16	9	45				
M'Donald James	8	20	9	25	9	0	8	30	6	40		7	25	7	20	7	50	7	10	7	35	7	20	8	40	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	15	7	5	138	40	18	7	40	
Theakston George	10	0	10	15	9	40	10	25	8	55		10	0	10	0	10	30	10	0	10	35	9	20		10	30	9	5	10	30	9	35	10	30	9	35	169	25	17	9	58		
Rowell John	9	5	11	35	9	30	9	20	8	20		10	45	8	50	10	30	8	50	9	55	8	45	9	30	8	15	10	35	10	45	9	15	12	30	12	45	179	0	18	9	56	
Gilbert John	19	15	17	30	9	5	11	0		10	15	9	25	9	45	9	50	10	30	9	20	9	45	9	50	9	45	10	0	9	15	9	35	9	35	183	40	19	10	48			
Stephenson Wm.	9	45	9	45	9	45	9	30	8	30		9	15	9	45	9	15	10	45	8	45	9	30	8	45	..	10	15	9	35	10	30	9	15	9	15	162	5	17	9	32		
Everett George	9	0	11	25	8	55	9	50	10	10		10	0	9	15	9	50	9	5	9	20	9	15	9	30	8	28	9	0	8	20	9	20	9	25	9	30	169	38	18	9	25	
Wilson William	14	29	8	0	10	0	10	0	7	0		13	20																								62	49	6	10	28		
Jeffreys Henry	11	30	11	45	12	0	10	0	5	0		13	0	11	45	12	0	12	0	11	30	10	45	12	30	10	15	10	0	12	10	9	40	9	20	9	45	194	55	17	10	50	
Stewart David	10	5	10	5	11	10	15	8	10	15		11	0	8	50	8	55	9	50	11	0		2	30	10	0	11	0	9	45	10	15	10	30	160	18	16	10	1				
Mathews John	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	9	0		12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	15	0	5	0	14	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	15	0	215	0	19	11	66	
Flaskett Thomas	8	10	8	2	8	2	8	2		8	2	8	2	8	7	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	7		8	2	8	35	8	12	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	129	33	16	8	6
Horsefield Joseph	7	20	9	25	7	20	8	10	7	45		6	25	7	10	12	20	3	40	7	25	7	30		6	50	6	50	7	10	7	0	8	5	15	50	136	15	17	8	1		
Parry Frank	8	55	9	5	8	10	7	45	8	35		11	10	7	40	7	50	7	55	8	15	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	30	10	0	10	0	10	0	167	50	17	9	17			
Richards Charles	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	40	9	55		12	40	11	45	9	48	10	30	10	10	10		..	9	40	9	55	10	55	11	30	12	50	12	30	187	58	18	11	3		
Blunt George	9	0	9	0	9	0	8	30	9	0		8	3	8	0	8	30	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	30	8	30	8	0	8	0	12	0	159	3	18	8	60					

(See page 1)

EXTRACTS from Drivers' Daily Report-sheets—continued.

Table with columns for Driver's Name, dates from Wednesday 6th to Saturday 23rd, and various metrics like Total hours on duty, Total days paid for, and Average number of hours per day. Includes remarks like '(See page 1)'. Some entries have letters (A-H) indicating specific conditions.

A—Continuous duty
B—Break or rest of 2 hours, or less than 2 hours.
C—Break of more than 2 hours.
D—Shed duty 4 hours and more than 4 hours.

EXPLANATIONS TO LETTERS IN CLARENDON.
E—Shed duty under 4 hours and more than 2 hours.
F—Shed duty 2 hours.
G—Special trains.
H—Waiting in steam 4 hours at Mount Victoria.
I—Engine broke down.
K—5 hours 40 minutes shed duty, 6 hours 20 minutes in steam, waiting orders.
L—Special trains running live stock.

M—11 hours shed duty, engine requiring repairs
N—Removing to new depot, and special trains.
O—Break of 8 hours.
P—Acting Shed-inspector.

NOTE.—The hours worked by the Firemen on the Western Line correspond in each case with those worked by the Drivers with whom they are engaged.

THOS. MIDELTON, Acting Locomotive Engineer, 20/10/82.

RETURN showing the average hours per day Guards on Great Western Line were on duty, according to Time-sheets, from the 6th till 23rd September, 1882.

Names.	Average.	Names.	Average.
	h. m.		h. m.
John Thorburn	8 45	Wm. J. Fowler	10 22
James Baker	10 10	James Trives	9 18
Louis Burling	8 47	P. Fitzgibbon	9 41
John Heavey	10 3	Thomas Hickey	9 59
Wm. Crossman	7 33	George Edwards	10 30
Patrick Leavey	9 8	Thomas Wilbow	9 33
Robert Lysaught	9 20	John Lennox	10 20
James Bonamy	10 35	John Easton	7 49
F. Hainsworth	10 6	John Bone	11 30
James Meillen	9 48	J. McKenzie	10 32
George Crossman	7 32	J. Jones	8 14
George Brewer	8 47	E. Delaney	9 33
Robert Newell	10 6	William Barker	10 25
William Robinson	10 29	Thomas Brown	9 27
Charles Williams	8 56	James Hayes	8 50
Michael Gillespie	9 13	Thos. Lawes	8 43
James Cooper	9 25	Thos. Bray	10 0
Robert Blogg	9 30	James Haslem	9 30

[3d.]

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1883.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS.

(PARTICULARS OF TRAFFIC.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 April, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30th January, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing for the past twelve months,—

- “(1.) The number of locomotive engines—passenger and goods (separately) used on the Great Western and Great Southern Lines of Railway.
- “(2.) The various sections of lines of railway or stages upon which such engines have been used daily or otherwise.
- “(3.) The number of drivers and firemen of passenger, goods, or mixed trains employed respectively upon each section.
- “(4.) The number of accidents or breakdown on each section to passenger, goods, or mixed trains, respectively; together with the cause or supposed cause thereof, respectively.”

(*Mr. Hellyer.*)

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS.

RETURN showing the number of engines in use, and Drivers and Firemen employed, on the various sections of the Southern and Western Lines during 1882.

Section.	Engines Employed.		Drivers employed.				Firemen employed.			
	Passenger.	Goods.	Passenger Trains.	Goods Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Shunting, ballasting, &c.	Passenger.	Goods.	Mixed Trains.	Shunting, ballasting, &c.
SYDNEY DISTRICT, TOTAL	37	16	.....	...	...	7	.....	...	...	7
Sydney and Parramatta	19	2	...	.....	19	2	...	.....
" Picton	3	4	...	.....	3	4	...	.....
" Goulburn	3	...	...	.....	3	...	...	.....
" Penrith	2	8	...	.....	2	8	...	.....
" Bathurst	5	...	...	.....	5	...	...	.....
PICTON DISTRICT, TOTAL	2	10	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Picton and Sydney	1	2	...	.....	1	2	...	.....
" Mittagong	2	5	...	.....	2	5	...	.....
" Moss Vale	1	...	...	.....	1	...	...	.....
" Goulburn	4	...	.....	.....	4	...	.....
GOULBURN DISTRICT, TOTAL	15	15	.....	...	...	4	.....	...	...	4
Goulburn and Sydney	6	...	...	.....	6	...	...	.....
" Picton	6	...	.....	.....	6	...	.....
" Junee	7	...	...	.....	7	...	...	.....
" Harden	6	...	.....	.....	6	...	.....
JUNEE DISTRICT, TOTAL	12	8	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Wagga Wagga and Harden	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
" Albury	3	2	...	.....	3	2	...	.....
" Junee and Harden	6	...	.....	.....	6	...	.....
" Hay	7	2	.....	.....	7	2	.....
PENRITH DISTRICT, TOTAL	7	25	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....
Penrith and Mount Victoria	3	11	...	.....	3	11	...	.....
" Bathurst	13	...	.....	.....	14	...	.....
" Eskbank	8	...	.....	.....	8	...	.....
Mount Victoria and Eskbank	5	...	.....	.....	6	...	.....
Eskbank and Bathurst	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Wallerawang and Capertee	2	.....	.....	...	2	.....
Penrith and Sydney	1	2	...	.....	1	2	...	.....
Blacktown and Richmond	2	1	...	.....	2	1	...	.....
BATHURST DISTRICT, TOTAL	14	16	.....	...	...	4	.....	...	...	4
Bathurst and Sydney	3	...	...	.....	3	...	...	.....
Orange and Bathurst	1	...	...	.....	1	...	...	.....
Bathurst and Wellington	3	12	2	.....	3	16	2	.....
Dubbo and Wellington	6	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....
" Narramine	1	...	.....	.....	1	...	.....
" Nevertire	2	1	...	.....	2	1	...	.....

RETURN of Accidents to Trains running on the Southern and Western Lines during the year 1882.

Section.	Date.	Description of Train.	Accidents, and cause thereof.
<i>Accidents from failure of Machinery.</i>			
1882.			
Bathurst and Dubbo	1 January	Goods	Injectors struck.
" Sydney	2 "	"	Piston-rod broke.
Sydney and Picton	11 "	"	Slide-valve broken.
" Parramatta	23 "	Passenger	Carriage off road. Rail defective.
" "	23 "	Goods	Engine off road. Rail defective.
Bathurst and Sydney	2 February	"	Plug in tube blew out, putting fire out.
Sydney and Parramatta	17 "	"	Truck run off line at slip points.
Eskbank and Mount Victoria	18 "	"	Piston broke.
" "	18 "	"	Draw-bar between engine and tender broke.
Sydney and Goulburn	23 "	Passenger	Regulator out of order through split pin coming out.
Penrith and Mount Victoria	23 "	Goods	Wheel of engine slipping on axle.
Eskbank and Bathurst	10 March	"	Boiler leaking at foundation of fire-box.
Picton and Mittagong	21 "	"	Driving spring of engine broke.
Eskbank and Bathurst	22 "	"	Tube burst.
Sydney and Parramatta	22 "	Passenger	Eccentric rod pin fell out.
Penrith and Mount Victoria	23 "	Goods	Engine disabled. Eccentric rod broken.
Sydney and Parramatta	29 "	Passenger	Brake-screw stripped.
Penrith and Mount Victoria	6 April	Goods	Brake-screw broken.
Eskbank and "	6 "	"	Little end big strap broke.
Penrith "	10 "	"	Engine off road. Points defective.
" and Sydney	29 "	"	Connecting-rod bent.
Wagga Wagga and Harden	2 May	"	Slide-valve of engine broke, disabling it.

Section.	Date.	Description of Train.	Accidents, and cause thereof.
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Accidents from failure of Machinery—continued.

1882.			
Goulburn and Picton	16 May	Goods	Engine off road. Points not falling close.
Sydney and Parramatta	31 "	Passenger	Piston-rod broke.
Bathurst and Orange	5 June	Goods	Piston-rod broke.
"	7 "	"	Draw-bar broke.
Penrith and Mount Victoria	13 "	"	Little end big strap broke. Engine disabled.
Picton and Mittagong	18 "	"	Engine off road. Bad tyre.
Bathurst and Orange	23 "	Passenger	Steam chest cover of engine blowing badly.
"	27 "	Goods	Valve broke.
"	29 "	"	Bolts that hold rocking-shaft to framing of right side broke.
Bathurst and Dubbo	8 July	"	Draw-bar broke.
Eskbank and Mount Victoria	20 "	"	Crank-axle broke.
Bathurst and Orange	26 "	"	Draw-bar pin broke.
"	29 "	"	Draw-bar broke.
Sydney and Parramatta	10 August	Passenger	Screw-coupling broke.
Bathurst and Dubbo	10 "	"	Spring-link broke.
Eskbank and Mount Victoria	14 September	Goods	Piston-cotter broke.
Bathurst and Dubbo	15 "	"	Gauge-glass burst.
Sydney and Parramatta	28 "	Passenger	Valve-spindle broke.
" Bathurst	4 October	"	Draw-hook broke.
" Parramatta	6 "	"	Eccentric-rod joint-pin broke.
"	6 "	"	Axle of tender broke.
Bathurst and Orange	8 "	Goods	Valve broke.
Sydney and Parramatta	10 "	"	Truck off line. Points out of order.
"	16 "	Passenger	Brake-shaft broke.
Penrith and Mount Victoria	20 "	Goods	Engine disabled. Valve broke.
Dubbo and Nevertire	21 "	"	Spring broke.
Sydney and Picton	25 "	Passenger	Slide-valve broke.
Eskbank and Bathurst	26 "	Goods	Crank-pin broke.
Sydney and Parramatta	5 November	"	Draw-hook of waggon broke.
Bathurst and Sydney	6 "	"	Suspension-link of quadrant broke.
Sydney and Parramatta	8 "	Passenger	Reversing-lever broke.
"	15 "	"	Eccentric-sheaves broke.
" Picton	18 "	"	Air-pipe disconnected.
" Parramatta	24 "	"	Split pin of driving-crank broke.
Bathurst and Orange	28 "	Goods	Little end cotter broke.
" Sydney	28 "	"	Cylinder-cover blew out.
Penrith and Mount Victoria	9 December	"	Engine off road. Points defective.
Eskbank and Bathurst	11 "	"	Valve broke.
Picton and Goulburn	12 "	"	Engine off road. Points not falling close.
Penrith and Mount Victoria	15 "	"	Engine disabled. Valve-spindle gland broke.
Sydney and Parramatta	25 "	Passenger	Spring-link broke.
Picton and Sydney	21 "	Goods	Engine off road. Tyre of engine defective.
Penrith and Mount Victoria	31 "	"	Quadrant link-pin broke.

Accidents from carelessness of Passengers and others.

Sydney and Parramatta	16 January	Passenger	Man ran over.
"	6 February	"	"
"	9 April	"	Boy injured attempting to cross line.
"	18 "	"	Woman injured attempting to leave train whilst in motion.
"	5 June	"	Woman killed leaving train whilst in motion.
"	29 "	"	Man injured "
Wagga Wagga and Harden	15 July	Mixed	Woman ran over. "
June and Harden	6 August	Goods	Man "
Sydney and Parramatta	29 "	Passenger	Boy "
Penrith and Mount Victoria	13 September	Goods	Boy "
Sydney and Parramatta	18 December	Passenger	Man fell off car attempting to get in whilst in motion.
"	30 "	"	Man injured ; fell off platform of carriage.

Accidents from carelessness of Railway servants.

Picton and Mittagong	1 January	Goods	Collision. Driver did not apply brake in time.
Sydney and Parramatta	5 "	Passenger	Trolley ran into.
"	5 "	Goods	Engine off road through points not being properly held.
Picton and Mittagong	8 "	"	Collision through engine slipping and running back.
Bathurst and Dubbo	13 "	"	Fire-box burned through negligence.
Sydney and Parramatta	14 "	Passenger	Collision with carriages through train being turned into wrong siding.
Bathurst and Sydney	23 "	Goods	Engine off road. Ran through locked points.
"	17 February	"	Engine and trucks off road. Turned into wrong siding.
June and Hay	22 "	Mixed	Engine and trucks off road. Points improperly held.
"	24 "	Goods	Collision. Want of judgment on part of driver.
Sydney and Parramatta	13 March	"	Engine ran into buffer stops.
Wagga Wagga and Harden	3 April	"	Waggons ran into stop-blocks.
Sydney and Parramatta	17 "	Passenger	Porter injured attempting to jump on train while in motion.
Richmond and Blacktown	25 "	Goods	Trolley wheels ran into.
Sydney and Picton	8 May	"	Truck thrown off line through no one being at points.
Sydney and Parramatta	23 "	"	Trucks came into contact with buffer stops.
June and Hay	1 June	Passenger	Collision. Neglect on part of driver and guard.

Section	Date	Description of Train	Accidents, and cause thereof
<i>Accidents from carelessness of Railway servants—continued.</i>			
1882.			
Sydney and Parramatta	12 June	Goods	Waggons damaged Collision with tram.
Picton and Mittagong	12 "	"	Engine off road. Points improperly held.
Penrith and Bathurst	13 "	Mixed	Gates ran through.
Sydney and Parramatta	16 "	Goods	Collision with trucks
Bathurst and Sydney	21 "	Ballast	Engine off road. Points improperly held.
Wagga Wagga and Albury	1 July	Goods	Trolley ran into.
Sydney and Parramatta	8 "	"	Truck off line. Stop blocks not removed.
" "	13 "	"	Carriages ran away; shunter neglected to hold points, and heavy wind.
" "	22 "	"	Engine off road, points improperly held.
Picton and Goulburn	25 "	Ballast	Collision; wrong signal shown
Sydney and Parramatta	28 "	Goods	Collision; driver ran past danger signal.
Picton and Mittagong	8 August	"	Ran into trolley
Wagga and Harden	21 "	"	Collision between engine and trucks.
Sydney and Penrith	25 "	"	Truck off line; points cut too close.
Bathurst and Dubbo	2 September	"	Collision, points held wrong way.
Sydney and Picton	14 "	"	Truck damaged, guard not applying brake.
Penrith and Mount Victoria	23 "	"	Tender wheels off line
Junee and Harden	26 "	"	Collision between engine and trucks.
Penrith and Sydney	21 October	Passenger	Engine off road; points improperly held.
Bathurst and Sydney	24 "	Goods	Trucks on two roads; points improperly held.
Wagga and Harden	24 "	Passenger	Gates ran through.
Sydney and Parramatta	4 November	"	Carriages off road; points held wrong way.
Picton and Goulburn	9 "	Goods	Engine off road; points improperly held.
Bathurst and Sydney	11 "	Passenger	Collision. Tram ran into goods shunting at station
Goulburn and Picton	18 "	Goods	Tender off road; points improperly held.
Wallerawang and Capertee	24 "	Mixed	" "
" "	24 "	Passenger	Collision. Driver not keeping control of train.
Sydney and Parramatta	25 "	Goods	Truck off line; guard neglected to apply brake.
Picton and Mittagong	2 December	"	Engine off road; points improperly held.
Penrith and Mount Victoria	19 "	"	Collision Driver ran past danger signal.
Penrith and Bathurst	21 "	"	Engine off road; points improperly held.
Penrith and Mount Victoria	30 "	"	Collision Driver ran past danger signal.
<i>Accidents from unforeseen causes.</i>			
Sydney and Parramatta	12 January	"	Tender off road; stone on rail
" "	25 February	"	" "
Picton and Mittagong	3 March	"	Cow ran over.
Penrith and Mount Victoria	11 "	"	Sheep "
Wagga and Harden	18 "	"	Bullock "
Sydney and Penrith	15 June	"	Horse "
Junee and Harden	"	"	Trucks blown out of siding by heavy wind
Penrith and Mount Victoria	29 June	Goods	Sheep ran over.
Sydney and Bathurst	4 August	Passenger	" "
Sydney and Parramatta	8 "	"	Bullock "
Penrith and Mount Victoria	15 "	Goods	Horse "
Sydney and Parramatta	5 October	Passenger	Bullock "
Penrith and Mount Victoria	7 "	Goods	Carriages off road; something supposed to have been on road.
Sydney and Parramatta	18 "	Passenger	Bullock ran over
Penrith and Mount Victoria	21 "	Goods	Cow "
Sydney and Parramatta	1 November.	"	Truck thrown off road, rail on line
" "	7 "	Passenger	Bullock injured.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY SURVEYORS.

(NAMES, SALARIES, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2nd March, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 13th day of February, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing the names of all Surveyors employed on the Construction Branch of the Railway Department, whether in office or in the field, the salary of each, and the work that each one is employed on.”

(Mr. S. Smith, for Mr. Sutherland.)

RAILWAY SURVEYORS.

RETURN of Surveyors employed in the Department of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, in Office and in Field.

Names.	Salaries.			Employment.
	£	s.	d.	
Arnheim F.....	250	0	0	Trial Survey, Monaro to Twofold Bay.
Beatty H. J.	250	0	0	On sick leave.
Bullard W. A.	150	0	0	Permanent Staking, Murrumburrah to Blayney.
Carver N. P.	350	0	0	Permanent Staking, Goulburn to Cooma.
Carter J.....	250	0	0	Office, Working Plans, Homebush to Waratah.
Chinn H.....	250	0	0	Trial Survey, Inverell to Glen Innes.
Cumming J.	350	0	0	Permanent Staking, Sydney to Illawarra.
Davidson P.	250	0	0	Permanent Staking, Murrumburrah to Blayney.
Edwardes C. A.	250	0	0	Trial Survey, Jamberoo towards Nowra.
Francis Alfred	400	0	0	Office, Working Plans, Homebush to Waratah.
Geisow F. H.	300	0	0	Trial Survey, Young to Grenfell.
Gibbes J. A. O.	250	0	0	Office, Miscellaneous Drafting.
Hardy H.	350	0	0	Trial Survey, Jamberoo and Kiama towards Nowra.
Harwood H. T.	250	0	0	Trial Survey, South Grafton towards Glen Innes.
Hogg C. E.	350	0	0	Trial Survey, Tabulam to the Richmond River.
Jamieson J. J.	250	0	0	Trial Survey, Jamberoo and Kiama towards Nowra.
Jones M.	250	0	0	Office, Miscellaneous Drafting.
Kennedy T., senior	400	0	0	Office, Miscellaneous Drafting.
Kennedy T., junior	250	0	0	Permanent Staking, Goulburn to Cooma.
Kerle W. G.	300	0	0	Permanent Staking Resurvey, Cootamundra to Gundagai.
Lloyd O.	300	0	0	Permanent Staking Resurvey, Cootamundra to Gundagai.
Mann G. F.	400	0	0	Permanent Staking, Murrumburrah to Blayney.
Mansfield Alfred	250	0	0	Examination of Coast district prior to making trial surveys between the Hunter and Clarence Rivers.
Melrose Geo.	350	0	0	Office, Working Plans, Homebush to Waratah.
Millner W. J.	300	0	0	Office, Trial Survey Plans, &c, North Grafton to Tenterfield.
Morris Alfred.....	300	0	0	Trial Surveys, Resurvey, Cooma to Bombala.
Prevost Henry	300	0	0	On twelve months leave of absence (without pay).
Robertson R. G. A.	250	0	0	On six months leave of absence (without pay).
Sharkey J. P.	300	0	0	Permanent Staking, Orange to near Forbes.
Stawell F.	250	0	0	Permanent Staking, Orange to near Forbes.
Stuart C. M'D.	250	0	0	Trial Survey, South Grafton towards Glen Innes.
Thornbury E. B.	300	0	0	Permanent Staking, Murrumburrah to Blayney
Turner J. G.	250	0	0	Trial Survey, Armidale to Trial Bay.
Vine Alfred	250	0	0	Permanent Staking, Sydney to Illawarra.
Walker W. D.	250	0	0	In Glen Innes Hospital, through injuries received on duty.
Watson A. F.	300	0	0	Permanent Staking, Goulburn to Cooma.
Whitlock J. S.	300	0	0	Office Plans of Trial Survey to Brewarrina.
Wilkins G. L.	300	0	0	Permanent Staking, Goulburn to Cooma.
Wells T. S.	300	0	0	Permanent Staking, Sydney and Illawarra.
Waddington L. J.	250	0	0	Trial Survey, Armidale to Trial Bay.
Palmer Herbert...	700	0	0	Assistant Engineer in charge of Trial Surveys.

Surveyors allowed £200 per annum in lieu of equipment when in the field.

Mr. Palmer allowed £150 per annum in lieu of forage and equipment, and 30s. per diem travelling expenses.

23/2/83.

JOHN WHITTON, p. W.H.Q.

1883.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO ARMIDALE.

(NAMES OF APPLICANTS AND PASSENGERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 March, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 13th February, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The number of Free Passes issued by the Government on the occasion
“of the opening of the Railway to Armidale.
- “(2.) The names of all persons who applied for such Free Passes, the num-
“ber applied for by each person, and the number of Passes issued to each
“such applicant or his order.
- “(3.) The names of all persons in whose favour such Free Passes were
“granted.”

(*Mr. Trickett.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Return of the number of free passes issued by the Government on the opening of the railway to Armidale, and the number used on that occasion.....	2
2. Return of the names of all persons who applied for such free passes, the number applied for by each person, and the number of passes issued to each such applicant or his order.....	2
3. Return of the names of all persons in whose favour such free passes were granted	3

FREE RAILWAY PASSES TO ARMIDALE.

No. 1.

NUMBER of Free Passes issued by the Government on the occasion of the opening of the Railway to Armidale :—

1,097 Cards of Invitation were issued for the opening of the Railway line to Armidale, but only 694 of these were collected at the various stations on the return journey, which would seem to indicate that not more than that number were availed of.

No. 2.

LIST of Persons who applied for Tickets, together with the number applied for and number issued to each applicant, or his order.

Name of Applicant.	No. of Tickets applied for.	No. of Tickets issued.	Name of Applicant.	No. of Tickets applied for.	No. of Tickets issued.
Abigail, Francis, M.P. ...	2	2	Haynes, R. S. ...	1	1
Anderson, S. ...	1	1	Harris, John, M.P. ...	2	2
Abbott, Hon. J. P., M.P. ...	69	69	Hudson, Henry ...	1	1
Barton, Hon. E., M.P. ...	2	2	Hungerford, Thomas ...	13	13
Butcher, Robert, M.P. ...	4	4	Israel, Mrs. D. ...	1	1
Beare, Alderman J. C. ...	1	1	Jennings, Hon. Sir P. A., M.P. ...	1	1
Bowman, A. ...	13	13	Jones, A. G., M.P. ...	5	5
Buchanan, David, M.P. ...	3	3	Jamieson, J. S. ...	1	1
Barbour, Robert, M.P. ...	2	2	Jacob, A. H., M.P. ...	2	2
Burns, J. F., M.P. ...	78	78	Knaggs, Dr. S. T. ...	1	1
Brown, H. H., M.P. ...	37	37	Kingscote, W. A. ...	1	1
Bridge, John ...	2	2	Levien, R. H., M.P. ...	81	81
Brunker, J. N., M.P. ...	18	18	Lynch, Andrew, M.P. ...	2	2
Badgery, H. S., M.P. ...	7	7	Murray, R. L., M.P. ...	29	29
Buchanan, James, S.M. ...	1	1	Mitchell, Joseph, M.P. ...	1	1
Cadogan, W. ...	2	2	Melville, Ninian, M.P. ...	13	13
Cameron Angus, M.P. ...	9	9	McElhone, John, M.P. ...	90	90
Coonan, W. T., M.P. ...	1	1	M'Laughlin, John, M.P. ...	44	44
Curran, J. J. ...	1	1	M'Culloch, A. H., M.P. ...	4	4
Christie, G. ...	2	2	M'Court, William, M.P. ...	1	1
Cass, George E., M.P. ...	3	3	M'Quade, Henry, M.P. ...	6	6
Cowper, Sedgwick ...	2	2	Newcastle Municipal Council ...	13	13
Campbell, W. R., M.P. ...	1	1	Olliffe, J. B., M.P. ...	9	9
Cohen, George ...	2	2	O'Connor, P. ...	2	2
Cohen & Levy ...	4	4	Purves, J. M., M.P. ...	1	1
Clarke, William, M.P. ...	7	7	Proctor, W. C., M.P. ...	69	65†
Cohen, Hon. H. E., M.P. ...	64	64	Plunkett, W. E. ...	1	1
Downey, J. ...	1	1	Quinn, J. P. ...	2	2
Dixon, E. ...	2	2	Reid, Hon. G. H., M.P. ...	4	4‡
Deane, Mr. ...	2	2	Reeve, Edward ...	1	1
Dibbs, Hon. G. R., M.P. ...	8	8	Roseby, John ...	1	1
Dart, James ...	1	1	Robison, Hugh ...	4	4
Dangar, T. G. G., M.P. ...	18	18	Roberts, C. J., M.P. ...	4	4
Dalton, Thomas, M.P. ...	1	1	Rae, H. ...	1	1
Ellis, J. C., M.P. ...	24	24	Reuben, Mrs. ...	2	2
Eckford, Joseph ...	2	2	Smith, T. R., M.P. ...	5	5
Fremlin, A. R., M.P. ...	3	3	„ Sydney, M.P. ...	9	9
Fergusson, W. J., M.P. ...	19	19	„ R. B., M.P. ...	4	4
Frankland, S. M. ...	1	1	„ C. E. ...	2	2
Fletcher, James, M.P. ...	100	62	Stuart, Hon. Alex., M.P. ...	2	2
Gannon, J. T., M.P. ...	5	5	Scoulter, Alexander ...	2	2
Gould, A. J., M.P. ...	39	39	Stephen, E. M. ...	2	2
Gibbes, F. J., M.P. ...	19	19	Sidney, Mr. ...	1	1
Garrard, Jacob, M.P. ...	2	2	Taylor, Hugh, M.P. ...	2	2
Gorrick, J. A., M.P.* ...	18	14	Thompson, W. H. ...	1	1
Gray, S. W., M.P. ...	7	7	Trickett, W. J., M.P. ...	4	4
Griffith, E. ...	1	1	Targett, W. S., M.P. ...	8	8
Greaves, W. A. B. ...	1	1	Tighe, A. A. P., M.P. ...	3	3
Gill, John, M.P. ...	17	17	Vaughn, R. M., M.P. ...	1	1
Heaton, J. H. ...	1	1	Withers, George, M.P. ...	10	10
Holborow, W. H., M.P. ...	4	4	Wisdom, Robert, M.P. ...	16	16
Harrison, Jones, & Devlin ...	1	1	Wright, Hon. F. A., M.P. ...	6	6
Hordern, A. J. ...	1	1	Wise, H. ...	1	1
Holtermann, B. O., M.P. ...	7	7	Young, J. H., M.P. ...	6	6
Hewett, H. V. ...	3	1			

* When Mr. Gorrick applied the space at disposal was limited. † The application for four of these came late.

‡ One returned.

No. 3.

NAMES of all persons in whose favour Complimentary Tickets were issued for the opening of the Railway to Armidale:—

Ash, F.	Brown, W.	Carey, H. F.	Dean, Alderman A.
Anderson, Mr. and Mrs.	Button, Mr.	Carolan, R. F.	Downey, James
" S.	" Mrs.	Campbell, S.	Diamond, F.
A'Beckett, Mr. and Mrs.	Bevidge, A.	Clive, Henry	Davis, E. J.
Arnold, E.	Badkin, R.	Campbell, D.	Dimmock, Mr.
Allcorn, J. H.	Bridge, W.	Clack, Mr.	Donohoe, M.
Aitken, Mr.	Bussell, J.	" Mrs.	Dodds, Mr.
Ashby, Mr.	Boydell, W. J.	Chilcott, Miss	Dixon, E.
Ash, Mr.	Bryant, J.	Collins, C.	" Mrs.
Arnold, R.	Browne, R.	" W.	Don, A.
Allen, Mrs.	Baker, Mr. and Mrs.	Cormack, A. J.	Dease, C. J.
" Miss	Buchanan, Mr.	Cunninghame, A.	Davis, Mr.
Armstrong, A.	Bussell, W.	Christy, Mr.	Doust, Mr.
Aitken, W.	" Mr.	Clift, J.	Deane, Mr.
Armstrong, J. J.	" A.	" senr., W.	" Miss
Adams, H.	Brereton, R.	" junr., W.	Dart, Alderman
Akey, J.	Boyd, Mr.	Clendenning, C.	Dowell, Mrs.
Adams, H. J.	" Mrs.	" G.	Davidson, Mr.
<i>Australian Oddfellow</i>	Bourke, E. A.	" Miss T.	Dixon, Mr. and Mrs.
Reporter	Bowyer, Mr.	Coleman, Mr.	Devien, Mr. and Mrs.
Bowman, A.	Bartrop, Mr.	Curry, Miss	Doyle, A. J.
Batt, Mr.	Butler, E. M.	Clendenning, W.	Dart, James
Butcher, Alderman R.	Blair, Miss	Clarke, A.	Doyle, Rev. Father
Beare, Alderman J. C.	Barden, H.	Cooper, A.	Daley, J.
Butchart, junr., Mr.	Burke, M.	" Mr.	Dwyer, T.
Brown, A.	Barden, Mr.	Cafe, Mr.	Dowe, S.
Brookes, T.	Burrows, J.	Collins, Mrs.	" W.
Bingle, J. R.	Bowley, H.	" Miss	Dart, Mr.
Brodie, F.	Broughton, J.	Curley, M.	Dunoch, Mr.
Badham, Professor	Beattie, J.	Clemensha, W.	Don, W.
" Miss	Bowtell, J.	Crawford, J.	Davison, Mr.
Bowman, J.	Brock, J. R. P.	Curtis, Mr.	<i>Dubbo Despatch</i> , Editor
" G.	Bensusan, Mr.	" Mrs.	Reporter
Bradridge, J.	Braggs, Mr.	Chapman, Mrs.	Dunn, J.
Broomfield, Mr.	Brookes, Mr.	" Misses (three)	Elliott, G.
Boyle, H. F.	" Miss	" E.	Edmunds, W.
" Mrs.	Brown, Mr.	Cunninghame, W. G.	" Mr.
Butchart, H.	Bartlett, Captain	Cherry, Max.	Erands, D. J.
Brown, F.	" Mrs.	Cuttriss, Mr.	Elliott, Mr.
Baylis, Mr. and Mrs.	" S.	" Miss	Ellis, Mrs.
Burns, T., and friend	Balcombe, James	Christie, Miss	Eld, G.
Barden, Mr.	Baily, Mrs. R.	Cory, Mr.	Evans, Mr.
Brockstayne, A.	Bussell, W.	Copeland, W.	East, Capt.
Briggs, Mr. and Mrs.	Baker, Mrs.	Chapman, R.	Eckford, J.
Bryson, J.	Carter, Alderman	Chidgey, G.	Evans, T.
Brown, G.	Chapman, Alderman	Corry, Mr.	Fowler, Alderman R.
Bond, F.	Clift, S.	" Mrs.	Fairland Mr.
Buchanan, Alderman	Clarke, H. S.	Clarke, J. J.	Flannigan, P.
Bussell, Alderman	" junr., Mr.	" Mrs.	Falla, Dr.
Baker, Mr.	Campbell, Mr.	" Miss	Fremlin, C.
Bowden, Mr. and Mrs.	" Mr. and Mrs.	Carpenter, James	" Miss
Button, Mr. and Mrs.	Cavanagh, A.	" Mrs.	Fryar, M.
Bowden, J.	Clarke, Mr.	Conway, W.	Fleming, Misses (3)
Brown, A.	Curran, J. J.	Cohen, Mr.	Ferris, J.
" Mrs.	Christie, G.	" Mrs.	Fox, W. J.
Bridge, John	Cowper, Sedgwick	Cunninghame, Mr. & Mrs.	Field, George
" Miss	Canu, Mr.	Cooper, Mr.	Foxall, Mr.
Brown, George	Clarke, Mrs.	Church, W.	Fryar, Mr.
Bray, H.	Chapman, Alderman	Campbell, J. W.	" Mrs.
" Mrs.	(Newcastle)	Chapman, Mr.	Farthing, A.
" A.	Creer, Alderman (do.)	" Mrs.	Foley, P.
Blain, Mr.	Clarke, S. C.	Colman, Mr.	" P., junr.
Beckett, Mr.	Cafe, Alderman	" Mrs.	Ferguson, R.
" Miss	Chalker, Mr.	Carroll, Mr. (two)	Falcke, J.
Bond, Mr.	" Mrs.	Capper, E. P. (two)	Furlonge, W.
Burrows, Miss	Christian, Mr. and Mrs.	Colman, Messrs. (two)	Forlonge, J.
Broughton, Mr.	Cummins, C.	Denning, J.	Fleming, Mr.
Bridges, Mr.	Chick, Mr. and Mrs.	" T.	Fletcher, E.
Budden, E.	Crouch, Mr.	Denshire, J.	" Miss
" Mr.	Crossman, C.	" Mrs.	" H.
Brecht, W.	Cohen, Misses (two)	Darcey, O.	Forster, Mrs.
" C.	Campbell, J.	Drew, F.	Fry, H.
Bartlett, Mr.	Collins, C.	" Mrs.	" Mrs. G.
Baldwin, C.	Chilcott, Miss	Dempster, Miss	Fothergill, E.

NAMES of all persons in whose favour Complimentary Tickets were issued for the opening of the Railway to Armidale—*continued.*

Finch, H. W.	Hall, Mr.	Lockhead, Mr. (3 tickets)	Mackenzie, A. G. (2 tickets)
Falkner, J.	" G.	Lamb, F.	M'Gregor, S.
Green, Alderman	Harper, Miss	" H.	" Mrs. P.
Greaves, Miss	Haines, Mr.	Langwill, Mr.	M'Shane, J.
Gilbert, Mrs.	Hughes, T. J.	Lampart, Mr.	M'Laren, Mr.
Gates, Mr.	Hannell, A.	" Mrs.	" Mrs.
Grainger, Mr.	Hudson, E.	Lye, H.	M'Arthur, Mr.
Gilchrist, Dr.	" E. R.	Lumley, Mr.	M'Mahon, Mr.
Gladdin, W., and friend	Hagen, J.	" Mrs.	M'Michael, Alderman
Gilbert, Mr.	Hogan, D.	Ludlow, D.	M'Garrity, J.
Gillies, Mr.	Hamilton, A. P. D.	Lawrie, Mr.	M'Mullen, J.
Gilles, Miss	" Mrs.	Lambert, A.	" W.
" Mrs.	Hurley, P.	Leonard, Dean	M'Kinnon, Mr.
Gagen, W.	Hobson, J.	Letto, W.	" Mrs.
Gray, S. W.	Humby, A.	Lethbridge, Mr.	M'Fadden, Mr.
" Mrs.	Hill, G. W.	" Mrs.	M'Cartney, Mr. and Mrs.
Georg, Professor	Hyndes, R.	Merriman, Alderman	M'Rae, Mr.
Gordon, Mr.	Harrison, Mr.	Moore, Alderman C.	M'Kenzie, Mr.
Gore, Mr.	" Miss	Morrison, D.	M'Cormack, Mr.
Griffith, Hon. S. W.	Israel, Mrs.	Moore, M.	M'Donald, J.
Greaves, W. A. B.	Ison, C.	" Mrs.	M'Neal, Mr.
Goodyer, Mr.	" B.	" Mr.	M'Gregor, Mr.
" Mr.	Inglis, Mr. and Mrs.	Milne, J. D.	M'Donald, D.
Green, J.	Jones, Mr.	Mason, D.	M'Shane, Mr.
Goodwin, D.	" Alderman E.	Meeks, John	M'Lean, Mrs.
Giblen, Mr.	Jackson, T.	Mayor of Newcastle	" Miss
Grehan, Mr.	Jamieson, J. S.	Morgan, Alderman	M'Donnell, A.
" Mrs.	Jones, Mrs.	Moore, Alderman	M'Cue, P.
Gay, Miss	" T.	Maddison, Mr. and Mrs.	Mackenzie, J.
Guest, T.	" Mr.	Marran, Miss	M'Donald, J.
" G.	" Mrs.	Mears, Mr.	" James
Gollan, A.	" D.	Mair, Mr.	M'Gee, T. H. B.
Gould, Mrs.	Jolly, W. E. B.	Marshall, J.	M'Dougall, D.
Gillies, Mr. and Mrs.	Justin, Mrs.	Martyns, C.	M'Causland, A.
" W.	Johnstone, W.	Morley, G. H.	M'Fadden, Mr.
" J., junr.	" J.	Moss, H. B.	" Mrs.
Gorrick, J.	Jarman, G.	Moore, R.	Nichols, G. R.
Hardie, Alderman J.	James, R.	Moffitt, Miss	" W.
Hargraves, Rev. Mr.	Keary, Thomas	Mulcahy, Mr.	Neill, Mr.
Haines, Mr.	Kippax, Alderman W.	Martin, E.	Noble, J., and friend
Heaton, J. H.	Knaggs, Dr. S. T.	Marshall, Rev. Mr.	Nobbs, Mr.
Harris, Alderman John	King, George	" Mrs.	Newman, Mr.
Holborow, D.	" Mrs.	Mulcahy, J.	Nowland, A.
" Mrs.	Kendall, J.	Miller, Mr.	Neaves, C.
" Miss	Kelly, Mr. and Misses (2)	" R.	Nickersson, Mr.
Hordern, A. J.	Keep, W.	Messeder, Mr.	Noakes, T.
Hartman, P.	Kitson, J.	Marr, M.	" Mrs.
Hughes, Mr. and Mrs.	Kramer, Mr.	" J.	Nowland, G.
Hain, Mr.	Keightley Alderman	Mitchell, W.	Nicholls, senr., W.
Hacking, A.	Knaggs, Alderman	Munro, A.	" junr., W.
Hall, W.	Kerrigan, Mr.	Miller, M.	<i>Newcastle Herald</i> , editor
Hewitt, H. V.	King, Mr.	Maton, Mr.	" reporter
Henderson Alderman	Key, W.	" Mrs.	Norman, Mr.
Hardwick, J.	" Mrs.	Munro, A.	" Miss
Hungerford, Miss	King, Mr.	Madden, A.	O'Connor, Alderman D.
Howard, Mr. and Mrs.	Keightley, Mr.	Mullen, Mr.	O'Keeffe, P.
Howell, Mr. and Mrs.	King, T.	" Mrs.	Osborne, Mr.
Hole, Mr.	Kline, B.	Marshall, H.	" Mrs.
Haynes, R. S.	Kingston, Miss	Mayhew, E.	O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs.
Hough, J. S.	Kepper, J.	Maloney, Mr.	O'Hare, J.
Hyman, D. H.	Keough, G.	" Mrs.	O'Brien, James
Herman, Mr.	Kelly, A.	Muroney, W.	Owen, C.
Holland, J.	Keys, W.	" Mrs.	O'Sullivan, Mr.
Hudson, Mr.	King, F.	Merchant, Miss	Owen, Mr.
Hartman, P.	Lees, Alderman S. E.	Meldrum, T.	" Mrs.
" J.	Lec, J.	Mortimer, W. C.	O'Brien, jun., Mr.
Holler, Mr.	Logan, Mr.	Moore, J. A.	" T.
Howell, T.	Laing, Rev. J. T.	" Mrs.	O'Keeffe, Mr.
Hopper, G., junr.	" Mrs.	Maitland, Miss	" Mrs.
" G., senr.	Lodgan, W. and lady	Macrow, Mr.	Oddy, J.
Harper, Mr.	Logan, J. and lady	" Mrs.	Owen, C.
Hooke, Mr.	Lambert, Mr. and Mrs.	Mulcahy, T.	O'Hern, Mr.
Hill, E.	Lee, Mr.	Macrow, junr., Mr.	Playfair, Alderman
Hunt, E.	Lowry, W.	Moore, Mr.	Palmer, Alderman B.
Hungerford, H. B.	Laing, Alderman	Miller, T.	Parker, Alderman E. R.
" F. R.	Lee, W. J.	Mullen, W. H.	Poole, Alderman J.
Hungerford, Thomas	Lumley, J.	Mullen, Mrs.	Portus, H. D.

NAMES of all persons in whose favour Complimentary Tickets were issued for the opening of the Railway to Armidale—*continued.*

Powell, J.	Regan, D.	Simpson, Mrs.	Wolfe, J. E.
Plunkett, W. E.	Ryan, Rev. Father	Saunders, Mr.	Wood, J.
Parker, Mrs.	Riley, Mr.	Smith, H.	Wetherill, Miss
Prentice, Mr.	Russell, P.	" Miss	Wilkinson, J.
" Mrs.	Randall, F.	Spiller, Mr.	Walker, Mr.
Pritchard, Mr.	Randall, Mrs.	Smithyman, C. H.	Webber, W.
Prior, Mr. and Mrs.	Rose, S.	Spicer, Mr.	Watson, Mrs.
Pryor, Mr. and Mrs.	Ross, H.	Single, J.	Weaver, A.
Pankhurst, Mr. and Mrs.	Robinson, W.	Smith, J. G.	Wilson, G.
Palmer, Mr. and Mrs.	Read, Dr.	" John	Willard, Mr.
Pender, Mr., and three sons	Robinson, Mr.	Single, H.	Willard, junr., Mr.
Pigott, G. H.	Relton, T.	Smith, E.	Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs.
" Mrs.	do. W.	" J.	Winn, R.
Parsons, E.	Rosenthal, Mr.	Stone, C.	Walker, A. B.
" Mrs.	Samuels, junr., J.	" Mrs.	Winsor, sen., H.
Parkes, Mr.	Scroggie, J.	Smythe, J. J.	Wade, Mr. and Mrs.
Piper, Miss	Scoulter, Mr.	Shaw, Rev. B. E.	Walker, Dr. and Mrs.
" Mr.	do. Mrs.	Saunderson, Mr.	Wolstenholme, W.
" Mr.	Smith, Mr.	Smith, E. M.	Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs.
Pile, G.	Sharrar, L.	Smith, Miss	Whitehead, S.
Parker, Mr.	Street, Mr.	Shearer, D.	Williams, G.
Peacock, A.	Sweeney, Mr. and Mrs.	Savage, J.	Wynne, Mr.
Purvis, W. H.	Suckling, Mrs. J. L.	Scott, Mrs. M.	Warner, W.
" Mrs.	Smith, C. E.	" Mr.	" Mrs.
Pritchard, J.	Sidney, Mr.	Stapleton, Mr.	" Miss
Percy, Mr.	Suckling, J. L.	Stratford, G.	" E.
Purvis, Mr.	Scott, D.	Taylor, Alderman J.	" F.
" Mrs.	Stafford, J.	Trimley, Mr.	Weaver, Mrs.
Piddington, Rev. Mr.	" J. C.	Thomas, G., and two friends	" Misses (2)
Palmer, Mr.	Simpson, Mr. and Mrs.	Tulloch, Mr.	Warman, Mr.
Parr, G.	Swan, Mr.	Tierney, Mr. and Mrs.	Woodcock, Mr.
Poppenhagen, C.	Stacey, Mr. and Mrs.	Thompson, R. W., and two friends	Williams, H.
Pratt, Dr. E.	Short, Mr. and Mrs.	Thrum, F. W.	Walsh, J.
Prixtrey, Mr.	Spinney, Mr. and Mrs.	" S. A.	" Mr.
" Mrs.	Shadler, senr., Mr.	Tierney, Mr. and Mrs.	Wright, Mr.
Pritfield, A. R.	" junr., Mr.	Thompson, W. H.	Wolfe, J. E.
Pollock, R. J.	Shaw, F. J.	Tarrant, W.	Wise, H.
Pengedley, J. S.	Sharpe, J.	Tuck, Mr.	Wilkinson, Mr.
Pyke, A.	Smith, G.	" Mrs.	" Mrs.
Finchen, H.	Simpson, Mr.	Turner, Mr.	Warner, Miss
Pockley, F. G.	Spear, P.	Tinkler, C.	Wilkinson, Mr.
Polton, W. T.	" Mrs.	Thomas, Rev. Mr.	" Misses (2)
Pritchard, J.	" Miss	" Mrs.	Walters, W. B.
Quinn, J. P.	Solomons, E.	Turner, J. H.	" Mr.
" Mrs.	" Mr.	Thompson, A. C.	Walker, W.
Quinton, Mr.	Stegga, Mr.	Taylor, Mr.	" Mrs.
Robertson, J. B. R.	Stokes, Mr.	Thomas, Mrs.	Wilkinson, J. A.
Rodgers, J. S.	Slater, Mrs.	Todman, Mr. and Mrs.	Whittaker, C.
Ross, Dr., and friend	" Misses (2)	<i>Tamworth Observer</i>	Wightman, J. P.
Robberds, Mr.	Stewart, C.	Reporter	Wright, Dr.
" Miss	" R.	<i>Tamworth News</i>	" Mrs.
Reeve, W. H.	Sidney, Mr.	Reporter	Wilson, W. A.
Richardson, W.	Smith, R.	<i>Tamworth Independent</i>	Wolstenholme, J.
Rose, Mr.	Suckling, Mr.	Reporter	Wilkinson, A.
Rafferty, P.	Stewart, D.	Thompson, R. W.	Wolfe, N.
Rae, H.	Smart, W.	Taylor, Mr.	" Miss
Relton, Mr.	Sawkins, C. E.	" Mrs.	Ward P.
Ryan, Mr.	Solomon, Mr.	Upjohn, R.	Young, Alderman D.
Reuben, H. R.	Solomons, Mrs.	Underwood, E.	" J.
" H. A.	Sella, Mr.	Vickery, Mr. and Mrs.	Yeomans, Mr. and Mrs.
Russell, J.	Schofield, T.	Veness, S.	Young, R. A.
" James	Stratford, Mr.	" D.	" Mr.
Regan, Chas.	Smith, J.	Venden, A.	Yonston, Mrs.
" W.	Stewart, S. C.	Valentine, Mr.	Yorkston, Miss
Rosenthal, Mr.	Sawkins, Mr.	Withers, Alderman G.	" G. L.
Reilly, Mr.	Sheridan, H. N.	Wadsworth, Alderman A. Young, R. M.	" Thos.
Rushton, Mr.	Salter, S.		" A. J.
" Mrs.	Simpson, C.		

THE following Tickets were issued in blank. The names of the persons to whom they were issued were promised to be supplied, but up to the present this has not been done in many instances :—

No. of Tickets.	To whom Issued.	Remarks.	No. of Tickets.	To whom Issued.	Remarks.
3	Hon. J. P. Abbott, M.P....		9	R. H. Levien, M.P. ...	For the Tamworth Council.
6	J. N. Brunner, M.P. ...				
2	Robert Barbour, M.P. ...		29	R. L. Murray, M.P. ...	
3	D. Buchanan, M.P. ...		41	John McLaughlin, M.P. ...	
2	H. H. Brown, M.P. ...		6	Henry McQuade, M.P. ...	
12	A. Bowman ...		4	Hon. G. H. Reid, M.P. ...	One returned.
4	Hon. H. E. Cohen, M.P....		4	Hugh Robison ...	
4	A. Cameron, M.P....		2	Mrs. Reuben ...	
1	W. T. Coonan, M.P. ...		1	C. E. Smith ...	
1	G. Christie ...		4	W. S. Targett, M.P. ...	
4	Cohen and Levy ...		1	A. A. P. Tighe, M.P. ...	
3	Hon. G. R. Dibbs, M.P....		15	R. Wisdom, M.P....	
2	J. Eckford... ..		9	George Withers, M.P. ...	
60	James Fletcher, M.P. ...		6	Hon. F. A. Wright, M.P....	
2	F. J. Gibbes, M.P. ...		1	R. M. Vaughn, M.P. ...	
4	J. A. Gorrick, M.P. ...		6	J. H. Young, M.P. ...	
4	J. P. Garvan, M.P. ...	Two returned.	12	J. N. Brunner, M.P. ...	For the Mayor and Aldermen of East Maitland.
2	John Harris, M.P. ...				
4	A. G. Jones, M.P. ...				
1	Thomas Hungerford ...				
3	R. H. Levien, M.P. ...				

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS.

(INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. SCOTT, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER, ON HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND AND AMERICA).

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 February, 1883.

[Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly in pursuance of a reply made by the Secretary for Public Works to Question No. 23 on Notice Paper of 14th February, 1883.]

Re Mr. Scott's (Locomotive Engineer) visit to England and America.

WITH the approval of the Secretary for Public Works, Mr. Scott is proceeding to England and America for the purpose of inspecting generally the machinery used and the plans of the railway workshops in those countries.

There are various matters which he might take a note of while on his tour, not only in regard to railway working and machinery, but in reference to tramway subjects,—for instance, the formation of the road for tramways, the forms of rail adopted, the design of cars, the systems of checking passenger fares, and in what respect they differ from our own, the description of motive power used, to ascertain whether the tendency is to use mechanical in preference to animal power, and whether the prejudice heretofore existing against the use of mechanical power in the streets is not in a great measure being removed by practical experience of its advantage.

In connection with this subject it will be desirable to note the topography of the towns and cities in which the tramways run, as while in cities which are generally level tramways worked by horse power may be most desirable, they would not be of so much advantage, or indeed be workable, in places where steep gradients and sharp curves have to be encountered.

I shall be glad if inquiry be made as to what progress has been made in the designs of motors for streets, whether De Faur's system of stored electricity can be adopted, whether the air motor constructed under Megarski's design or Colonel Beaumont's is the better, and whether any improvements are being made at the Baldwin Works in regard to pneumatic motors. In Staffordshire, England, Mr. Scott will see at work on the street tramways Manning and Wardle's steam motors, which are pronounced to be the most successful yet introduced. Mr. Scott will visit Liverpool and Manchester, both of which places have adopted a system of running steam motors in the streets; and will also report upon the wire tramways which have been introduced at Liverpool, and upon that system generally of providing for street traffic.

As it is found that the motors used on the Camden Tramway are not sufficiently powerful for conducting the goods traffic over the steep gradients of that line, it is desirable that engines light and, at the same time, sufficiently powerful to work the traffic should be obtained. I should be glad if inquiry were made in England or America for an engine of this type, the weight of which must not exceed from 16 to 17 tons. Further, I should be glad if Mr. Scott would inquire into the system of tramways for the country, as subsidiary or branch lines to the main railways. They are said to be largely adopted in Denmark upon Mr. Rowan's scheme.

The importance in the economical working of railways, of the reduction of the tare of vehicles and the increase of their carrying capacity, cannot be over-estimated, and I wish Mr. Scott to direct his inquiries into this matter, especially in America, where the subject has received and is receiving so much attention. There has been recently patented there a design for carrying grain in cylinders which are made to run on the rails without any framing—the heads of the cylinders are flanged and used as wheels. In view of the prospective increase of grain cultivation in this Colony for home consumption, and even for exportation, it is essential that every means should be sought to give cheap carriage to the sea-port; and one of the greatest aids to this object will be to obtain rolling stock which embraces large carrying capacity with comparatively light tare.

With regard to the main object of Mr. Scott's visit—the machinery used in workshops—Mr. Scott will see how far hydraulic power has been substituted for steam, and whether in the adoption of machinery for our shops it will be desirable to adopt either or both these systems. Mr. Scott will have the right of communicating with the Agent-General, but if not convenient at all times to take this course he can send

direct by cablegram to this Department any communication on matters of importance affecting the design of the workshops in connection with any new machinery he may deem suitable. We should thus be informed in time to admit of the plans being altered, so that we could adopt any special equipment which Mr. Scott's inquiries may show to be desirable to introduce. Mr. Scott should take the ground plan and elevation of the buildings with him, to enable him to see how far the machinery he meets with in other countries—lifting machinery for the most part and overhead travellers—will be suitable for our workshops as now designed.

I should like Mr. Scott to obtain the rates of wages ruling on the various railways; he will have no difficulty in acquiring this information from the locomotive engineers and traffic managers. I wish him also to get some idea of the rates of charges for carriage, and the conditions affecting the charges in regard to length of journey, density of traffic, return loading, &c.

I should be glad if Mr. Scott, when in England, will see what arrangements are made on the various railways in connection with sick and accident funds for the employés, and what provision is made for retiring allowances for old and disabled servants. I am aware that on the North-eastern Railway of France a very excellent system has been brought into operation. The capital of the fund is made up by annual reductions of 2 per cent. from the wages of the men, and an equivalent amount is added by the Company. This fund is made use of in many ways for the present accommodation and future provision of the men and their families. The chief merit of the system is that it can be made—in fact is made—a kind of Savings Bank; because if the men desire to change their employment, or to retire from the service, or are even dismissed, the sum contributed by them is considered to be their own money, and is in no way estreated, beyond a small amount for the expenses of management. The men, therefore, have no dread that their contributions to the fund will, from some accident over which they have no control, or indeed from any misfortune or misconduct, be lost to them.

I have initiated a scheme in this respect for the benefit of the employés on our railways, and to this end have had compiled a statement of their length of service, ages, and rates of pay, and have ascertained what the capital amount of such a fund would have been at this time had the scheme been brought into operation when our railways started. All the facts and figures connected with the matter are now in the hands of an actuary, with a view of seeing on what basis the scheme can be brought into operation on our lines; but I should like to know how far such a scheme coincides with those adopted in other countries.

I shall be glad if Mr. Scott will pay some little attention to the interlocking apparatus, the systems in use for securing safety in the running—especially the block system—and the method adopted in working single lines of railway; and further, what improvements in advance of our system have been made in the systems of lighting railway carriages with gas.

As it is found difficult to obtain the services of competent spring-makers in the Colony, Mr. Scott might take the opportunity, when visiting America or England, to obtain, through the Agent-General and on the best terms, two or three competent men for this work. In connection with this matter I wish Mr. Scott to inquire into the merits of the recently patented concave steel springs, samples of which, in miniature, I herewith hand to him. By the simple contrivance of concaving the plates the strength of the spring is increased threefold, and if there be no blemish on the plan, of which I cannot see any indication, this form of spring will revolutionise existing designs, by cheapening the cost, reducing the weight, and increasing the elastic resistance. They are a Canadian invention. Mr. Scott will see from the papers herewith the name and address of the manufacturers, and the railway lines for which they have already been ordered. As our stock of water-cranes is getting short, Mr. Scott might also arrange for sending out as samples the most improved forms of these appliances now in use in the Mother Country. The stock can be manufactured here.

I am anxious to bring into operation some plan for the mental and intellectual improvement of the men engaged in the Department, and shall be glad if Mr. Scott will inquire into the arrangements made in the different workshops he may visit in respect of providing the means for the improvement of the men by the institution of libraries, establishing classes, &c. Mr. Scott might get an inventory of the books kept in such libraries, copies of the rules and regulations for their management, and probably could arrange with the Agent-General for the collection and forwarding of a nucleus of a library for our men. I wish to see also some improvement effected in respect of the conveniences afforded to our artisans and labourers while engaged at their work, by the institution of refreshment-rooms and the establishment of baths, &c., &c.

I am aware that these advantages for the men are provided by many of the large Railway Companies of England and on the Continent. It will not be necessary, however, that Mr. Scott should visit the Continent of Europe to acquire information on the subject of improved railway working, as the English Board of Trade has published recently the report of the Commission they appointed to inquire into the same subject, from which it appears that the English system of working is in advance of, and superior in all respects, to that adopted on the Continental Railways.

In conclusion, I wish Mr. Scott to take notes generally on everything of interest and importance that he sees, with a view to his drawing up a report of his tour of inspection when he returns to the Colony.

15/6/82.

C. A. GOODCHAP.

1883.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY SLEEPING-CARS.

(NUMBER, PRICE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 February, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26th September, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all correspondence from the Agents, or other person, offering
 “to supply the Government with sleeping-cars manufactured in America,
 “showing the price which such American manufacturer or his Agent offered
 “to supply such sleeping-cars at each.
- “(2.) A Return showing the number of sleeping-cars supplied by Hudson
 “Brothers, showing the dates on which each was supplied, and the price
 “paid for each sleeping-car since such offer to supply sleeping-cars by the
 “American Company or the Agent of the American Company.”

(*Mr. McElhone.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. H. G. Carson Woods, bringing under attention the superiority of the Davis sleeping-car, and minutes thereon. 5 May, 1882	2
2. Mr. G. R. Dibbs, asking that Mr. H. G. Carson Woods be given an order for two of the Davis sleeping-cars, with minutes thereon. 7 June, 1882.....	2
3. Return of sleeping-cars supplied by Messrs. Hudson Brothers	3

RAILWAY SLEEPING-CARS.

No. 1.

Mr. H. G. Carson Woods to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Sydney, 5 May, 1882.

I beg leave to explain to you fully the merits of the great inventions I had the honor of introducing to your notice on the 3rd instant.

The new sleeping and parlour car is far before the Pulman in construction and convenience, on account of the following advantages, viz. :—The beds can be made to disappear with ease, and the necessaries for a comfortable parlour substituted in a surprisingly short space of time. It is fitted up with a private or state room for a family or ladies (for which in America a double charge is made), and also with closets and lavatory. The car is 8 tons lighter, and costs from £600 to £800 less.*

In America this car is now really the first-class. According to the American regulations, holders of first and second class tickets have both the use of the same car (the American pattern you have running here), but purchasers of first-class are permitted to use these parlour cars, for which they pay 8s. per day and 8s. per night, and it is only first-class passengers who have the *entrée* to these carriages. The consequence is that all persons who desire comfort take first-class tickets.

I find that the sleeping-cars you run here (I travelled in one to Dubbo) lack the very requisites necessary to induce patronage. The fittings are poor, the hangings shabby, and the beds, instead of being luxurious, are mean. Both luxury and comfort are requisite to induce passengers to pay such a charge as 10s. for a bed.

In the new Davis car† the fittings are plated silver, and every appointment is luxurious and striking to the eye; in fact the inventor has neglected nothing to make this carriage either a well-furnished sitting-room or bed-room, and render travelling a pleasure.

* * * * *

I have, &c.,

H. G. CARSON WOODS,

Sole Australian Agent for the American Patentees.

Forwarded to Mr. Scott, for report generally and specifically.—C.A.G., 15/5/82.

I have specially noted the important points referred to herein, with the view of making inquiry in America to ascertain how they answer. In reference to the sleeping and parlour car, I have written to Mr. Carson Woods to obtain the price of one delivered here, but have not yet received a reply. As a rule, I would not recommend that extensive orders be given on the representations of interested parties, but I see no objection to a trial being given in such cases. The cost of the present sleeper is £1,720.—W. SCOTT, 2/6/82. The Commissioner.

* These are important considerations. Mr. Scott will please give them attention. What is the price of one of the present sleepers?—C.A.G., 15/5/82. £1,720.

† Mr. Scott might ascertain from Mr. Carson Woods the price at which one of these cars could be imported.—C.A.G., 15/5/82. I have written to Mr. Woods, but have not yet received a reply.—W.S., per R.J.S.

No. 2.

Mr. G. R. Dibbs to The Commissioner for Railways.

Sir,

Sydney, 7 June, 1882.

Respecting the Davis patent parlour and sleeping car, plans for which have been submitted to your notice by Mr. H. G. Carson Woods, who holds the sole agency in these Colonies, either for the car complete delivered in these waters, or to negotiate for the use under a royalty for the patent rights of the manufacturers, I have now the honor to suggest that you avail of the contemplated visit of your Engineer, Mr. Scott, to the United States, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the car in question. But, in view of the labour and large expense which Mr. Woods has incurred in investigating this and the other valuable improvements which he has brought under your notice, the adoption of which by you will ensure a large saving in the construction of your passenger rolling stock, besides securing to the public greater accommodation and comfort, I ask that you give Mr. Woods an order for the cars (two), subject only to the approval of Mr. Scott that the car possesses all the advantages claimed by the manufacturer, and that it is as perfect and complete as to comfort as a Pulman—(Mr. Woods claims that it surpasses the latter car)—and that for work, finish, and strength it fully equals anything you have upon the lines here.

The cost landed here and fitted up ready to run upon your lines shall not exceed the Pulman car, if as much.

This order is asked in this shape because, assuming the cars meet the conditions above deposed and with Mr. Scott's approval, it will be necessary, to secure prompt delivery at this port, to avail of the shipping season before the port of Montreal becomes blocked with ice.

Should the cars upon arrival be suitable to your requirements, the writer will be prepared to arrange for their construction here as regards royalty.

The necessity for prompt action in this matter before the outgoing American mail leaves compels me to specially ask the favour of an early reply.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Seen.

Seen. Beyond asking Mr. Scott to inspect these cars, I cannot recommend any action.—C.A.G., 9/6/82. Mr. Scott to see. Seen.—W. SCOTT, 13/6/82. The Commissioner.

This proposal was made without sufficient consideration. In an interview I had with Mr. Dibbs and Mr. Woods it was stated that the probable cost of car would be £4,000. I informed them that our sleepers cost only £1,720. I have since been informed that the car they propose is double the size of our cars, but I am not aware that this is a great advantage.—C.A.G., 9/6/82.

Cablegram received from W. Scott, Montreal, to Commissioner for Railways.

“ I approve Davis car ; will you order ? ”

I have seen photographs of this car, which is a combined drawing-room and sleeper, and will hold forty sleepers ; our present sleeper holds twenty only, and we nearly always have to put two on the train, the combined weight of which is in excess of the sleeper referred to. I recommend that two cars be ordered by cablegram on Mr. Scott's approval.—C.A.G., 16/8/82.

Approved.—J.L., 16/8/82. Cablegram sent to Mr. Scott to order two cars, 16/8/82.

No. 3.

Return of Sleeping-cars.

RETURN of Sleeping-cars supplied by Messrs. Hudson Brothers since date of offer made by Mr. Carson Woods to supply the Department with the Davis Sleeping-car.

Date.	Number supplied.	Price paid.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS.

(OPINION OF ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF AS TO STEAM FERRY BRIDGE OVER THE HAWKESBURY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed 22 February, 1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, WEDNESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1883.

3. MR. GARVAN *to ask* THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—Is it his intention to give up the idea of constructing a costly Railway Bridge over the Hawkesbury River, and to substitute for it a Double-ended Transfer Boat similar to those found to work so well in America?

Report of Mr. Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways.

I HAVE never heard of a railway steam ferry across a river where the conditions were similar to those of the Hawkesbury River.

Where steam ferries are continued in use, the distance is much greater and the free passage for shipping indispensable.

The Hawkesbury River is about 3,000 feet across at the site of the proposed bridge, and small sailing-boats or steamers only are used upon it.

Should a steam ferry be decided upon, the delay to passenger, coal, cattle, and goods trains would give great and general dissatisfaction.

My decision as to the desirability of erecting a permanent bridge was not given without great consideration, and I am satisfied that if a steam ferry be substituted, it would in a few years be replaced by a permanent structure.

I am borne out in this opinion by the fact that several of the steam ferries of which I can find any record at the present moment have been replaced or are being replaced by permanent bridges.

For instance, the steam ferry from Brooklyn to New York is being replaced by a permanent bridge, having a clear headway of 135 feet with a span of 1,595 feet, at a cost of about £3,000,000; and those over the Tay, the Forth, and the Nile have been abandoned and permanent structures adopted.

JOHN WHITTON.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. REDMOND, M.P.

(APPLICATION FOR FREE RAILWAY PASS FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 March, 1883.

Memo. of Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 24/2/1883.

WILL the Commissioner please forward to Mr. Redmond, M.P., a free railway pass, on the application of Mr. W. T. Coonan, M.P.—H.C.

This pass is authorized, no doubt, on the ground that Mr. Redmond is a Member of the House of Commons.—C.A.G., 26/2/83. I desire to point out to the Minister that the invariable practice of the Department has been that when visitors arrive who, if they were not engaged in any scheme for raising money by theatrical exhibitions or by lecturing, would be entitled to a pass. Passes have been withheld on the ground that the visit is a monetary speculation. How far Mr. Redmond's visit, who avowedly comes to raise money by lecturing, can be viewed in this light, I must leave the Minister to decide.—C.A.G., 26/2/83.

If Mr. Redmond, who I am informed is a Member of the House of Commons, had visited the Colony simply as a gentleman travelling in the ordinary way for his personal advantage or pleasure, I should have followed the usual practice in such cases; but as Mr. Redmond is avowedly a public lecturer, visiting the Colony for the purpose of collecting money in aid of a particular fund, his case must be dealt with as others under similar circumstances, and the custom has not been to afford facilities for free travel to gentlemen following this practice.—H.C., 26/2/83. Inform Mr. Coonan, M.P., 26/2/83. Mr. Coonan informed in accordance with Minister's minute.—J.R., 26/2/83.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to W. T. Coonan, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 26 February, 1883.

Referring to your application for a free pass on the railways for Mr. J. E. Redmond, I am directed to inform you the Secretary for Public Works has decided that if Mr. Redmond, a Member of the British House of Commons, were visiting the Colony simply for his personal advantage or pleasure the ordinary course would have been at once followed, but as Mr. Redmond is avowedly a public lecturer collecting money in aid of a particular fund, there does not appear to be any reason why the facilities of free travelling on the railways should be extended to that gentleman.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

Extract from *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, Thursday, 1 March, 1883.

It is stated, with some authority, that Mr. Coonan, M.P., applied to the Hon. Mr. Copeland, Minister for Public Works, for a free railway pass throughout the Colony for Mr. Redmond, the English Member of Parliament and Land League lecturer. Mr. Copeland then gave a written direction to the Department to issue the pass, but the order was cancelled by the Commissioner for Railways, Mr. Goodchap, and at a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday the cancellation was sustained, on the ground that Mr. Redmond was not here as an English M.P., but practically as a travelling lecturer.

The Commissioner for Railways to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Mr. Copeland,

Reform Club, 1/3/83.

There is an absurd paragraph in the *Telegraph* of this morning, stating that I cancelled your order for a free pass to Mr. Redmond, M.P. As you are aware, I merely pointed out to you that visitors to the Colony who were travelling lecturers were not allowed free passes, and you then withdrew your authority for the issue of a pass to Mr. Redmond. I should have been wanting in my duty to you had I not pointed out the practice of the Department in this respect.

I do not know whether you will think the matter of sufficient importance to cause the real facts to be made known; it is very annoying to me that such paragraphs should appear.

Yours truly,

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SITE FOR RAILWAY STATION AT RYLSTONE.

(PAPERS, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 March, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 7th November, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers, letters, and petitions between persons resident in Rylstone and the Minister for Works, or any Minister or Officer of the Government, prior to the 30th September, 1882, in reference to a site for “a Railway Station at Rylstone.”

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

SCHEDULE of papers laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly, pursuant to an order of that House, dated 7th November, 1882, being sundry correspondence relating to site for Railway Station Buildings, Rylstone, Wallerawang, to Mudgee Railway :—

	No.	Paper.	From.	To.
Presented by Mr. J. Davies, M.P.	1	Petition.....	Messrs. J. Hardwick and others	Hon. the Minister for Works.
		Endorsed by B.C. memo.	Hon. the Minister for Works...	Mr. Wade.
		do.	Engineer-in-Chief	Under-Secretary for Works.
	2	Letter	Under-Secretary for Works ...	Mr. J. Davies, M.P.
	3	do. with enclosure	Mr. J. Davies, M.P.....	Hon. the Minister for Works.
		Letter	Mr. J. Hardwick	Mr. D. Cassim.
Presented by Mr. D. Buchanan, M.P.		And endorsed by memo.	Hon. the Minister for Works...	Engineer-in-Chief.
		do.	Engineer-in-Chief	Mr. Drewett.
		do.	do.	Mr. Firth.
		Report	Mr. Firth	Engineer-in-Chief.
		Memo.	Mr. Drewett.....	do.
	4	Memorial	Messrs. R. W. Cox and others	do.
		Endorsed by memo...	Engineer-in-Chief	Mr. Wallace.
		do.	Mr. Wallace.....	Engineer-in-Chief.
		do.	Mr. Wade.....	do.
	5	Letter	Engineer-in-Chief	Mr. Buchanan, M.P.
6	do.	Mr. Joseph Taylor	Hon. the Minister for Works.	

SITE FOR RAILWAY STATION AT RYLSTONE.

No. 1.

Petition from J. W. Hardwick, Esq., J.P., and others, to The Secretary for Public Works.

THE petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth that your petitioners are, without exception, either owners of property or possessed of a considerable stake in the town of Rylstone, and that they have heard with alarm that it is contemplated to erect the railway station for Rylstone at a considerable distance from the town, and in a position which will militate greatly against the future advancement and prosperity of the place.

Your petitioners were previously informed upon what they considered to be official authority that the said railway station would be erected in a place central to all parts of the town, viz., near the intersection of Cudgegong-street with 'longbong-street, at Dunbar's allotment, as shown on the railway plan, and acting upon this information some of them have, at considerable expense, built substantial houses approximate to what they were led to believe was the intended site of the said station, the value of which buildings would be greatly deteriorated by any such alteration as it is believed is now contemplated, and while this would be an injustice to them it would be of no material advantage to any one else whatsoever; and as the site upon which it was originally intended to erect the said station has already been purchased for railway purposes, and as far as your petitioners are aware no engineering difficulties exist to prevent the prayer of your petitioners being granted, therefore your petitioners respectfully suggest that, for the welfare and convenience of the inhabitants of the town and district, the original site selected for this purpose be still adhered to; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P., Storekeeper, Rylstone,
HENRY K. WHITE, Chemist, &c., Rylstone,
W. H. WITCOMBE, Vicar, Parsonage, Rylstone,
And 23 others.

Is it the case that the station is to be some distance from the town? I presume the gradients will not admit of its being elsewhere.—J.L., 28/4/82. Mr. Wade, Railways, B.C.—J.R., 29/4/82. No alteration has been made in the site for the station at Rylstone. It will be situated between Cox and Cudgegong streets, as originally intended, and the goods-shed will be opposite thereto.—W.H.Q., for Engineer-in-Chief, 6/5/82. Under-Secretary for Works. Inform.—J.L., 9/5/82. Mr. John Davies, M.P., informed.—10/5/82.

No. 2.

The Under-Secretary for Public Works to J. Davies, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 10 May, 1882.

Referring to the petition presented by you on the subject of the reported removal of the railway station from Rylstone, I am directed to inform you that no alteration has been made in the proposed site of the Rylstone station, which will be erected between Cox and Cudgegong streets as originally intended, and the goods-sheds will be erected opposite thereto.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 3.

J. Davies, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir, Bourke-street, 27 May, 1882.

I enclose litho. and tracing for Mr. J. W. Hardwick, J.P., with reference to site for railway station at Rylstone.

Will you cause necessary inquiry to be made into Mr. Hardwick's representations, and, if correct, give effect to them, and confer a favour on the residents of that district.

I have, &c.,
JOHN DAVIES.

[Enclosure.]

J. W. Hardwick, Esq., J.P., to Mr. D. Cassim.

My Dear Sir,

Rylstone, 23 May, 1882.

I have your few lines of 18th instant, enclosing Mr. Davies' memo., and also the answer from the Department re proposed station, and you kindly add if they are on a wrong track you will get Mr. Davies to set them right.

Mr. Davies has evidently not understood what the petition asks for, and what the residents of Rylstone signing the petition want. In order that no mistake should arise, Dunbar's allotment (on which stands a half-erected stone house) was specially named in the petition, indicating thus the exact locality of the site preferred.

But in order to make the matter quite clear this time we have had a tracing prepared, which I enclose for their instruction and guidance. On this tracing I have marked parallelogram or oblong, in blue ink, crossed diagonally, to indicate the spot where the land is level, and the embankment runs out to almost nothing. This, you will see, is between Dabee and Cudgegong streets. The small diamond I have put in the middle of the railway line is where the embankment runs out to nothing, and where a small or shallow cutting commences. I believe, as far as engineering difficulties are desired, this is as good a spot as could be found. In any case we are contented to have the station anywhere between Dabee and Cudgegong streets, and the difficulty of the hill cutting where Cudgegong-street crosses Mudgee-street can be got over by an expenditure of about £50; and if the hill cutting is an insuperable obstacle I may state that I am willing to let them make a right-of-way through my ground at allotment No. 6, and so get through into Mudgee-street direct.

Remember,

Remember, our wish to change the site to the one indicated will bring the station close to the business end and most populous part of the town, and so really serve the convenience of the inhabitants. As the line passes on towards Sydney you will see it diverges more and more from the town, so the further you go in that direction the more you are leaving the most important thoroughfares, and that is the direction in which we have feared they would place the station, thus causing us to move in the matter as we have done.

Perhaps Mr. Davies will kindly try again to put this matter right for us. He was evidently misled in the first instance, as is evident from the tenor of the Government letter enclosed in your last to me; but if they study the tracing they cannot get wrong this time.

I could have communicated with Mr. Davies direct and so have saved you all this trouble, but I do not know that gentleman's address. However, if he reads this my letter to you it will do as well, and make the subject fully clear to him this time.

I have, &c.,

JOHN W. HARDWICK, J.P.

Is it practicable to carry out this recommendation?—J.L., 26/5/82. The Engineer-in-Chief for Railways. Will Mr. Drewett please to see me on this matter, with plan and section of the line.—J.W., 8/6/82. Mr. Drewett. Forward to Mr. Firth for report as to the desirability of making the alteration suggested in the accompanying papers.—J.W., 9/6/82.

Memorandum from Mr. T. R. Firth to The Engineer-in-Chief.

Government Railways, District Engineer's Office, 3 July, 1882.

I FORWARD herewith sections taken along the various streets from the railway to Mudgee-street, also a section along the line offered by Mr. Hardwick, and sections of Mudgee-street. The approach by Cudgegong-street will require a large amount of excavation to get a gradient at all suitable, and Mudgee-street will also have to be lowered about 10 feet at the intersection; and I presume the owners of the adjoining lands would object to this. The approach through Mr. Hardwick's property will be the best if the station is placed at that end, and in that case the present site will be suitable for cattle and sheep yards. The whole of the business portion of the township (except Mr. Hardwick's, which is in Mudgee-street) is in Lowee-street, between Cox and Dabee streets, and parallel with Mudgee-street, so that Cudgegong-street is nearly in the middle of the town; and taking its intersection with Lowee-street as the middle of the present business premises, the distances from the centre line of railway by the various routes will be as follows:—By Cox-street, 40 chains; by Cudgegong-street, 25 chains; by Hardwick's line, 30 chains; by Dabee-street, 33 chains. If the Hardwick line is adopted the vehicular traffic will go by way of Dabee-street, owing to the rise in Mudgee-street, and the distance will then be 42 chains. Dabee-street will be the most direct for crossing the bridge, and which will bring more traffic than from the opposite end of the township. With reference to cost, considering Cudgegong-street almost impracticable, the difference between Cox-street and Hardwick's line on Dabee-street will be very little, as the extra expense in station yard will be compensated by the approaches.

T. R. FIRTH.

Forward to Mr. Drewett.—J.W., 12/7/82. Mr. Drewett,—This matter has been settled by the Engineer-in-Chief, together with altered position of station buildings, &c. *Vide Station Arrangements Plan.*—J.W.D., 18/9/82.

No. 4.

Memorial from Messrs. R. Cox and others to The Engineer-in-Chief.

[Presented by D. Buchanan, Esq., M.P.]

Sir,

We, the undersigned, residents of the town and district of Rylstone, having heard that an attempt has been made, or is likely to be made, to influence your decision in the matter of a site for a railway station, which it is proposed to erect for the convenience and traffic of this town and district, take this opportunity of expressing our regret that any influence should be attempted to induce you to choose a site other than the one which we understand was decided upon by you some time back. To an impartial observer the preference of the site chosen to any other convenient to the town is indisputable; and in making the selection it is quite evident that the facilities the site affords for the purpose required did not escape your experienced professional observation, and determined you to act accordingly. In asking you to resent any attempt at altering the present site, we beg to state that individually we are not likely to be immediately benefited in any way, but are influenced chiefly by a patriotic desire for what we believe will be to the greatest convenience of the public generally, both at present and in the future, and also for the permanent benefit of the town. We would also beg to record our protest against the unwarrantable interference of private individuals with the functions which very properly pertain to the responsible officers of the Government.

Trusting that we shall not be considered obtrusive in presuming to call your attention to this matter, we beg to subscribe ourselves,

Yours very respectfully,

RICHARD W. COX,

R. K. COX,

R. M. FITZGERALD,

And thirteen others.

Will Mr. Wallace be good enough to ascertain from some of the gentlemen signing this petition which site for the railway station at Rylstone they are referring to. The original site, or the one last decided upon nearest to the main road through the town.—J.W., 29/9/82.

I have to day seen Mr. E. Stanish Cox, whose signature is on this petition. He informs me the original site is the one meant; but he was told it was for the good of the town and district, supposing the engineering difficulties were the same, and that a Mr. Hardwick was trying to get it near his own land.—J. WALLACE, 4/10/82.

I believe some of the signers of this petition state that "they signed because they were asked, and knew nothing of the different sites." I saw the storekeeper "Hayward," who got up the petition, and he appeared to know nothing about the merits of the sites, except that he thought Cox-street would be more central to the future extension of the town. I can see no reason for changing the site now selected at Dabee-street.—W.B.W., 25/10/82. The station to be built in the position shown at Dabee-street.—J.W., 26/10/82. Mr. D. Buchanan, M.P., informed accordingly, 27/10/82.

No. 5.

The Engineer-in-Chief to D. Buchanan, Esq., M.P.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Sydney, 27 October, 1882.

Sir,

In reference to the memorial, presented by you on the 20th ultimo, from certain residents in the town and district of Rylstone, protesting against any change of site for railway station buildings, Rylstone, I have the honor to inform you that the buildings in question will be erected at Dabee-street, on the site shown on the plan of station arrangements.

I have, &c.,
JOHN WHITTON.

No. 6.

Mr. J. Taylor to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Sir,

Rylstone, 30 October, 1882.

Feeling assured that you take an interest, I may say, a deep interest, in all matters in connection with your department, I take the liberty of calling your attention to a matter that has been brought under my notice in reference to the proposed site for the railway station at this place. Not being a person directly interested further than being a resident of Rylstone for the past forty-two years, I trust I have no ulterior motive further than what I consider will be for the well-being of my adopted place.

It having been represented that the station site was fixed for the eastern end of Cox's-street, which position was highly approved of by a great majority of the residents for its central position, and being suitably situated for the various and principal outlets of the town, which all junction in its locality; furthermore, its being chiefly surrounded by Crown lands, it must, under all circumstances, greatly enhance the value of the said land if the site should be permanently fixed at the place above stated, viz., Cox's-street.

I have been given to understand that a site almost at the northern extremity of the town has been in contemplation—for what reason is not known, further than it is believed here that pressure has been used with the Department by a few individuals personally interested to have the station in the vicinity of their own property. To counteract this, which was believed to be (in justice to the town) an attempt unwarranted, a letter was, I believe, forwarded to Mr. Whitton, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, signed by several respectable and influential residents of the town, also by five Justices of the Peace, viz., Messrs. R. W. Cox, V. J. Dowling, R. M. Fitzgerald, E. S. Cox, and W. W. Armstrong, all in favour of the Cox's site, and four of whom were non-residents of the town, which must show clearly that, in their estimation, it was the most suitable site.

By the map of the town, which I enclose, you will see the facilities there are for station purposes, without any further expense in resuming more land, which I understand will have to be done in connection with the other site proposed, which, I believe, is near or at Dabee-street.

I may also state that recently an application has been made to the Minister for Lands asking him to bring to auction a number of allotments of land south of Cox's-street, the value of which would be greatly increased if the Cox's-street site be decided upon, and I feel assured that if the other site be the one chosen, it will not only be detrimental to the sale of said allotments, but is likely to create an amount of ill-feeling amongst the people that is not likely to be very easily removed, consequent upon an opinion being prevalent among the majority that they have been duped by a few interested individuals.

Apologizing for the liberty I have taken in addressing you on the subject, and trusting that you will in your wisdom see fit to direct as to what will be for the benefit of this town and district,

I have, &c.,
JOSEPH TAYLOR.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY BETWEEN ARMIDALE AND TRIAL BAY.

(TRIAL SURVEYS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 May, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9th March, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all instructions given to the Surveyors employed at each end
“of the Armidale Trial Bay Railway trial survey line respectively.”

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Extract from Record Book, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, <i>re</i> a Petition from residents of New England District, &c., dated 9th September, 1882	1
2. Engineer-in-Chief to Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys, dated 9th September, 1882	1
3. Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys to Mr. Surveyor Warren, dated 11th September, 1882	2
4. Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys to Mr. Surveyor Turner, dated 27th December, 1882.....	2
5. Same to same, dated 8th February, 1882.....	2
6. Same to Mr. Surveyor Waddington, dated 8th February, 1882	2

No. 1.

Extract from Record Book, Engineer-in-Chief's Office.

Minute Paper 82-3,615, Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, supposed to have been burnt in Garden Palace fire, 22nd September, 1882.

SUBJECT extracted from Record Book, 9th September, 1882 :—Petition from residents of New England, Macleay River, &c., for a survey between Armidale and Trial Bay.
Survey to be made.

No. 2.

The Engineer-in-Chief to The Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys.

Mr. Palmer,

9 September, 1882.

As trial surveys have to be made between Trial Bay and Armidale, Messrs. Milner, Hogg, and Warren, instead of coming to Sydney, should be instructed to go on with that work at once, when their other surveys are finished.

JOHN WHITTON.

No. 3.

The Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys to Mr. Surveyor Warren.

Mr. Warren,

11 September, 1882.

Since my last instructions to you, to return to Sydney on the completion of your present survey from South Grafton to a junction with the Northern Railway near the Beardy River, it has been decided that a trial survey is to be made from Trial Bay to Armidale, on which your services will be required.

You may therefore forward, when completed, the plan and section of your present survey, and then remove your party to Armidale.

Report when you expect to be at Armidale, and I will forward instructions as to the new survey.

You are to survey from the Northern Railway at Armidale, to meet surveyors who will work towards Armidale from Trial Bay, and before commencing your length it will be necessary to examine the country to the east of Armidale, to ascertain the best point from which to commence the descent to the coast district.

HERBERT PALMER.

No. 4.

The Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys to Mr. Surveyor Turner.

Mr. Turner,

27 December, 1882.

The first thing required from you will be a report and a careful description, accompanied by county map upon which you have sketched the route you consider most feasible for a line of railway between Armidale and the point where you meet Mr. Waddington, who is exploring from Trial Bay.

You must of course give as nearly as you can all the highest and lowest points of such a route as taken by the aneroid, but I can see no use for a 10-chain plotting of a line merely explored. When you commence the actual trial survey your plan may be drawn to a scale of 10 chains to the inch, and the section when levelled, to a horizontal scale of 10 chains to an inch, and a vertical scale of 100 feet to an inch.

HERBERT PALMER.

No. 5.

The Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys to Mr. Surveyor Turner.

Mr. Turner,

8 February, 1883.

Attached is a tracing of a plan of the district between Armidale and the coast, on which I have shown by a red line the course of the route you have so far proposed for a railway between Armidale and Trial Bay.

From the barometrical section attached to your last report, I find the reduced level of your starting-point at Armidale to be 3,454 feet above sea-level, and the level of the point you had then reached on the Glyn River to be 3,653 feet.

You have thus traversed nearly half the distance between Armidale and the coast, and have not yet commenced the descent towards the coast level, having in fact made an ascent of 200 feet above your starting-point.

Please report without delay in what direction you expect to be able to find a practicable descent amounting to a fall of 3,653 feet.

HERBERT PALMER.

No. 6.

The Assistant Engineer for Trial Surveys to Mr. Surveyor Waddington.

Mr. Waddington,

8 February, 1883.

Attached is a tracing showing the district between Armidale and the coast, on which I have shown by a red line the course of the route so far proposed by Mr. Turner for a line of railway between Armidale and Trial Bay.

I have received from him an approximate section of this route as taken by an aneroid, by which he gives the height at the point he had then reached (marked B on tracing) as 3,653 feet above sea-level, or 200 feet higher than his starting-point at Armidale.

From this you will observe that, instead of having commenced any descent towards the coast, Mr. Turner was then higher than where his survey was commenced.

Your last report gives no information as to having gained anything towards the ascent to be made from the coast towards the table-land, and I wish you to report without delay in which direction you propose to make a practicable ascent of 3,653 feet, if you proceed with your present survey to meet Mr. Turner at the point marked B on tracing.

HERBERT PALMER.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY GOODS TRAFFIC AT ORANGE.

(PARTICULARS OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 April, 1883.

[Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with promise made by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, in answer to Question No. 16, Votes and Proceedings No. 27, of Tuesday, 6th March, 1883.]

- (1.) The number of truck loads of goods received at, and the number of truck loads of goods despatched from, the Orange Railway Station, between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, 1882.
- (2.) The gross earnings from goods and coaching traffic during the same period.
- (3.) The like information regarding the Bathurst, Wellington, and Dubbo Stations, respectively.

RETURN showing the number of truck loads of goods and live stock received and the number despatched from Orange, Bathurst, Wellington, and Dubbo Stations, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1882, together with the gross earnings received from goods, live stock, and coaching traffic during the same period:—

Station.	Number of truck loads of goods received.	Number of truck loads of live stock received.	Number of truck loads of goods despatched.	Number of truck loads of live stock despatched.	Gross earnings from goods, live stock, and coaching traffic.
Orange	5,896	809	4,489	670	£ 70,600 16 4
Bathurst	7,962	150	5,790	208	54,408 8 9
Wellington ...	2,637	Nil.	2,253	1,237	19,819 14 1
Dubbo	10,592	639	5,499	9,064	219,367 14 3

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EVELEIGH RAILWAY PLATFORM.

(COST OF LEVELLING LAND AT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 April, 1883.

[Return in reply to Question asked on 10 April, 1883.]

MR. GIBBES to ask THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—

- (1.) The prices at which the work of forming and levelling the land in connection with Railway near Eveleigh Platform was tendered for, particularising each tender?
- (2.) The cost of this work when completed under tender accepted?
- (3.) Why fresh tenders have not been called for this work?
- (4.) The cost of this work when completed, if completed by the Railway Department itself?

Answer.

	s.	d.		Total cost.
				£
1.—Leonard J. Waddington	0	10	$\frac{7}{8}$	15,859
Foster, Brigg, and Rowe	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	per cubic yard	19,688
Charles Bruckley	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"	21,146
George Blunt... ..	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	22,604
Kinshela and Metcalfe	1	$4\frac{3}{4}$	"	24,427
J. Stewart & Co.	1	$5\frac{1}{4}$	"	25,156
W. and J. Monie	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	"	25,520
Iveson and Watson	1	$5\frac{3}{4}$	"	25,885
Johnston & Co.	1	7	"	27,708
G. Wakeford	1	8	"	29,167
Wylie & Co.	1	9	"	30,626
A. W. Payne & Co.	1	$9\frac{1}{2}$	"	31,354
McArdle and Thomson	2	3	"	39,375
Ahern and M'Lean	2	4	"	40,833
W. J. Jackson	2	6	"	43,750
Robt. J. Maze	2	$9\frac{3}{4}$	"	49,219

2.—£15,859.

3.—The work had been let twice, and both contractors had failed in consequence of taking the contract at too low a price. The urgency of the case did not admit of the work being stopped while fresh tenders were being invited, as the erection of buildings on the land to be levelled were being contracted for.

4.—£21,730.

1883.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
RAILWAY TO INVERELL.

(PETITION OF RESIDENTS OF INVERELL, TINGHA, AND STANNIFER.)

—
Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 January, 1883.
 —

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of Inverell, Tingha, Stannifer, and surrounding District,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the best way to connect this District (Inverell) with the Northern Railway would be by a branch line from Mother of Ducks *via* Tingha to Inverell.

2. That such line, while meeting all the requirements of Inverell itself, would at the same time pass through this tin-field, and thus largely tend to the full and speedy development of its vast mineral resources.

3. That the value of the minerals already won from this field, and the fact that an immense tract of stanniferous country yet remains undeveloped (which can be verified by a geological survey), afford ample proof of its importance, and should entitle it to a railway communication.

4. That such line would be only a few miles longer, but could be constructed at a far less cost, and would pay immeasurably better than the proposed line from Glen Innes to Inverell.

5. That a line from Glen Innes to Inverell would be of very little benefit to this tin-field, as the traffic would still go direct to Mother of Ducks, a distance of about thirty-six miles, in preference to sixteen miles of cartage and nearly ninety miles of rail *via* Inverell and Glen Innes.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that you will cause a trial survey to be made of the route indicated, and such other steps to be taken in the matter as may be deemed most expedient.

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

[*Here follow 535 signatures.*]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY FROM NORTH GRAFTON TO TENTERFIELD.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR—RESIDENTS OF RICHMOND RIVER DISTRICT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 January, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Residents of the Richmond River District,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners desire to bring under your notice the following circumstances:—

That in the policy of the Government as regards railway extension from the table-land of New England to the seaboard there are two plans before the country; and it is upon the merits of the proposed lines that your Petitioners venture to place a few facts before you.

That the two lines or routes which are now before the public, and have been the subject of agitation for several years past are, first, from Tenterfield to North Grafton, and, second, from Glen Innes to South Grafton.

That at a Conference held at Glen Innes in March last, the gentlemen representing themselves as delegates from Grafton did not represent the voices of the people of North Grafton, the Tenterfield or the Richmond River districts; and your Petitioners entirely repudiate the statements that they made and the arguments that they advanced with regard to the line from Glen Innes to South Grafton.

That your Petitioners feel convinced, should such a line of Railway be constructed, it would only be done at an immense cost to the country, and could not at any time be the means of placing an industrial population on the route.

That a line from North Grafton to Tenterfield would be the means of opening up an extensive area of rich agricultural lands along the valley of the Clarence, and would act as a trunk line from which a branch to the Richmond River could be constructed within easy distance, and without any engineering difficulties, which would at once throw open the magnificent lands of that rising and important district; and your Petitioners consider that no line of Railway from Grafton to New England would be complete unless it afforded an opportunity for the future construction of a branch line to the Richmond River.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that, having regard to the foregoing facts, you will take the premises into your most favourable consideration, and take such steps as your Honorable House may deem necessary for giving effect to the prayer of your Petitioners that a line of Railway may be constructed from North Grafton to Tenterfield.

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

[Here follow 496 signatures.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY FROM TENTERFIELD TO NORTH GRAFTON.

(PETITION OF RESIDENTS OF THE CLARENCE, TENTERFIELD, AND RICHMOND RIVER DISTRICTS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 February, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned residents of the Clarence, Tenterfield, and Richmond River Districts,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners desire to bring under your notice the following circumstances:—

That in the policy of the Government as regards Railway extension from the table-land of New England to the seaboard there are two plans before the country, and it is upon the merits of the proposed lines that your Petitioners venture to place a few facts before you.

That the two lines or routes which are now before the public, and have been the subject of agitation for several years past, are—first, from Tenterfield to North Grafton, and second, from Glen Innes to South Grafton.

That at a conference held at Glen Innes in March last, the gentlemen representing themselves as delegates from Grafton did not represent the voices of the people of North Grafton, Tenterfield, or the Richmond River districts; and your Petitioners entirely repudiate the statements that they made and the arguments that they advanced with regard to the line from Grafton to Glen Innes.

That your Petitioners feel convinced, should such a line of Railway be constructed, it could only be done at an immense cost to the country, and cannot at any time be the means of placing an industrial population upon the route.

That a line from North Grafton to Tenterfield would be the means of opening up an extensive area of rich agricultural lands along the valley of the Clarence, and would act as a trunk line from which a branch to the Richmond River could be constructed within easy distance, and without any engineering difficulties, which would at once throw open the magnificent lands of that rising and important district; and your Petitioners consider that no line of Railway from Grafton to New England would be complete unless it afforded an opportunity for the future construction of a branch to the Richmond River.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that, having regard to the foregoing facts, you will take the premises into your most favourable consideration, and take such steps as your Honorable House may deem necessary for giving effect to the prayer of your Petitioners that a line of Railway may be constructed from Tenterfield to North Grafton.

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

[Here follow 2,589 signatures.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY FROM TENTERFIELD TO NORTH GRAFTON.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—RESIDENTS OF THE CLARENCE, TENTERFIELD, &c.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 March, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned, Residents of the Clarence, Tenterfield, and Richmond River Districts,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners desire to bring under your notice the following circumstances :—

That in the policy of the Government as regards railway extension from the table-land of New England to the sea-board there are two plans before the country, and it is upon the merits of the proposed lines that your Petitioners venture to place a few facts before you.

That the two lines or routes which are now before the public, and have been the subject of agitation for several years past, are, first, from Tenterfield to North Grafton, and, second, from Glen Innes to South Grafton.

That at a conference held at Glen Innes in March last the gentlemen representing themselves as delegates from Grafton did not represent the voices of the people of North Grafton, Tenterfield, or the Richmond River Districts; and your Petitioners entirely repudiate the statements that they made and the arguments that they advanced with regard to the line from Grafton to Glen Innes.

That your Petitioners feel convinced should such a line of railway be constructed it could only be done at an immense cost to the country, and cannot at any time be the means of placing an industrial population upon the route.

That a line from North Grafton to Tenterfield would be the means of opening up an extensive area of rich agricultural lands along the valley of the Clarence, and would act as a trunk line, from which a branch to the Richmond River could be constructed within easy distance and without any engineering difficulties, which would at once throw open the magnificent lands of that rising and important district; and your Petitioners consider that no line of railway from Grafton to New England would be complete unless it afforded an opportunity for the future construction of a branch to the Richmond River.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that, having regard to the foregoing facts, you will take the premises into your most favourable consideration, and take such steps as your Honorable House may deem necessary for giving effect to the prayer of your Petitioners, that a line of railway may be constructed from Tenterfield to North Grafton.

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

[Here follow 1,200 signatures.]

1883.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY FROM MUSWELLBROOK TO CASSILIS.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—RESIDENTS OF MERRIWA AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 February, 1883.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents in the Township of Merriwa and the surrounding Districts,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That in carrying out the general railway policy of the Colony, and making those lines already constructed to serve their purpose, it is essential that the main lines should be supplemented by feeders wherever the importance and productive character of the country give evidence of sufficient support.

That the settlement of the country inland is dependent upon a cheap and certain communication being provided for the transit of stock and goods.

That when all alike contribute to the cost of railways it is just that the benefits arising therefrom should as far as possible be brought within the reach of all.

That, in accordance with these general principles, your Petitioners urge upon your Honorable House the desirability of constructing a branch line from Muswellbrook westward, *via* Denman and Merriwa, to Cassilis, which might ultimately be extended farther inland.

That in support of their claim your Petitioners would adduce the following considerations :—

- 1st. That the whole of the country through which the proposed railway would pass is of the most fertile and rich description, capable of development in almost any of the several branches of industry to which New South Wales owes its prosperity.
- 2nd. That the census returns show that there is even now a very considerable population within the area which would be benefited by the proposed railway; that it is not greater is only a proof of the necessity of a railway, seeing that the absence of means of communication alone has retarded settlement in a country so rich in promise.
- 3rd. That, as may be seen from the returns made to the Chief Inspector of Stock, the district contains a very large number of horses, cattle, and sheep, amongst which are some of the most noted brands in the Colony; and the highest prices for fat stock are realized from these grazing grounds. With proper development it is believed that their numbers would be doubled or tripled.
- 4th. That although the agricultural produce raised is as yet small in quantity, because the want of means of communication has made it impossible to compete successfully with districts far less fertile, which have railways or other available means of reaching a market, there are thousands of acres whose adaptability for culture has been proved by the crops harvested, which even in these late indifferent seasons have reached an average of from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, and other cereals in proportion.
- 5th. That the mineral treasures of the earth are as yet undeveloped, owing to the same want of communication, but it is known that gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, kerosene shale, and other minerals exist in the district.
- 6th. That the nature of the soil makes road-making to be a very difficult and expensive operation, so much so that probably no district in the Colony of such long settlement is so badly and inadequately supplied. Not less than £1,000 a mile is required to make any sort of a road at all, at least twice that sum to make a really good road, while the yearly cost of maintenance is exceedingly heavy.
- 7th. That already four steam flour-mills are in operation in the district, turning out flour second to none in this or any of the Australian colonies; while the banks, stores, and other business establishments in the township indicate the importance to which it has already attained.

That from the above considerations your Petitioners respectfully submit that without including any ulterior advantages which might be gained by further extension inland they have demonstrated that the districts around Denman, Merriwa, and Cassilis are capable of supporting a railway, and that it is nothing more than what is due to them, as well as the Colony at large, that they should have their opportunity of contributing their share to the general prosperity.

That your Petitioners, in proposing the expenditure of public funds in the construction of such a railway, would respectfully call your attention to their claim to special consideration on the ground of the immense sums of money which have been received from these districts on account of the sale of land, inasmuch as it is but just that the district should have a share in the benefit of those permanent public works which it is one great object of the sale of land to provide for.

That your Petitioners desire finally to point out that a survey, made nearly twenty years ago, has demonstrated that a good and easy route is practicable, and a railway can be cheaply constructed throughout the district to be traversed, so that as a matter of economy it will in the end be found to be far less expensive to form such a railway than to open up and form the roads otherwise requisite.

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to be pleased to take into its favourable consideration the foregoing facts.

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

[Here follow 411 signatures.]

1883.

—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

—

BRANCH RAILWAY, CASSILIS TO MERRIWA.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—RESIDENTS OF CASSILIS.)

—

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 March, 1883.

—

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

The Petition of the undersigned, representing the town and district of Cassilis,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That, at a monster meeting of the residents and town and district abovenamed, it was resolved that a branch line of railway to connect the towns of Cassilis and Merriwa is highly desirable.

That the country through which the line would pass presents no engineering difficulties, is of the richest description, yields under cultivation immense crops of the finest quality, and is admirably adapted to grazing, which, under the present mode of traffic, is the only remunerative pursuit.

That the population and statistics of the localities interested show that the line hereby advocated would at the least be self-supporting; the lands through which it would pass being so suitable for agriculture, an immense impetus would be given for that industry, which at present is languishing, because a market is practically inaccessible.

That the method of conveying goods by dray to and from the railway at Muswellbrook is inadequate for the existing traffic.

That your Petitioners would call attention to the desirability, and, as the time goes on, to the absolute and imperative necessity of relieving the western line of some of its traffic, more especially live stock, its capabilities being limited by the difficulties of the sections crossing the Blue Mountains, which stock, as the country is opened up, will flow in from the interior of this Colony and Queensland. In no way can this be done so cheaply and effectively as by connecting the Great Northern Line of Railway with the western extension as by this proposed line, inasmuch as the ports of Newcastle and Sydney will soon be connected with the northern line, there would then be direct communication, and there are no engineering difficulties to be overcome, the dividing range westward of Cassilis presenting absolutely no obstacle.

Your Petitioners desire, finally, to point out that a survey made nearly twenty years ago has demonstrated that a good and easy route is practicable, and that a railway can be cheaply constructed throughout the whole of the districts to be traversed, so that, as a matter of economy, it will in the end be found far less expensive to form such a railway than to open up and make the roads otherwise requisite.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to take the foregoing facts into your honorable consideration.

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

[Here follow 245 signatures.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAY FROM ORANGE TO FORBES & WILCANNIA,
via MOLONG.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—INHABITANTS OF MOLONG.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 March, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the town and district of Molong and surrounding neighbourhood,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1st. That your Petitioners having heard that the Minister for Public Works had expressed his intention in the Assembly, on the 8th March instant, in reply to Dr. Ross, the Member for the district, on a motion of adjournment of the House, that “he was not quite sure as to the advisability of constructing the railway at all”—that is, the first section of the railway from Orange to near Forbes and Wilcannia, *via* Molong—the same, together with the plans, having previously received the unanimous approval of both Houses of Parliament,—desire on this occasion to express their deep regret at such delay, and the anomalous interference with the will and functions of previous Parliaments in this vital and all important matter pertaining to the future progress of Molong and the South-western Districts; and therefore pray that your Honorable House will not rescind the vote for the construction of this line.

2nd. That your Petitioners beg most respectfully to draw the attention of your Honorable House to the facts, viz., that an immense agricultural, pastoral, and mineral district will be opened up, and the certainty that the line being a payable and valuable one; and therefore respectfully urge on the Minister and the Government the absolute necessity of at once pushing on the construction of this line without further delay.

3rd. That your Petitioners also submit, for the information of your Honorable House that, in the interest of the commercial prosperity of the Colony, such a vast extent of rich fertile and agricultural, pastoral, and mineral country should have with the least possible delay the fullest facilities of railway communication, so that settlers along the route may be afforded an easier and more speedy transmission of their produce to the metropolitan and various other markets.

4th. That your Petitioners' chief resources consist in agricultural and pastoral pursuits combined, and are therefore placed at a serious disadvantage in getting their produce to market for want of railway communication.

5th. That your Petitioners most emphatically protest against the circulation of untruthful and unreliable statements of the district, made by persons probably from vindictive or personal motives, and who probably know nothing personally of the actual nature, extent, and richness of the district; and, therefore, your Petitioners earnestly hope that tenders will be called and the construction of the line proceeded with with all due despatch, and in the best interest of the country.

6th. That your Petitioners pride themselves in saying that no inland town has made more rapid strides in the way of settlement, within the last few years, than that of the district of Molong, as the following reliable statistics will amply testify, viz.:—The total number of conditional purchases made to the end of the year 1882 exceeds 4,000. The wheat returns for the year 1882 amount to no less than 374,000 bushels, from 16,500 acres of land, being at the rate of 22½ bushels to the acre. There are also 710 stockholders, and it is calculated that there are over 420,000 sheep in the district, and which produce annually over 4,000 bales of wool, 15,000 head of cattle, 5,000 head of horses, 2,000 pigs, maize, 166,000 bushels, and in every respect the district will compare favourably with any other in the Colony. The revenue collected from 1876 to 1880 being no less a sum than £105,133 13s. 1d., as follows:—In 1876, £28,014 14s. 1d.; 1877, £21,665 16s. 8d.; 1878, £20,138 1s. 3d.; 1879, £15,949 1s. 3d.; 1880, £19,175 5s., being a total of £105,133 13s. 1d.

7th. That many of your Petitioners have lately taken up land, and made homes for themselves and their families on the faith that the Government would carry out the railway policy that had been fully sanctioned by previous Parliaments; and that to now delay the construction of this line, or to alter and interfere with it in any way, would be simply to bring ruin and destruction upon many of your Petitioners. The revenue would be considerably benefited by adhering to the line of settlement and population, which is undoubtedly by way of Molong.

8th. That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing facts into your favourable consideration, and apply such remedy in the premises as to your Honorable House may seem fit.

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

[Here follow 2,239 signatures.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NORTH COAST RAILWAY.

(PETITION OF RESIDENTS OF SEAHAM AND CLARENCE TOWN.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 1 May, 1883.

To the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Residents of the Districts immediately surrounding Seaham and Clarence Town,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners regard with lively satisfaction the determination on the part of the Government to construct a North Coast line, believing that such will be conducive to the welfare and best interests of the country at large.

2. That of the three routes proposed—namely: Hexham, *via* Raymond Terrace and Stroud; Morpeth, *via* Seaham, Clarence Town, and Stroud; and Maitland, *via* Paterson, Dungog, and Stroud,—that one starting from Morpeth, and then proceeding by way of Seaham and Clarence Town, is the best, cheapest, and most easily undertaken.

3. That Morpeth being at the head of the navigable portion of the Hunter, a bridge at that point would in no way impede or interfere with the passage of steamers, which interference would certainly be seriously felt if a bridge were thrown across the Hunter at Hexham.

4. That from Morpeth, *via* Seaham, Clarence Town, and Stroud, almost a level route could be secured, with but slight deviations from a direct line, for more than 80 miles; whereas from Maitland, *via* Paterson, Dungog, and Stroud, the distance of comparatively level country would be under 20 miles.

5. That the enormous deposit of porphyry on the Government Reserve, near Clarence Town, renders it most desirable that the proposed line should pass as near to it as possible, as the saving to the Government alone in the matter of cartage of this valuable stone to the Maitland Gaol would annually be very considerable, and facilities would be given to the public to utilize it for building purposes, whereas the cost of cartage from this quarry renders it almost valueless.

6. That the proposed line from Morpeth, *via* Seaham, Clarence Town, and Stroud, would traverse through a country already thickly populated, and would contribute largely to the prosperity of the people, by providing an expeditious and cheap means of conveying their produce to market; whereas from Hexham, *via* Raymond Terrace and Stroud, the line would pass through 30 miles of country almost valueless and sparsely populated.

7. That the line from Morpeth, *via* Seaham, Clarence Town, and Stroud, would possess another advantage over the proposed route from Maitland, as, being much nearer the sea-board, troops could be conveyed to any point along our coast should occasion require it in time of war and a hostile invasion.

8. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the proposed North Coast Railway junction the Great Northern line at Morpeth, and from thence be conducted *via* Seaham and Clarence Town.

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

Signed on behalf of the Clarence Town Committee.

[*Here follow 147 signatures.*]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

REDHEAD COAL-MINE RAILWAY BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
9 *March*, 1883.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.

1883.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 28. WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH, 1883.

6. REDHEAD COAL-MINE RAILWAY BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Fletcher moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Redhead Coal-mine Railway Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report, with power to send for persons and papers.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Copeland, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Teece, Mr. Burns, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Melville, Mr. Fremlin, Mr. Abigail, Mr. Poole, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 29. THURSDAY, 8 MARCH, 1883.

2. REDHEAD COAL-MINE RAILWAY BILL:—Mr. Burns presented a Petition from Messrs. Salter and Barker, Solicitors and Agents for Edward Christopher Merewether, Esquire, representing that land of the said Edward Christopher Merewether and others is proposed to be taken by the Redhead Coal-mining Company for the purposes of the Redhead Coal-mine Railway Bill, and that the interests of the said Edward Christopher Merewether are affected thereby; and praying that they may be heard in person or by Counsel before the Committee appointed to report upon the said Bill.
- Petition received, and referred to the Committee on the Bill.
-

VOTES No. 30. FRIDAY, 9 MARCH, 1883.

18. REDHEAD COAL-MINE RAILWAY BILL:—Mr. Fletcher, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 7th March, 1883; together with Appendix, and a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.
- * * * * *
-

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1883.

REDHEAD COAL-MINE RAILWAY BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly for whose consideration and report was referred, on the 7th March, 1883,—“*the Redhead Coal-mine Railway Bill*,” and to whom was referred, on the 8th March, 1883, “*the Petition from Messrs. Saller and Barker, Solicitors and Agents for Edward Christopher Merewether, Esquire, praying to be heard in person or by Counsel*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witnesses named in the *List (whose evidence *See List, page 4. will be found appended hereto), and have heard the Solicitor for the Petitioner in favour of certain amendments; and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses and the Schedule of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

JAMES FLETCHER,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 9th March, 1883.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 9 MARCH, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Fletcher,	Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Fremlin,
Mr. Poole,	Mr. Melville.

Mr. Fletcher called to the Chair.

Entries from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, and referring Petition from the agents of Mr. E. C. Merewether, praying to be heard in person or by Counsel, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, and the original Petition from the Agents of Mr. E. C. Merewether, before the Committee.

Present :—W. A. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P. (*the Promoter of the Bill*).

John Parkinson, Esq. (*for the Agents of Mr. E. C. Merewether.*)

W. A. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P., sworn, and examined.

Witness *handed in* a Plan of the proposed Railway, which was ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix.*)

Thomas S. Parrott, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“ That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Parties called in and informed.

Clause 1 read and agreed to.

Clause 2 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clause 3 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clauses 4 to 40 read and agreed to.

Schedule read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

* See Schedule of Amendments.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 3, Clause 2, line 3. *Insert* “ Provided that the said Railway shall be constructed and brought into use within five years after the passing of this Act and that in default thereof or if after its completion the said Railway shall cease to be used for three years continuously all the said lands and all the said Company’s interest and estate therein shall revert without any conveyance to the original owners thereof their heirs or assigns” after “ otherwise”

Page 3, Clause 3, line 25. *Omit* “ three” *insert* “ two”

Page 3, Clause 3, line 35. *Omit* “ twopence” *insert* “ one penny half-penny”

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

REDHEAD COAL-MINE RAILWAY BILL.

FRIDAY, 9 MARCH, 1883.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,
MR. CAMERON,
MR. FLETCHER,

MR. FREMLIN,
MR. MELVILLE,
MR. POOLE.

JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

W. A. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P., appeared as one of the Promoters of the Bill.
Jno. Parkinson, Esq., appeared on behalf of E. C. Merewether, Esq.

W. A. Hutchinson, Esq., M.P., having been sworn, was examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Are you Chairman of the Redhead Coal-mining Company? Yes.
2. Did you petition for the Bill now before this Committee? Yes.
3. What is the object of the Bill? To enable the proprietors of the Redhead Coal-mining Company to get the coal on the estate to market by shipping.
4. Are the Company the proprietors of any mineral lands? They have the fee-simple of 4,123 acres of mineral lands.
5. Where is this situated? It is situated to the south of the city of Newcastle, and adjoining the estate at Lake Macquarie.
6. Known as the Redhead Coal property? Yes.
7. Is the railway you have petitioned for to connect the works with the shipping port of Newcastle? Yes, to connect the collieries on the Redhead estate with the shipping port of Newcastle.
8. Would there be any other means of getting the mineral from this particular part to market, but by this railway which you have petitioned for? No, I think not.
9. Has a Company been formed to work the coal from this land? Yes.
10. What is the capital of the Company? The present capital is £30,000, but the shareholders have already passed a resolution to increase the capital to £150,000.
11. Can you say whether, in your opinion, this railway would promote the interests of the public, by opening up this coal district? I think it must benefit the Colony generally. There are very large deposits of coal upon this estate, and the working of the mine will give employment to a large number of men, and be a benefit to the Colony generally.
12. As a matter of fact, are you aware that the present collieries in operation are not able to supply the demand for coal? Yes; the present detention of vessels in the harbour of Newcastle is a sufficient proof of that.
13. Do you produce a plan of the proposed line of railway? Yes. (*The witness handed in the same. Vide Appendix.*)

W. A.
Hutchinson,
Esq., M.P.
9 Mar., 1883.

W. A.
Hutchinson,
Esq., M.P.
9 Mar., 1883.

14. Can you state through what lands the proposed line of railway will pass? Starting at the Redhead mine, it will pass through, first, some Government land at present leased to the Company, then through Mr. Belford's property, Mrs. Oakley's, Mr. Bull's, the Waratah Coal Company's, Alcock and others, D. S. Mitchell's, the late Dr. Mitchell's (now E. C. Merewether's), then through the Waratah Coal Company's again, through the New Lambton Coal Company's property, and to the Waratah Coal Company's again, joining the Waratah and Homebush Railway.
15. What is the total length of the railway? 6 miles 20 chains.
16. Is the Redhead Company registered? Yes.
17. Do you produce the certificate of registration? Yes.
18. If Parliament sanction the construction of this railway, will the Company be prepared to carry out the works as set forth in the petition? Yes, immediately.
19. Of what gauge do the Company propose to carry out the railway? Of the same gauge as the Great Northern, because the waggons will have to run a short distance on the Great Northern line to the cranes at Newcastle.
20. Do you know of any opposition on the part of the owners of land through which it will pass to the construction of this railway? I think the whole of the proprietors of the land have been communicated with, and there has been no objection to the Bill, I believe. The only opposition, if it may be so termed, arises from Mr. Merewether's desire to have a clause introduced.
21. Have you seen the Commissioner for Railways with reference to the proposed junction with the Government railway? Yes.
22. Does he offer any objection? No.
23. *Chairman.*] Did I understand you to say that the Commissioner for Railways had no objection to the junction of this private railway with the Government line? He had no objection to it. He mentioned, one thing to which we have agreed. It was the reducing of the haulage charges from 3d. to 2d. where the Company provided the locomotive power, and from 2d. to 1½d. where they have to provide it themselves.
24. Then, with that exception, the Commissioner had no objection? He had no objection.
25. *Mr. Burns.*] Has this Company been regularly constituted? Yes, and registered.
26. What is the capital? £30,000 is the registered capital.
27. Has the Company commenced operations? The machinery is on the ground for working the mine. The sum of £15,000 has been spent on the mine already, exclusive of the amount spent for the purchase. Already £25,000 has been expended in connection with the affair.
28. Is the total capital £30,000? Yes.
29. Will that be sufficient capital to carry on with? The shareholders have agreed to increase it to £50,000.
30. Has the coal been tested? Yes; the geological surveyor has given us a very valuable report of two of the five seams on the property, and he speaks of the upper seam in this way:—"At 268 feet below the surface. The lower portion of this seam contains a thickness of 6 feet 8 inches of marketable coal; this is a bituminous coal of excellent quality, and suitable for steam, gas, household, and smelting purposes." Then he speaks of the other as a bright bituminous coal, and a third seam is also mentioned by Mr. Wilkinson in his report. Mr. Wilkinson has also made calculations as to the quantity of coal on the property. He says, "The first seam, at a depth of 258 feet, gives 6 feet 8 inches of marketable coal out of a 10 ft. 6 in. seam, and the second, at a depth of 450 feet, gives 5 feet of marketable coal. Thus, the first seam will give over 30,000,000 tons of marketable coal, and the second will give 22,000,000 tons, so that with an out-put of 200,000 per annum these seams would last for 193 years."
31. By obtaining authority to construct this railway you are in a position to at once proceed with the undertaking? Yes.
32. *Mr. Fremlin.*] Is the land freehold? Yes.
33. When did they become possessed of this land? It was taken up as a mineral lease seven years ago. Five years ago it was converted into a mineral conditional purchase.
34. Is the Company the original proprietor? Yes.
35. How many shareholders? I think about thirteen at present.
36. How many were there originally? About the same number.
37. *Chairman.*] Have these seams referred to by Mr. Wilkinson, the Geological Surveyor, been tapped or cut by shafts? Yes.
38. Shafts have been sunk there? Through the No. 1, and a bore put through the second one.
39. *Mr. Parkinson.*] Do you object to a clause being inserted for the construction of this railway within such reasonable period as the Committee may think fit to decide—say three or five years? I have no objection to a clause of that kind, for a reasonable period.
40. Do you object to the insertion of the same clause as in other Acts, that when the railway is once constructed, if for over twelve months you cease to use it the land shall revert back to the original owners? I shall certainly object to that. It is well known that strikes sometimes continue for twelve months or longer. I have no objection to it if five years is the limit, but not twelve months; that is too short.
41. *Mr. Burns.*] If you abandon the railway, will you be willing, after a reasonable time, to give the land up to the original proprietors? I hope the Committee will bear in mind that very heavy compensation will be paid for this land.
42. *Mr. Parkinson.*] Assuming that you have constructed the line, do you object to any clause being inserted for giving back the land to the owners if you cease to use the railway for a given period? No, I do not object to a clause of that kind; what I object to is it being limited to twelve months.
43. Would you object to two years? I think five years is as short a time as necessary. There might be a reconstruction of the Company, or many causes might arise to prevent the property from being used for a few years.
44. Then you will not press your objection to such a clause, providing the Committee fixes a reasonable time? No.
45. *Mr. Melville.*] But you do not consider twelve months a reasonable time? No. In connection with recent Bills in the Newcastle district no such clause has been inserted.
46. *Mr. Parkinson.*] Do you know that in the Waratah Company's Extension Act—the 35th Victoria—three years is the time named for giving up the property in case of cesser of using the railway defined in that Act? No, I do not know.

47. Will you look at that (*showing Act*): is it not a fact that three years is named there? Yes, I see it is named here. In the A. A. Company's Act there is nothing of the kind.
48. *Mr. Cameron.*] Through how much of Mr. Merewether's land do you pass? 70 chains.
49. Can you give the Committee any idea what compensation you are paying for this land? It will be fixed by arbitration.
50. *Mr. Burns.*] What will be the probable amount? I would not like to mention.
51. *Mr. Poole.*] Is the compensation to be paid to be considered as the value of the surrender of the fee simple of the land? Yes.
52. And if such a clause is inserted as has been alluded to, in the event of the mine being worked out this land will revert to the now holders of the land? Yes, if it was abandoned or worked out.

W. A.
Hutchinson,
Esq., M.P.
9 Mar., 1883.

Thomas S. Parrott, Esq., sworn and examined:—

53. *Chairman.*] What are you, Mr. Parrott? Civil engineer and surveyor.
54. Will you be kind enough to look at this plan (*showing plan*)? Yes, this plan is from surveys made by me.
55. Do you know that there is a proposal to construct a railway from the Redhead Coal Company's property to the junction of the proposed railway between Homebush and Waratah? Yes, at a point on the proposed Northern Railway at a distance of 97 miles and 70 chains from Sydney; that is, just at the back of Adamstown.
56. At what distance will the proposed junction be from Newcastle? About 4 miles from Newcastle.
57. From your knowledge of the district, do you think that there is any other place where the junction might be made with more advantage to the Company and less inconvenience to the public than the one selected? I am sure there is no other point of junction where both conditions can be so well fulfilled. The junction of this proposed Redhead line with the proposed Northern Railway will meet all the requirements of engineering, and will also inflict less injury and inconvenience to the general public. It seems to serve both those purposes.

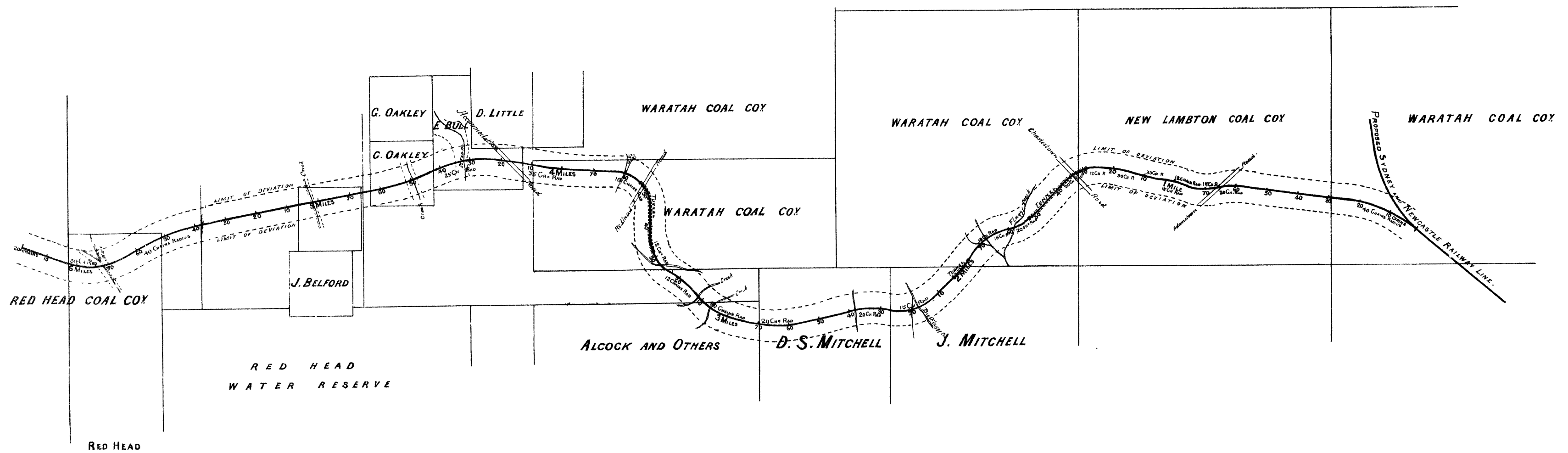
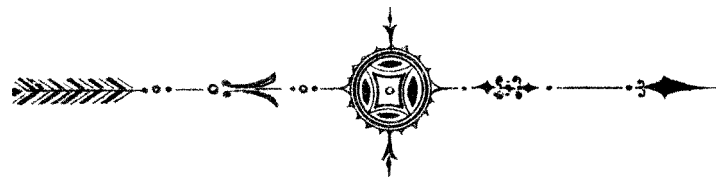
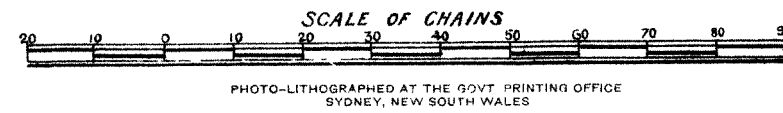
T. S. Parrott,
Esq.
9 Mar., 1883.

[Plan.]

(To the Evidence of W.A. Hutchinson, 9th March, 1883)

Plan of PROPOSED RAILWAY BETWEEN THE REDHEAD COAL COMPANY'S MINE AT REDHEAD

And a point on the SYDNEY and NEWCASTLE RAILWAY 97m70ch from SYDNEY



(Sig. 219)

PARROTT AND ROBERTS

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LICENSED SURVEYORS

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REDHEAD COAL-MINE RAILWAY BILL.
(PETITION OF E. C. MEREWETHER.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 March, 1883.

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

The humble Petition of Messieurs Salter and Barker, of Sydney, the Solicitors and Agents for Edward Christopher Merewether, of Bondi, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That a private Bill has been brought into Parliament during the present Session, intituled “An Act to enable a Company called ‘The Redhead Coal-mining Company (Limited), to construct a Railway from the Redhead Coal-mine to the Great Northern Railway.”

2. That land of the said Edward Christopher Merewether and others is proposed to be taken by the said Company and Promoters of the said Bill for the purpose of the said Act, and that the interests of the said Edward Christopher Merewether are affected by the provisions of the said Act.

3. That no provision is made in the said Act (as in other similar Acts has previously been made and granted by your Honorable House) for re-vesting of the lands proposed to be taken in the original owners in the event of the said Railway not being constructed within, or not being worked for, a reasonable time, which provisions your Petitioners submit ought to be inserted in the said Bill.

4. There are other clauses and provisions in the said Bill requiring, as your Petitioners submit, alteration or amendment, and other provisions and clauses proper to be inserted for the due protection of the interests of the said Edward Christopher Merewether and other owners of property similarly situated and affected.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House that your Petitioners or Counsel learned in the law may be heard before the Committee appointed or to be appointed by your Honorable House to report on the said Bill before the final passing thereof, and that proper clauses or amendments for the protection of the said Edward Christopher Merewether and his interests be inserted in the said Bill, and that your Petitioners may give or adduce any evidence (if so advised) in reference to the premises before the said Committee.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Dated this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

SALTER & BARKER,
Solicitors and Agents for and on behalf of the said Edward Christopher Merewether,
58, Hunter-street, Sydney.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE CABLE TRAMWAY SYSTEM.

(REPORT ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 January, 1883.

To the Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, Prime Minister of the Government of New South Wales.

Sir,

The system of street tramways that has been in use in San Francisco for several years past was matured by the undersigned in the year 1872, for the purpose of meeting a want which no tried method of street tramways up to that period had supplied; and the principle involved was simply the substitution of rope haulage for that of horses, as being the simplest and most economical form of haulage known, where a great number of small loads had to be moved at oft-recurring periods; such, for example, as in the case of street tramways, where tram-cars holding from twenty to forty persons are started every four or five minutes. History.

The use of ropes and chains for hauling tram-cars on inclines, in connection with mines more particularly, had long been known, and instances are cited where ropes have been employed on passenger railways—the Blackwall Railway in London being a notable example; but until the experiments made on Clay-street in the city of San Francisco, in the month of August, 1873, ropes had never been applied to street tramways.

The presence of hills in that city, many of which were of considerable steepness, almost debarred the use of horses, as well as any other known mode of locomotion for the transportation of passengers, while the level lands were comparatively restricted in extent, and but little more than sufficient for the business needs of the town.

These facts, coupled with others of lesser local importance, impressed the writer and gained his careful attention, until the system now in use was matured and practically demonstrated at the time and place before-mentioned.

Permission was granted by the municipal authorities of San Francisco, under certain conditions, among which were the following:— Conditions of franchise.

The surface of the street must remain open for usual traffic, and in as good condition as when found by the promoters, and no impediments of any kind would be permitted. No motor involving the escape of smoke, steam, water, or gas—No motor creating noises tending to frighten horses—No machine or motor that could not be controlled or arrested in its motions, or that had an unsightly appearance—would be permitted on the public streets; nor would any system of tramways be permitted that was not regular in its departures at intervals not exceeding fifteen minutes, during such hours as best suited the public convenience, and running at a speed not less than 3 miles or more than 8 miles per hour. The fare should not exceed 2½ cents for each passenger.

The street selected for the construction of the first line was very precipitous in places, intersecting several streets at right angles, at which points it was quite level, the grade varying from level to 1 in 6⅓, and ascending 307 feet in a horizontal distance of 2,800 feet. The narrowness of the street, being only 49 feet from house to house, and 29 feet from curb to curb of pavement—the presence of several gas and water mains, and a dense population at the lower end—presented more than usual difficulties for the construction of such a line, and it was necessary to employ a width of gauge of 3 feet 6 inches, and passenger cars of proportionate dimensions. Location of first line.
Gauge.

The engine furnishing the power to drive the rope was located a little over the summit of the hill, 3,300 feet from the initial point, for the reason that it might be desirable to extend the line at some future time if it proved a success, and which extension was afterward effected. Location of engine.

The mode of construction on which the first line on Clay-street was built and on which all others have since been constructed is as follows. Mode of construction.

A trench is dug along the entire length of the proposed tramway of sufficient width and depth to take two tubes if for a double track, oblong in shape, about 2 feet in depth by 16 inches in width, internal dimensions, and having an opening or slot about $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide in the crown the entire length of the tubes. The tubes are made up of iron standards or yokes, about 3 feet apart, connected together by sheet iron or concrete, and tied to the tram-rails by sleepers, to which they are bolted. Sheaves are placed about 35 feet apart in the tubes for the rope to run on, and the bottoms of the tubes are connected with the sewer at proper places.

At both ends of the tubes (*i.e.*, the termini of the road) horizontal sheaves of large diameter are provided to lead the rope from one tube to the other, and at the engine-house similar sheaves are provided to lead the rope from one of the tubes into the engine-room, so as to receive its propelling power from a suitable driving pulley, and thence back into the tube.

The rope is made endless by splicing the two ends together, and when the driving pulley is set in motion the rope runs out from the engine-room, down one tube, around the horizontal sheave at the end, up the other tube, and over the sheaves into the engine-house, thus forming an endless rope continuously running in an underground tube.

At points where the street changes from a level to a steep ascent, sheaves are provided over the rope, in the crown of the tube, in order to keep the rope down and from coming in contact with the crown of the tube, or flying up in the air, if allowed to escape through the slot of the tube.

The rope is not placed directly under the opening or slot in the crown of the tube, but sufficiently on one side to enable a gripper shank to pass by the upper sheave above described, and to prevent water or dirt dropping on the rope.

Proper apparatus is provided both in the engine-room and at the termini to take up any slack that may occur in the rope, and to keep it under proper tension. The rope runs at a regular rate of speed, and continuously during the hours that the tramway is open for business.

Gripper. The apparatus employed to connect the moving rope in the underground tube with the tramcar on the surface of the street is called a "gripper."

The gripper is attached to a specially constructed car, called a dummy or grip-car, which precedes the tram-car; both cars carry passengers, the grip-car being an open carriage arranged to carry the gripper and about sixteen passengers.

The gripper is attached to the body of the car, midway between the axles, and is worked by hand-wheels or levers, which are arranged to raise and lower the grip in the tube, to open and close the gripping jaws on the rope, which is managed with great ease and promptness by the man in charge, from the floor of the grip-car.

The connection from the tube to the car is by means of a thin shank, which passes through the opening or slot in the crown of the tube.

Hold. By the operating of the hand-wheels the gripper can be lowered on to the rope and closed over it, and the rope picked up sufficiently high to clear the sheaves on which it runs. Attached to the gripping jaws, at the lower end of the shank of the gripper, are guide wheels, which open and close with the jaws, but which are held a little in advance of them by means of springs; these guide wheels lead the rope fairly in between the jaws and allow the rope to run freely between them, at which moment the tram-car is stationary, but by turning the hand-wheel a little the jaws are gradually closed over the moving rope, the guide-wheels being forced back upon their springs, the pressure on the guide-wheels and the gradual but firm closing of the gripping jaws impart a gradually increasing momentum to the tram-car until it attains the same speed as the rope.

When it is desired to stop the car, the jaws are again opened, and the brake gradually applied, the rope, in the meantime running freely through the guide-wheels of the gripper.

Angles and curves. In deviating from a straight line, either by curves or angles, the slot is made parallel to the track, and the rope either runs on horizontal sheaves, or, if the radius is very great, on sheaves that are canted sufficiently to compensate for the deflection of the rope from a straight line.

Many of the cable tramways constructed in San Francisco and elsewhere, besides running over ground of varying and excessive grades, also have to make curves and angles inside the limits of the streets which they run.

Lines in operation. There are now in actual service eight different lines constructed on this system, of which six are in San Francisco, one in Chicago, and one in Dunedin, New Zealand; three lines are also in course of construction in San Francisco, two in Chicago, one in Philadelphia, and one in London, England, and the chief advantages this system possesses over existing systems are:—

- Advantages.**
- 1st. Regularity of speed.
 - 2nd. Facility and ease of stopping and starting.
 - 3rd. Quietness of service.
 - 4th. Cleanliness, from absence of horse-droppings.
 - 5th. Absence of smoke or steam.
 - 6th. Ability to meet sudden demands for increased transportation.
 - 7th. Ability to work on the steepest grades.
 - 8th. Simplicity of administration, from absence of stables.
 - 9th. Freedom from cruelty to horses from overloaded cars.
 - 10th. Economy of maintenance.
 - 11th. Reduction of wear and tear of streets to a minimum.
 - 12th. Greater discipline among employes.

Number of horses dispensed with. The sanitary advantages referred to in 4th, 5th, and 11th will be obvious, especially when we consider that in San Francisco alone, if the service now being performed by the cable system was performed by horses, there would be 2,200 horses in use, depositing either in the streets or stables; and when the lines now in course of construction are completed, about 600 more will be removed from the streets of the city.

The following table gives details of construction of the existing Cable Railways in San Francisco and Chicago.

Name of Roads	Clay-st. Hill.	Sutter-street.	California-street.	Geary-st.	Presidio.	Chicago City.
Commenced operating ..	September 1, 1873.	January 27, 1877.	April 9, 1878.	February 16th, 1880.	December 9th, 1881.	January 28th, 1882.
Length of road, double track.	5,300 ft.	On Sutter-street, 13,291 feet. On Larken-street, 3,712 feet.	12,651 ft.	13,200 ft.	10,500 ft.	24,812 ft
Heaviest grade	307 ft. in 2,800	167 in 4,300	265 ft. in 2,800	83 ft. in 1,925.	246 ft. in 5,000	Level
Number of engines employed.	Two	Six	Two	Two	Two	Four
Dimensions of cylinders..	14 x 28 inches	12 x 24 in.	22 x 36 in.	18 x 48 inches	18 x 36 in.	24 x 48 in.
Piston speed per minute..	532 feet	340 ft.	570 ft.	368 ft.	348 ft.	608 ft.
Number of boilers	Two	Six	Three fire-box	Three steel	Three	Four
Diameter and thickness of shell.	16 ft. x 54 in., $\frac{5}{16}$ thick 16 " x 48 " $\frac{5}{16}$ "	2, each 54 x 16 in., $\frac{3}{8}$ thick. 3, each 48 x 16 in., $\frac{3}{8}$ thick.	57 in. diameter, $\frac{7}{16}$ thick	52 in. diameter, 16 ft. long $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick.	16 ft. x 52 in. $\frac{5}{16}$ thick	Babcock & Wilcox
Number and size of tubes	42, 3 in. tubes 56, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1, 52 x 16 in., $\frac{3}{8}$ thick 53, 3 in. tubes 53, 3 in. tubes 53, 3 in. tubes 49, 3 in. tubes	81 tubes, 3 in. diameter, 12 ft. long.	63 tubes, 3 in. diameter, steel.	73 tubes, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	Sectional
Average pressure in boilers	67 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	100 lbs.	70 lbs.	65 lbs.	75 lbs.	70 lbs.
Pressure necessary to move empty rope.	16 lbs.	40 lbs.	15 lbs.	9 lbs.	42 lbs.	10 lbs.
Consumption of coal per day, and kind.	3,700 lbs. Wallsend, Sydney.	24,640 Seattle nut coal	15,680 lbs. Seattle screenings.	11,230 lbs. Seattle nut.	4,200 lbs. Cardiff.	16,000 lbs. Ind. Block
Weight of empty car	2,800 lbs.	3,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs.	5,825 lbs.
Weight of empty dummy	2,100 lbs.	2,000 lbs.	3,000 lbs.	4,800 lbs.	4,000 lbs.	5,150 lbs.
Intervals of departure ..	3 to 5 minutes.	4 minutes average	5 minutes average	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 minutes.	5 minutes	3 minutes
Average number of round trips per day.	221	253	226	228	220	729
Average number of cars and dummies employed.	7 of each	14 of each	14 of each	16 week-days, 20 Sundays.	12	87
Hours run per day	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	19	19	20
Number of wire ropes in use.	One	Four. Sutter-street 3, Larken-street 1.	Two	Two	Two	Three
Length of rope used	11,000 feet	11,587 ft. 7,840 ft. 9,800 ft. 8,500 ft. 3 in.	8,840 and 17,055 ft.	16,600 and 11,000 ft.	10,500 & 11,000	20,594, 22,966, 4,321
Circumference of wire rope.	3 $\frac{1}{16}$ inches	3 in.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 in.	3 in.	3 in.	4 in.
Kind of ropes used	Crucible steel, 3 strands of 19 wires.	Crucible steel of 6 strands of 19 wires.	Bessemer steel, 6 strands of 19 wires; Norway iron.	Crucible steel, 6 strands of 19 wires.	Crucible steel, 6 strands of 19 wires.	Swedish iron, 6 strands of 19 wires.
Speed at which ropes travel.	528 ft. per minute	431 and 786 feet per minute.	537 ft. per minute	600 and 650 ft. per minute.	600 ft. per minute	358, 716, and 804 ft per minute.
Average life of ropes	547 days	304 days	373 days	274 days.	.....	.....
Remarks	The engine-house is located on top of the hill, about midway between the two ends.	This Company has two engine-houses; in the one there are four engines, and in the other two.	The engine-house of this Company is located in the hollow.			

The following table shows the cost of construction in San Francisco, 3 miles of double track of Hallidies Cable Tramway. Cost of construction.

Excavating trenches for tubes, placing and fitting tube and track, refilling and paving street	\$6,600.00
2,700 cast-iron yokes, 150 lbs each, 405,000 @ .03 c.	12,150.00
264 11" diameter rope-bearing sheaves and spindles, @ \$2	528.00
20 manhole castings, complete, @ \$20	400.00
Sheet iron for casting tubes, 111,000 lbs. @ .03 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	3,885.00
Channel iron for slot punched and drilled, 211,200 lbs., @ .04 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	9,504.00
Adjustable slot irons 2 x $\frac{1}{2}$ = 71,172 lbs., @ .03 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	2,491.04
Timber, stringers, ties, and housing for tubes	3,194.00
Tram rails, 40 lbs. per yard, 130 tons @ \$60	7,800.00
Fish-plates, 5,984 lbs. @ .04 c.	239.36
Timber dogs, \$171; spikes, \$72	243.00
Machine bolts, 16,464 lbs., @ .06 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	1,070.16
Cost of 1 mile of double track road bed, complete	48,104.56
Add 2 miles 3" flexible steel wire rope, 16,500 lbs. @ .23 c.	3,795.00
Total cost of 1 mile double track	51,899.56
	3
" 3 miles "	155,698.68

	Forward...	... \$155,698-68
Two horizontal engines, 14 in. x 30 in. set up ...	...	\$5,800
Two boilers, 52 in. x 16 ft. set up ...	...	4,500
Tank, pump and heater ...	...	1,500
Compensating arrangement at end of line ...	...	1,800
Driving machinery, pulley, &c. ...	...	6,500
15 cars, at \$900 ...	...	13,500
15 dummies, fitted with grips, at \$700 ...	...	10,500
		<hr/>
		44,100-00
Building site, say ...	...	10,000-00
Buildings, say ...	...	10,000-00
Engineering sundries ...	...	21,979-87
		<hr/>
		\$241,778-55

Total cost, 3 miles complete, or @ \$5 per £ = £48,355 14s. 3d.

The foregoing estimate is based upon the following rates of wages and prices for material :—

	£	s.	d.
Machinists, \$3 per day ...	...	0	12 0
Bricklayers, \$3 per day ...	...	0	12 0
Blasters, \$2 50 c. per day ...	...	0	10 0
Blacksmiths, \$3 per day ...	...	0	12 0
Lathe and machine shop, 60 c. per hour ...	...	0	2 6
Cast iron, 3 c. per lb. ...	...	0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bar iron, 3 c. per lb. ...	...	0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheet iron, 14 plain, at .03 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound ...	...	0	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ galvanized, at .04 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ ...	...	0	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lumber, 1,000 ft., B.M., at \$18 ...	...	3	12 0
Nails, per keg 50lbs. \$4.50 ...	...	0	18 0
Carpenters, \$3 per day ...	...	0	12 0
Hod-carriers, \$2 per day ...	...	0	8 0
Labourers, \$1.50 „ ...	...	0	6 0
„ foreman, \$2.50 per day ...	...	0	10 0
Blacksmith and forge, \$1.25 per hour ...	...	0	5 0
Bricks, \$10 per thousand ...	...	2	0 0
Lime, \$2.25 per bushel ...	...	0	9 0
Cement, \$4 per 300lbs. ...	...	0	16 0
Rails, iron, \$16 per ton ...	...	12	0 0
Wrought-iron work, average .08 per lb. ...	...	0	0 4
Coal, \$8.50 per ton ...	...	1	14 0

In order to be able to compare the cost of maintaining a horse tramway with a cable tramway, the following tables are compiled. In this case both have the same seating capacity, the cable tramway being, however, comparatively unlimited in its power and carrying capacity.

Maintenance of horse-tramway

Average running expenses of a horse railway, 3 miles, double track, speed 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, 32 cars, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes headway :—

Stable expenses and feed for 288 horses, at \$180 per annum ...	...	\$51,840-00
Shoeing 288 horses, at \$24 per annum ...	...	6,912-00
Maintaining harness, 288 horses, at \$7-50 per set ...	...	1,080-00
Maintaining horses, 288, at \$125 each, life three years, \$36,000 ÷ 3 = ...	...	12,000-00
Maintaining 32 cars, at \$180 per annum ...	...	5,700-00
Wages of drivers, 32 at \$2-25 per day, \$821-25 per annum ...	...	26,280-00
Wages of conductors, 32 at \$2-50 per day, \$912-50 per annum ...	...	29,200-00
Interest on cost of cars, 32 at \$900 = \$28,000 at 6 per cent. ...	...	1,728-00
Interest on cost of horses, 288, at \$125 = \$36,000 at 6 per cent. ...	...	2,160-00
Interest on road-bed, \$32,000 at 6 per cent. ...	...	1,920-00
		<hr/>
		\$138,880-00

Running expenses per annum, exclusive of administration of office, or at \$5 per £ = £27,776.

Maintenance of cable-tramway.

Running expense per annum of a cable railway, 12 cars and 12 dummies, seating 44 passengers to car and dummy, speed 6 miles per hour, headway 5 minutes on 3 miles double track —

Coal screenings, 730 tons, at \$6 ...	...	4,380-00
Wages of engineer, \$1,200, fireman, \$1,200 ...	...	2,400-00
Twelve dummy tenders, at £2-50 per day, 912-50 ...	...	10,850-00
Twelve conductors at \$2-50 per day, \$912-50 ...	...	10,850-00
Maintenance of 12 cars, at \$180 ...	...	2,160-00
Maintenance of 12 dummies and grips, at \$200 ...	...	2,400-00
Maintenance of wire-rope, life 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ year ...	...	8,538-75
Maintenance of engine and running gear, 15 per cent. on \$20,000 ...	...	3,000-00
Interest on entire road, at 6 per cent. ...	...	14-506-71
		<hr/>
= at \$5 per £ = £11,817 1s. 11d. ...	...	\$59,085-46

Saving by wire-rope system 57 $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent., or, at \$5 per £ = £15,958 18s. 3d. ... \$79,794-54

In both of the foregoing tables the cost of administration is omitted, being relatively the same in both systems. The

The expense of maintaining a horse tramway as per table is £27,776 per annum, or £76 2s. per day, which at 3d. per passenger would require 6,088 passengers daily. If such a line was run to its seating capacity with only through passengers, it would be able to carry 9,504 passengers, and earn at 3d. per passenger £118 16s. daily, or £43,362 annually.

The cable tramway in the same number of hours, departing at same intervals of time, could seat and carry 19,008 through passengers, and earn at 3d. per passenger £237 12s. daily, or £86,724 annually, at an additional expense for wages of twelve grip car tenders and twelve conductors, for maintenance of twelve grip and twelve passenger cars, and for 243 tons coal screenings, of £5,542 per annum, or £81,182 net annual earnings, which would show a clear gain over that of the horse tramway of £37,820, which added to the saving in maintenance, £15,958 18s. 3d., would make a total saving by the cable system of £53,778 18s. 3d.

In the city of San Francisco all the new street tramways are being constructed on the cable system, and the horse tramways are being gradually converted into the same system. The result of conversion from the horse to cable has always been followed by a large reduction of expenses and increase of traffic, and the shares of all cable tramway companies command good prices, and show great advance of value over cost, as may be seen by the following statements:—

Name of Company.	Capital.	No. of shares.	Paid-up per share.	Market value, Oct. 20, 1882.
Clay-street	£100,000	5,000	£8 0 0	None for sale.
Sutter-street	200,000	10,000	4 16 0	£17 10 0
California-street	100,000	5,000	17 10 0	24 0 0
Geary-street	200,000	10,000	7 10 0	21 4 0
Presidio	200,000	10,000	10 0 0	14 0 0

The accompanying engravings, thirteen in number, taken from photographs and drawings, illustrate several of the cable roads now operating in San Francisco, and some details of construction.

A. S. HALLIDIE, C.E.

San Francisco, October 20, 1882.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRAMWAYS.

(INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO MR. DOWNE, SUPERINTENDENT OF ROLLING STOCK.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 April, 1883.

[Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with promise made by the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works in answer to Question No. 12, Votes and Proceedings No. 23, of Tuesday, 27th February, 1883.]

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Minute of Commissioner respecting adequacy of rolling stock on hand, and minute thereon, together with Commissioner's instructions to have design of a combined car and motor prepared. 18 September, 1882.....	1
2. Minute of Superintendent of Rolling Stock respecting ordering of steam-cars, together with recommendation of Commissioner for Railways, and subsequent minute of Secretary for Public Works, approving of Mr. Downe's visit to America; also statement of Mr. George Downe's engineering experience and copies of testimonials. 11 November, 1882	2
3. Description of proposed combined car and motor, with minute of Secretary for Public Works respecting Mr. Downe's past experience as an engineer. 16 February, 1883	6
4. Instructions issued to Mr. Downe when proceeding to America. 22 February, 1883.....	7

No. 1.

Minute of Commissioner.

Rolling Stock for Tramways.

I WISH to have a report upon the present adequacy of supply, and whether, with the orders given, it will be sufficient for the next twelve months. If not, what orders are necessary to bring the supply of rolling stock up to standard requirements?
C.A.G., 18/9/82.

Please state number of each description on hand, under repair, ordered and not supplied.—B.C., 18/9/82. Mr. Cowdery. Mr. Downe.—G.C., per G.L., 19/9/82.

Urgent.—Attached is a list of rolling stock on hand and ordered and not received to September 30th, '82. To comply with probable requirements of traffic for next year it will be necessary, if the present system be continued, to order 40 engines and 60 cars. If the principle of the combined car and engine be adopted about 60 engines and cars should be ordered; the latter could be built in the Colony ready to receive engines as they arrive.—GEO. DOWNE, 30/10/82. To Engineer. Commissioner.—G.C., per G.L., 1/11/82.

TRAMWAY DEPARTMENT.

LIST of Rolling Stock on hand on 30th September, 1882.

Cars in Stock.

A.	A. ¹	A. ²	A. ³	A. ⁴	A. ⁵	A. ⁶	B.	B. ¹	C.	Total.
6	7	21	3	14	2	.....	1	4	5	63

Under Repair.

A.	A ¹ .	A ² .	A ³ .	A ⁴ .	A ⁵ .	A ⁶ .	B.	B ¹ .	C.	Total.
1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

Ordered and not supplied.

A.	A ¹ .	A ² .	A ³ .	A ⁴ .	A ⁵ .	A ⁶ .	B.	B ¹ .	C.	Total.
.....	16	12	4	.....	.....	.....	32

GEO. DOWNE,
31/10/82.

TRAMWAY DEPARTMENT.

List of Rolling Stock on hand on 30th September, 1882.

Engines.

Number.	Makers.	Diameter of cylinder, and length of stroke.	Total.
25	Baldwin Co.	11" × 16"	25
7	Do	10" × 14"	7
7	Do	9" × 12"	7
2	Kitson & Co.	11½" × 16"	2
1	Combined Engine and Cars..	7½" × 12"	1
			42
Under repair.			
2	Baldwin Co.	11" × 16"	
1	Do	9" × 12"	
Ordered and not supplied.			
	Baldwin Co.	10" × 14"	12

GEO. DOWNE,
31/10/82.

Minute of Commissioner.

I shall be glad to have design and plans prepared for an engine to work on the combined engine and car principle of such power that it will take its own car with eighty passengers, and on occasions an additional car with about eighty passengers. I propose having these engines made, or say some of them, at the Baldwin Works, Philadelphia. They are acquainted with our system, as they have already made motors for us. When the plans are ready and an estimate of the probable cost made the question whether an officer of the Department should go to Philadelphia to superintend their construction will be considered.—Urgent.—B.C., C.A.G., 11/11/82.

Mr. Cowdery. Mr. Downe to prepare design and plan, as per Commissioner's minute.—11/11/82. G.C., per G.L., 14/11/82. Mr. Downe.—Urgent. I shall be glad to know if any decision has been arrived at in regard to accommodation asked for on 14/11/82, in order to carry out Commissioner's minute of 11/11/82.—GEO. DOWNE, 28/11/82. To Engineer. Mr. Downe has informed me that Commissioner gave him verbal instructions to erect a temporary office.—G.C., per G.L., 2/12/82. Commissioner.

Yes; I found that nearly three weeks had been lost, and no attempt made to get out the design which I said was urgently required. Want of room was the reason afforded. Mr. Downe said he could run up a drawing-office attached to his office at Randwick in a week. I told him to go and do it. A wooden building (say) 25 feet by 20, and 20 feet in height, would represent 10,000 feet, which, at 6d. a foot run, would cost £250.

I hope the drawings are being made by this time; if not, we shall be in a mess for want of engine-power, and I think Mr. Cowdery will be chiefly to blame for the delay.—C.A.G., B.C., 6/12/82.

Mr. Cowdery,—What progress has been made.—G.C., per G.L., 8/12/82. Mr. Downe. Building completed and occupied by the draftsmen on the 13/12/82 (drawings are being prepared), size, 35 feet by 16 feet.—GEO. DOWNE, 15/12/82. To Engineer. Commissioner.—G.C., per G.L., 16/12/82.

No. 2.

Minute of Superintendent of Rolling Stock—Recommendation of Commissioner for Railways—Minute of Secretary for Public Works—Statement of Mr. George Downe.

Randwick, 4 November, 1882.

IN reference to the offer made by F. C. Rowan, Esq., to supply forty car-engines, I have to report the engines of the class mentioned have not sufficient power as reserve for the excess of traffic at certain periods of the day over our roads, considering the grades of the city and suburbs, and I am also of opinion from the design submitted they will be very costly in wear and tear.

I quite agree with Mr. Rowan that working over our roads with the *present class of engines* any attempt at condensation with cylinders more than 7½ inches diameter will not be attended with results that

that can be considered satisfactory, and those already supplied and fixed will be found of small practical value during the summer months, and certainly not worth the extra first cost.

While admitting the principle of the car-engine as most desirable and economical for tramway work, I certainly do not feel justified in recommending the acceptance of the offer made, even supposing they were capable of performing the work required, and the price quoted was reasonable. As far as the first part is concerned, I have stated they are not equal to it; and as regards the latter, I am confident any one fully cognisant of the requirements of our system could obtain engines such as here specified either in America, England; or of first-class Continental makers, at a reduction of some thousands below the lowest tendered price for forty; beside there is nothing to show in the offer made what class of work or material we are to have.

But apart from the consideration it is imperative (in making a radical change in our system of motive-power, and rolling stock involving the outlay of from £80,000 to £100,000) we should be in a position to say that that now being adopted combines all the most modern improvements as regards safety, efficiency, and economy, and this certainly cannot be contended for in those now offered.

I attach particulars of a trial made with another steam-car* (possibly the Commissioner has already seen it), although data essential to forming a just estimate is omitted, yet sufficient is said to show there are portions that can be adopted with advantage. Beside this there are other makers of car-engines, and it is quite possible there may be points in their construction desirable to follow. *See enclosure

I have carefully watched and considered the system of motive-power on our tramways ever since it was placed under my charge, and I do not hesitate to affirm, from the experience thus gained, that engines can be made either in England, America, or on the Continent by which the traffic on our lines can be worked at from 30 to 50 per cent. below the present cost.

There is little doubt, after a couple of years, we could manufacture them in the Colony, but to meet the demand already created the facilities of one or more of the large locomotive works in the places named must be taken advantage of to keep us supplied. Seeing a large outlay must be made for additional plant, I would submit for the consideration of the Commissioner the adoption of either of the following plans:—

1st—The sending of an order to the Baldwin Company for the necessary number to meet traffic requirements under the present system, if continued. No.—C.A.G.

2nd—The ordering of a number of car-engines of standard types from present makers. ?—C.A.G.

3rd—Or, taking advantage of our experience gained, to have sufficient car-engines manufactured at one or more locomotive works elsewhere to meet present demands, and all subsequent requirements by manufacturing in the Colony. I think well of this proposal.—C.A.G.

If the last-named course be entertained it involves a personal visit. I have not made the suggestion on that account, for the Commissioner can readily understand there are makers who would be only too glad to avail themselves of the experience thus gained, but I do so solely in the interests of the Service, or in other words, from a desire to see our tramway system conducted with the greatest possible efficiency and economy.

Had there been any firm in the Colony capable of manufacturing so as to meet our present requirements I should have been only too glad to recommend it, but there is not; subsequent wants could, however, be met here, for they would be much simpler and far easier to manufacture than locomotives for the railway service.

GEO. DOWNE.

Commissioner.—G.C., 8/11/82.

Minute of Commissioner.

The wear and tear of the present motors are unnecessarily great, and I am quite sure that a great saving will be effected by lighter rolling stock. The principle of the combined engine and car commends itself to those who have had experience of the present one on trial, although that design can be greatly improved upon. Our experience is now probably as great as that of any tramway service, and our knowledge of the requirements of our traffic must necessarily give us superior advantage in designing a machine to meet those requirements. I am very favourably impressed with the proposal that we should adopt none of the advertised specialities. An experience of them so far has been that while they each meet some special kind of service not one of them combines the requirements to meet our service. I am convinced that our engineer can now make a design of motor which will meet our requirements in a far greater degree than any of those offered, and at a cheaper cost. I would submit for the consideration of the Minister that as we must at once expend some £80,000 in new rolling stock it would be in the interests of the Department that the engineer for such rolling stock (Mr. Downe) should take his design to a firm of manufacturers who know our system of lines and have manufactured motors for us. I mean the Baldwin Company of Philadelphia. That firm has always treated us well in all orders we have entrusted to them; and Dr. Williams, of the firm, who was the first to interest himself in advising us as to our rolling stock for tramways, will I am sure aid Mr. Downe in obtaining the best workmanship and quick supply at the lowest cost. I should have every confidence in entrusting to Mr. Downe the designing of the motor, to leave to Messrs. Cameron & Co., of New York, the arrangement of the price to be paid, and to the Baldwin Company the faithful carrying out of Mr. Downe's plans. I think that in this way we may depend upon getting the best motor for our tramways.

I would recommend that (out of the forty motors required) twenty be given to the Baldwin Company—that directly two can be constructed they be sent to the Colony for trial; that tenders then be invited in the Colony for the construction of the twenty additional motors, and that if the price be reasonable they be constructed here.

No time must be lost in obtaining, at all events, the first twenty motors, and I recommend that Mr. Downe be authorized to start directly the design is made.

The cars can be constructed here. Mr. Middleton, the Acting Locomotive Engineer, will give a general superintendence to the rolling stock for tramways during Mr. Downe's absence.

I would suggest that the sea passage of Mr. Downe be paid by the Department, and that he be allowed 30s. a day expenses while on land—his absence not to exceed six months, and his services while in America to be devoted to superintending the construction of the motors.—C.A.G.

Mr.

Mr. Scott will be back in Sydney in about six months. Mr. Middleton is now acting for him without extra remuneration. I would recommend that he be paid £100 for the six months he will be superintending in Mr. Downe's place during his absence.—C.A.G., 13/11/82.

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

I desire some information as to Mr. Downe's capacity as an engineer and an account of his past experiences to warrant sending him on an expedition of such importance. Ask Mr. Downe to forward me any testimonials he has in his possession as to previous employment before entering the Government service.—H.C., 19/2/83. Copies of testimonials attached.—GEO. DOWNE, 19/2/83.

Engineering experiences (condensed) of Mr. Downe, with copies of testimonials attached.

APPRENTICESHIP of seven years as engine-fitter and millwright in H.M. Dockyard, Plymouth; workman six years in same service as fitter and engineer.

Manager of Plymouth Foundry and Engine-works Company for four years.

In business for myself two years.

During the time I was employed as Manager of the above works and in business for myself I also held the following appointments under the Board of Trade, London, viz., Engineer-Surveyor for all Steam Merchant Vessels, Engineer-Surveyor for the Emigration Board, and Engineer-Examiner for applicants' certificates of competency as engineers.

Two years as Assistant-Manager of a large Gas-engineering Works, Exeter, manufacturing plant, &c.

One year Manager of Langlands Foundry Co., Melbourne.

Three years with the late T. S. Mort as Draftsman and Engineer.

Six years (nearly) in the Railway Department of New South Wales.

Four years as Mechanical Draftsman of Railway Rolling Stock and Bridge Construction, &c.

Two years as Loco.-Superintendent, Government Tramways. My entrance into and subsequent promotions (three) in the service were the result of my own exertions.

GEORGE DOWNE.

H.M. Dockyard, Devonport, January, 1861.

THIS is to certify that Mr. George Downe served an apprenticeship of seven years in this dockyard as an engine-fitter and millwright, which he completed in February, 1855, and afterwards worked as a journeyman in this establishment for nearly six years, during which time he conducted himself entirely to my satisfaction. He is a good workman, and a steady, diligent, attentive, and intelligent young man, highly deserving the favourable consideration of any person who may have occasion to employ him.

WILLIAM STEWART,

Engineer and Millwright.

Plymouth Foundry and Engine-works (Lim.), 25 May, 1864.

MR. George Downe has been engineer to the above Company for nearly four years, and during this period his ability, sobriety, and untiring industry have acquired for him the unqualified approval of the Directors.

He has a thorough knowledge of marine and other engines, and is well qualified to superintend their repairs or construction; combined with this qualification is his unremitting attention to his duties, which makes him a valuable acquisition in any situation where engineering skill and confidence are required.

Mr. Downe leaves this Company at his own request.

JAMES TOLL,

Chairman.

The Wharf, Millbay, Plymouth, 28 September, 1868.

THIS is to certify that I have known Mr. Downe for several years, including the whole time he was Manager of the Plymouth Engine-works Company and holding the office of Surveyor for the Board of Trade, and have always found him to be an engineer of first-rate ability, of clear perception, and good judgment, and can strongly recommend him for the situation he is now seeking.

HENRY J. WARING,

Agent for the Waterford Steamship Co. and Union Steamship Co.
(Cape Mail Service.)

14 March, 1867.

WE the undersigned members of the Local Marine Board of Plymouth beg to certify that Mr. George Downe, for nearly six years, held the appointment of Engineer-Surveyor for the port of Plymouth and district, and since April 15th, 1864, has held the appointment of Examiner for Engineers' Certificates of Competency, and that he has discharged the duties of both appointments efficiently and to our entire satisfaction.

W. Luscombe,

Richard Hill,

James King,

Richard Hosking.

James B. Wilcocks,

W. B. Cunning,

Thomas H. Bottell,

At the Council Chambers, Whitehall.

Present:—The Right Honorable Thos. Milner Gibson, M.P.

WHEREAS it is provided by the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade may from time to time appoint such number of fit and proper persons to be Shipwright-Surveyors and Engineer-Surveyors, for the purpose of that Act, at such ports or places as they may think fit, and may from time to time fix and alter the rates of remuneration to be received by such surveyors.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers thereby vested in them, the Lords of the said Committee of Privy Council for Trade are pleased to appoint Mr. George Downe, Engineer-Surveyor for the port and

and district of Plymouth, with a fee of one pound for each complete survey, such appointment to continue during their Lordships' pleasure.

Signed by order of the Lords of the said Committee of Privy Council for Trade, the ninth day of February, 1861.

T. H. FARRER,
Assistant Secretary of the said Committee.

Sir,

Board of Trade, Whitehall, 15 April, 1864.

I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council to inform you that in pursuance of the provisions of section 6 of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1862," their Lordships have appointed you to examine applicants for engineers' certificates of competency at the port of Plymouth. The examinations will be held at such times and such places as the Local Marine Board appoint. They will commence in May next.

A set of the forms to be used in connection with the examination of engineers is enclosed for your information and guidance. The examination papers, ex. 10 and ex. 11, are to be given to applicants themselves when they attend in the examiner's room to be examined, and are not to be issued to any other person.

As regards remuneration, my Lords direct me to inform you that they are unable to form any opinion as to the number of applicants likely to present themselves for examination, and that it is therefore at present impossible for their Lordships to fix the amount to be awarded as remuneration for your services as examiner.

The question of remuneration will, however, be taken into consideration at the expiration of the present year.

George Downe, Esq., Engineer-Surveyor, Plymouth.

I am, &c.,

JAMES BOOTH.

September, 1868.

THIS is to certify that Mr. George Downe has been the Engineer-Surveyor to H.M. Emigration Commissioners at this port for some years, during which time I have had frequent occasions for calling in his services, and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the great care and pains with which he always discharged the duties entrusted to him, and I believe him to be thoroughly efficient in his profession and thoroughly conscientious.

Given at the Government Emigration Office, Plymouth.

JOHN STOLL, Captain, R.N.,
Government Emigration Officer.

11 March, 1867.

I HAVE been associated with Mr. George Downe under the Board of Trade during the past six years, and can bear testimony to his efficiency in the knowledge of the steam-engine, and also in the construction of iron vessels. I consider him every way equal to the requirements of an engineering manager, and feel assured he would discharge his duties faithfully.

W. B. CUMING,
Retired Lloyds Surveyor and to the Board of Trade.

Gas-engineering Establishment, Iron and Brass Founder, Contractor, &c.,

February, 1871.

THIS is to certify that Mr. George Downe has been with me in my employ as assistant manager in the manufactory for two years; during that time he proved himself fully competent for the duties he had to perform.

[Signature omitted.]

To Mr. George Downe, Jamieson-street,—
Dear Sir,

46, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, 30 June, 1873.

In reply to your inquiry, I have pleasure in certifying that from a large number of applicants in England you were selected as engineering manager of the Langlands Foundry in Melbourne; that you arrived there on January 1st, 1872, and while there in that position discharged the duties of manager to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors. You resigned the position entirely of your own accord in October, 1872, and with the view of trying your fortunes in Queensland and New South Wales in connection with the erection and planning of mining machinery, for which there is a large demand.

Your experience has been so practical and extensive that I can safely recommend your services in connection with almost any kind of machinery, and I will be glad to hear of your success from time to time.

Yours faithfully,

ANDREW LYELL,
Chairman of Board of Directors, Langlands Foundry Company, Melbourne.

Sydney, 16 July, 1877.

MR. George Downe has been superintending engineer in my service for the last three years. He is possessed of first-class engineering ability, great energy, and is strictly to be relied on for sobriety and attention to his duties. He leaves my service in consequence of the duties in which he was employed having terminated.

T. S. MORT.

Sydney Ice Works, 16 July, 1877.

MR. George Downe has been in our employ during the last three years as engineer, draftsman, and superintendent of works. From the faithful manner he has discharged his various duties during this period I have much pleasure in recommending him, knowing that his skill, energy, and business habits cannot fail from being appreciated by any firm who may require his services.

E. D. NICOLLE.

Minute

Minute of Secretary for Public Works.

Seeing the short time Mr. Middleton has been in the service, I think he should undertake this additional work without extra remuneration. Recommendations otherwise approved.—H.C., 22/2/83. Mr. Cowdery informed. Mr. Downe informed. Mr. Middleton to see.—B.C., 22/2/83., CHAS. A.G. Seen.—24/2/83, T.M.

Without in any way impugning the decision of the Minister, I would respectfully desire to place upon record that though I have not been long in the service of the Railway Department of the Colony, and entered it at a salary below that which my antecedents and qualifications entitled me to look for, I have, in addition to the duties of my own office of General Locomotive Overseer, been for the past eight months performing (without extra remuneration) the duties of the Locomotive Engineer during Mr. Scott's official visit to America and England.

I have been glad to perform these duties upon such terms, although they have necessarily imposed upon me much extra labour and responsibility, and have scarcely left me a spare hour; because I was anxious to show that, though only a little time in the service, the Government in selecting me for the office of Locomotive Overseer had appointed a person who was not only qualified for that office but for the higher position the duties of which I have been performing. I am now (24/2/83) asked to extend my sphere of usefulness by taking charge of the supervision of tramway workshops and motors during Mr. Downe's official visit to America for a period of six months, and the Minister has been pleased to approve of this, but has declined to concur in the Commissioner's recommendation that I be paid extra remuneration for the labour and responsibility which this addition to my work will involve.

I bow to the decision without further comment, requesting the Minister and the Commissioner to believe that the *first* consideration with me is the interests of the Department, and not my own private interests of individual benefit, but at the same time I most respectfully beg to state that I do not consider that my case has received the consideration it deserves under the circumstances.—THOS. MIDDLETON, 26/2/83.

The Commissioner.

[Enclosure.]

Trial of a new Steam Tramway Car.

On Saturday last the first trial in public of the new steam-car made by Messrs. Allen and Dickinson, Limited, Sheffield and Birkenhead, took place on the Wirral tramway line, between Woodside and New Ferry, in the presence of a deputation from Dundee and other Scotch towns, and the result in every way gave the highest satisfaction; and on Tuesday last, at the request of some of the Directors of the Nottingham, Wallasey, Wirral, Blackburn, Wigan, and Leeds Tramway Companies, the new car made a second trip. Starting from New Ferry at 6:15 a.m. the car steamed down to Green Lane Tramway, arriving at 6:25. A halt was made here to take up Mr. Busby, of Liverpool, and Mr. Gideon Herbert, of Nottingham. The car was then started up Chester Hill, where the gradient is excessively steep, being 1 in 13 feet; this was overcome without the slightest difficulty, and with a pressure of steam less than one-half the working pressure of the boiler. The car then proceeded to Woodside Ferry by way of Chester-street, and on the hill a halt was made while running at a high speed in order to test the brake power of the engine. It then proceeded to the Woodside Terminus, arriving at 6:25. At 6:40 a start was made for New Ferry, the car ascending the Ferry Hill gradient, which is 1 in 17, aggravated by a sharp curve, at a speed of 10 miles per hour; with the greatest ease, the engines working compound steam, 90 lbs., thus leaving a reserve of over four times power exerted in case of emergency, such as bad roads or greasy rails would be likely to produce. At the corner of Church-street and Ivy-street the power of the engine to take extreme curves was thoroughly tested, a radius of 29 ft. being rounded in fine style. The car then made its way to Chester St. Hill, in the middle of which and on a gradient of 1 in 13 it was brought to a stand. The engines were reversed and the car steamed back again up the hill, thoroughly showing that the steam-car can be stopped on any hill and started again at pleasure; and also that in case of any vehicle getting in front of car on steep hills and narrow streets the steam-car can much more easily extricate itself than what a tram-car propelled by horses could.

After these severe trials the car driven by Mr. G. Herbert, of Nottingham, proceeded out to New Ferry and was thoroughly tested by that gentleman as to the handiness and adaptability of such cars on public tramways. With regard to its motion, one noticeable fact on Tuesday was the comparative absence of noise; in several instances where horses and vehicles were generally under the charge of farmers and country drivers the passage of the car was almost unobserved, and the horses in every instance passed it with about the same indifference as the ordinary tramway vehicles. Another admirable feature in the car was the entire absence of steam or any disagreeable odour. The trial was in every way most successful, and every praise is due to the Directors of the Company for their steady perseverance in endeavouring to mature an invention which in the course of a few years is certain to supersede the present system of horse haulage on tramways.

We understand this car has been built specially to overcome such severe gradients as occur in Edinburgh and Dundee, and that it forms one of a series of orders that this Company have in hand for Dublin, Southport, Liverpool, Nottingham, Wigan, Dundee, and Edinburgh.

Thus we may expect to see before the present year is out these steam-motors constantly at work in the above-mentioned towns.

No. 3.

Description of proposed Steam-car.

THE proposed car may be described as a combination of an ordinary tram-car with a motor of somewhat novel design. In consequence of which, and the principle of engine adopted, an increased number of passengers are conveyed at a minimum expenditure of steam-power.

The car is divided into compartments in the usual manner, with the exception of a space being reserved at one end to receive the motor. The upper deck runs the whole length of the car, and is accessible by means of two staircases, as at present.

With a view to lessen the chances of accident, passengers can only enter and leave the car on the side nearest the footpath, doors being provided only on that side. This applies to the staircases as well as to the lower compartments.

No inconvenience can be experienced by outside passengers from the heat or smoke, as the chimney is surrounded by an efficient casing, and being carried much higher than usual the smoke is thrown off above the level of the upper roof.

The motor is to all intents and purposes completely self-contained; all that is required after steam is raised being to move it into the car, connect the chimney and whistle-pipe, and couple the vacuum brake tube.

The doors in front are then closed, all the machinery hidden, and the car is ready for work.

The motor consists of a substantial framing, on which is mounted a steel boiler with copper fire-box of special design and ample capacity for supplying steam to a pair of compound engines working directly

directly on the driving-axle. The cylinders of these engines are connected in a novel manner, there being no space lost between each high and low pressure cylinder. The valves are also a departure from ordinary motor practice, they being of the "piston" type, and actuated by "Joy's" gear, consisting of a series of levers, which, whilst dispensing with the ordinary eccentric (links and rods), is capable of a much finer adjustment than is obtained by them, and the friction of the working parts is much reduced by substituting simple pins for large surfaces.

The cylinders are supported on wrought-iron standards fixed on to the axle-boxes, and they are also further supported on the smoke-box end of the boiler; stays running from standard to standard, and carrying the motion-bars, also assist in making the whole of the frame-work as rigid and substantial as is required.

With the exception of a small safety-link, to act in cases of extreme emergency, it has been demonstrated in practice that no connection is necessary between the motor and the car beyond the resting of the latter on a suitable base in the former.

Ample brake-power with hand and vacuum is provided, and that on the motor is so arranged that the brakes cannot be applied without shutting off steam at the same time.

This car has been designed to convey eighty passengers at a speed of 10 miles an hour on a gradient of 1 in 19, the steam pressure being 130 lbs. per square inch, and carries a supply of water sufficient for a journey of this length.

Apart from the advantages which ensue in departing from the ordinary practice, as detailed above, the greatest of all is, perhaps, that whilst with an excessive load the ordinary motor has only its own weight to rely upon for the tractive-power, this car, if so loaded, throws half the weight of the extra load upon the driving-wheels, thereby giving additional adhesion, by which the difficulty of starting an overloaded train, as at present, is entirely overcome.

This car has been designed with a view to comfort, safety, efficiency, and economy, both as regards prime cost, working expenses, and repairs to permanent way, &c.

GEO. DOWNE,
16/2/83.

No. 4.

Instructions to Superintendent of Tramway Rolling Stock.

MR. DOWNE is proceeding to America to get made at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, a tramway motor designed by him. One motor to this design, or any modification of it which after consultation with the Baldwin Locomotive Company it may be considered desirable to adopt, will be put in steam and tried on a piece of road in America, which may serve as a test of its general quality, and then be despatched to the Colony in the most expeditious way, to be again tried here. If it answers well on being tried in America Mr. Downe may anticipate the order of the Government for five of these motors; and upon its being ascertained by trial in the Colony that they will answer the purpose an order for fifteen additional ones will be forwarded by cablegram.

Mr. Downe will place himself in communication with Messrs. Cameron & Co., of New York, who, as the commercial agents of the Government, will advise him on all matters respecting payment for the motors, arrangement for freight, &c. They will be written to to-day on this subject.

Mr. Downe should communicate with the Department by cablegram on any matter of sufficient importance to justify such an outlay, but he will be required to make a report monthly of the progress made with the supply of the motors and other matters affecting the interests of the tramway service.

Mr. Downe of course understands that, with the exception of the first or trial motor, the cars for the motors will be made in the Colony. Mr. Downe will return to Sydney with the first trial motor.

CHAS. A. G.,
22/2/83.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

KIAMA TRAMWAY BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

23 *February*, 1883.

SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.

1883.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 6. TUESDAY, 23 JANUARY, 1883.

7. KIAMA TRAMWAY BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Tarrant moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Kiama Tramway Bill be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report, with power to send for persons and papers.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Burns, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Melville, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Gray, Mr. McCourt, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 22. FRIDAY, 23 FEBRUARY, 1883.

13. KIAMA TRAMWAY BILL :—Mr. Tarrant, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 23rd January, 1883; together with Appendix, and a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1883.

KIAMA TRAMWAY BILL.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly for whose inquiry and report was referred, on the 23rd January, 1883,—“*the Kiama Tramway Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the witness* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several clauses and the Schedule of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

HARMAN J. TARRANT,

Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,

Sydney, 22nd February, 1883.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Tarrant,	|	Mr. Humphery,
Mr. Gray,	|	Mr. Lynch.

Mr. Tarrant called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present:—Thomas Marshall, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Mr. James Somerville (*Council Clerk, Kiama*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness handed in a Petition from the Inhabitants of Kiama to the Borough Council of Kiama, also an Authority from the Mayor, under the Seal of the Corporation, allowing the witness to appear and give Evidence, which were ordered to be appended. (*See Appendices A and B.*)

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Tarrant in the Chair.

Mr. Lynch,	|	Mr. Gray,
Mr. Burns,	|	Mr. Humphery.

Preamble considered.

Question:—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,"—put and passed.

Clauses 1 to 4 read and agreed to.

Clause 5 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clause 6 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clauses 7 to 10 read and agreed to.

Schedule read and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

* See Schedule
of Amendments

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

- Page 2, Clause 5, line 17. *Insert* "and for such other purposes as the Borough Council shall determine" after "industry"; also *omit* "there shall be paid to the said" *insert* "the."
- " Clause 5, line 18. *Omit* "such" *insert* "shall be and are hereby empowered to charge a"; also *insert* "per ton" after "ninepence."
- " Clause 5, line 19. *Insert* "or other material" after "metal."
- " Clause 6, line 23. *Omit* "either whole or broken or screenings of blue metal" *insert* "or other material."

1883.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

—
KIAMA TRAMWAY BILL.

TUESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, 1883.

Present:—

MR. GRAY,
MR. HUMPHERY,MR. LYNCH,
MR. TARRANT.

HARMAN J. TARRANT, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Marshall, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Mr. James Somerville called in and examined:—

1. *Mr. Marshall.*] You are Council Clerk of Kiama? Yes.
2. You are well acquainted with the blue metal quarries at Pike's Hill and other places in the Borough of Kiama? Yes.
3. And with the communication between those quarries and Robertson's Basin? Yes.
4. In order to facilitate the carriage of blue metal from these quarries to Robertson's Basin is it necessary to establish communication by tramway? Yes, to work them successfully and to the full extent.
5. And for this purpose the Borough Council of Kiama is desirous of constructing a single or double tramway, for horse or steam traction, along and over Terralong-street and other streets and a reserve in the Borough of Kiama? Yes.
6. Can that tramway be laid down by the Council without interfering with the traffic? Yes; there is hardly any traffic on that side of Terralong-street.
7. And without injuriously affecting the roads? Yes; in fact it will be a great saving of wear and tear upon the roads. That is one of our difficulties at the present time,—it is impossible to keep the metal tracks in repair.
8. Would it be for the public benefit of Kiama to be enabled to bring this blue metal from the quarries for shipment at Robertson's Basin by tramway instead of as at present by waggons or carts? Most decidedly.
9. These quarries cannot possibly be successfully developed without the construction of the tram you ask for? No.
10. The facilities for traffic would be increased by the construction of the tramway? Yes, very largely.
11. *Chairman.*] Can you tell us the general revenue of the Kiama Municipal Council at present? In round figures about £1,000 a year.
12. What is the revenue collected in Kiama Ward? At the present time it would be fully one-half the amount—about £500; that includes the rents from these quarries.
13. What revenue does the Council derive at present from the quarries? £325 a year.
14. And you consider that this revenue would be considerably increased by laying down the proposed tramway line? Yes, fully double.
15. I suppose you are aware that a short time ago the Government, at a cost of some £2,000, erected staiths at Robertson's Basin to facilitate the shipment of blue metal? Yes.

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Somerville,
20 Feb., 1883.

16. And I suppose you think the staiths could be made much more serviceable for this purpose if they were worked in connection with the tramway which the Council proposes to lay down? Yes, I look upon them as quite useless without the tramway.
17. I suppose it is only the Kiama Ward that will be charged with this tramway? That is all; it does not affect the outside wards.
18. I suppose you are aware that two or three gentlemen object to the laying down of this tramway? Yes.
19. Mr. George Fuller objects? Yes.
20. Are you aware of the amount of rates he pays? Yes.
21. Could you tell us the amount? 10d. per year.
22. *Mr. Gray.*] For Kiama Ward? Yes. I may explain that Mr. Fuller occupies property there, but does not pay the rates upon it; he is the owner of other property besides that which he pays 10d. on.
23. Who pays the rates on his other properties? The tenants.
24. *Chairman.*] Is Mr. Fuller in any way interested in blue metal quarries? Yes; he owns a quarry at Shellharbour, which he is now developing.
25. Mr. Cameron also objects to the laying down of this tramway line? I believe so.
26. Could you tell us the amount of rates he pays? About three guineas.
27. Is he interested in any way in other quarries? He has a quarry on his own property which, I believe, some time ago he thought of working.
28. I understand from you that you have a petition in your possession largely signed by the inhabitants of Kiama in favour of the Council having this tramway line constructed? Yes. (*Petition handed in. See Appendix A.*)
29. *Mr. Gray.*] You say Mr. Fuller is working his quarry? Yes, he is opening a quarry on his property at Shellharbour.
30. Would the fact of opening this tramway give great facilities for the working of the quarries at Kiama? Yes, certainly.
31. Would it also be in competition with Mr. Cameron? If it is his intention to open his quarry, of course it would. I also hand in an authority from the Mayor of Kiama for me to appear here and give evidence before this Committee. (*Handed in. See Appendix B.*)
32. *Mr. Humphery.*] We understand you that the blue metal now being quarried at Pike's Hill is the property of the Council? They are quarrying at the present time both on private quarries and on the streets.
33. *Mr. Gray.*] The metal quarried from the streets you consider the property of the Council? Yes.
34. *Mr. Humphery.*] For what are you paid £325 a year? The metal quarried from the streets. It is paid in the way of rent. We do not charge so much per ton, but so much for the right to quarry during the year. We are getting the streets cut down to the proper level and formed, and we are at the same time getting paid for allowing it to be done.
35. Mr. Fuller and Mr. Cameron are coming into competition with the Borough Council in this business? Yes.
36. Have you estimated what the cost will be of laying this tramway? We have estimated it at about £1,000 a mile.
37. What is the length of the proposed tramway? Between half a mile and three-quarters.
38. Then £750 will be the estimated cost? Yes.
39. *Mr. Gray.*] Does that include rolling-stock? No, not the waggons.
40. *Mr. Humphery.*] Is it the intention of the Borough to provide rolling-stock? No, the lessees of the quarries will provide that.
41. Is it intended to use horse traction or steam? Horse-traction at first, but we ask for power in the Bill to use steam.
42. You limit yourselves to a charge of 9d. per ton, I see? Yes, but we think 3d. per ton will work it. 3d. per ton will give a revenue of £5 per day at the present rate of quarrying, and we expect to double that in the course of a short time.
43. Then at 3d. a ton for the use of the tramway the income derived from this source will be equal to £30 a week? Yes. We are sending out now 400 tons per day.
44. Have you estimated what the cost of maintenance will be? No, we have not.
45. Then the construction of this tramway will give the Borough an addition to the present income of from £1,000 to £1,500 a year? Yes; but the object is not so much to increase the income of the Municipality as to extend the blue metal trade. We merely want to pay working expenses. At the present time it occupies from six to nine hours to load a vessel by means of barrows and planks, whereas, if we had the line it could be done in two or three hours.
46. What is the present income from Kiama Ward? About £500 a year, including the rents of the quarries.
47. Is there any owner or tenant in Kiama Ward who will suffer injury, directly or indirectly, from the construction of this tramway? Not one.
48. *Mr. Gray.*] On which side is the tramway to be constructed? On the side next the sea.
49. You consider it would not injure any properties nor interrupt the traffic of the streets? No.
50. *Mr. Humphery.*] Is it the intention of the Municipality to apply the profits that may be realized from this tramway to the general purposes of the Municipality? I think so, after the cost of the line has been paid.
51. Is it the intention of the Council to apply the profits to the use of the Municipality generally? No, only to Kiama Ward.
52. *Mr. Gray.*] You propose to borrow this money on the credit of the whole Municipality? Yes.
53. *Mr. Humphery.*] You pledge the credit of the whole Municipality for the loan you intend to raise. Do you intend to apply the profits for the benefit of the whole Municipality? No, not the whole Municipality, only Kiama Ward. The outside Wards will not contribute anything towards the cost of the tramway; but it would be very easy to make arrangements to divide the profits *pro rata* according to the amount of rates they contribute. However, I think it very likely the charge will be so regulated as not to pay more than working expenses.
54. *Mr. Marshall.*] The division of profits would only be in the shape of expenditure upon the Wards? Yes. The making of revenue is not the Council's object; it is merely to develop the trade and get the natural obstructions in the streets cut down.

55. The present appliances do not enable you to supply the demands of the city? No.
56. But with the aid of the tramway you could do so? Yes. The traffic at the present time employs about thirty horses and as many men with carts, and it costs a shilling per ton to take the metal down to the ships.
57. What quantity would you be able to supply if you had the tramway? There would be hardly any limit.
58. With the tramway would you be able to supply six times the quantity of metal to the city that you do at present? Yes.
59. *Mr. Humphery.*] What is the average tonnage of the vessels now coming to Kiama to get this metal? From 250 tons down to 100 tons.
60. *Mr. Marshall.*] By means of this tramway the cost of the production of metal will be decreased to the city? Yes; it would do away with fully one-third of the shipping expenses. Two men would be enabled to unload the trucks at the shoots, where it takes ten or a dozen men now with barrows.
61. *Mr. Lynch.*] I suppose the petition you have put in is signed entirely by the residents of Kiama Ward? Yes, Kiama Ward alone.
62. *Mr. Gray.*] But all persons within the Municipality will be entitled to sign the petition against the Bill, whether residents of Kiama Ward or not, because you seek to pledge the credit of the whole Municipality for the money to be borrowed? Yes. With regard to this petition, I may explain that when the matter was first initiated the Mayor suggested a postponement for a fortnight to allow of the expression of public opinion, and that petition was the outcome.
63. *Chairman.*] I see this petition is largely signed by business people living in the streets affected by the tramway? Yes.
64. *Mr. Humphery.*] I presume this Bill has been considered by the Borough Council? Yes.
65. Was there any dissent? No dissent whatever. The representatives of the outside Wards approved of it entirely when they found they were not to be called upon to pay any of the cost.

Mr. J.
Somerville.
20 Feb., 1883.

APPENDIX.

[To the Evidence of Mr. J. Somerville, 20 February, 1883.]

A.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough of Kiama.

Gentlemen,

Having observed through the Press that the subject of laying down a tramway from the quarries to the wharf, along Terralong-street, has been introduced into the Council, and that it has been left in abeyance for an expression of public opinion, we, the undersigned, ratepayers of the Kiama Ward, beg to say that in our opinion no wiser policy could be adopted by the Council for the development of the stone industry and furthering the interests of the town than that involving the laying down with the utmost despatch the proposed tramway.

G. Wood & Son	A. W. Mewburn	William Grieg	Mrs. W. C. King
Samuel Reid	Joseph Pike	C. Anderson	R. O. Kendall
Thos. Coughran	P. Chin	Joseph Booth	George Kay
Robert Pickernan	Kate Reid	A. Torrens	Thomas Windsor
Paul Harvison	Henry Pickernan	J. Leatheam	Mrs. Pratt
D. Finlayson	Lakin & Jones	John Fletcher	W. Jones
C. W. Long	Benjamin Medcalf	B. M'Guckin	Duncan M'Dermott
C. R. Boyerhand	Henrietta Hustler	H. Eittingshausen	Philip Diatz
Chas. J. B. Watson, Re- porter	Wm. Conch	W. T. Nicholson	E. M'Kenzie
Herbert Harry Hart	J. T. Stimpson	Frewes Brewer	M. Arnold
Charles Wahl	John Blackwood	P. Christmas, City Bank	John Geary
W. Finlayson	Henry Nutty	G. F. Williams	James Allison
Robert Jeshon	John Carson	George Bullen	A. Kimber
W. Dwyer	William Rolleston	Henry Crouch, P.M.	Elizabeth Black
John Dwyer	James Rolleston	Robert Hindmarsh	Isabella Black
E. Dwyer	Francis M'Caffrey	C. Cousins	George Somerville, senior
Stevenson Brothers	Joseph Weston	A. Busby, Commercial Bk.	William C. Hughes
J. Sewell	John Simmons	William Clarke	George Walker
Wm. Lewis	J. F. Holden	John Crooks	John Taylor
T. Walsh	C. W. Lacey	Charles Jackson	William Deming
Wilmot & Knight	John Carhey	Joseph Redford, chemist	E. Schackel
Thos. T. Kendall	James Stinley	William Budd	R. Geoghegan
George Pratt	Vult Taper	H. Whittingham	Thos. Holden
J. F. Tyter	R. Holden	D. H. Wilson	C. Leggatt
S. M'Clintock	Charles Milne	Mrs. Thomas Black	William Boles
	Thos. Dygan	George Hunt	(101 names.)

B.

I HEREBY authorize Mr. James Somerville, Council Clerk, Kiama, to proceed to Sydney and appear before Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, to give evidence on behalf of the Kiama Municipal Council in reference to the "Kiama Tramway Bill."

Kiama, 19 February, 1883.

JAMES COLLEY,
Mayor.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUBORDINATE ROADS.

(UNDER OFFICERS OF ROADS DEPARTMENT—SHOWING PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF VOTE ON ESTIMATES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 March, 1883.

CLASSIFICATION AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION FOR 1883.

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.			
Northern Roads.						
1	1	1	1	7	Road from St. Leonards, <i>via</i> Balgowlah, to Manly ...	350
2	...	1	1	7	„ Military Road, St. Leonards ...	350
3	1	1	1	16	„ Manly Cove to Pittwater ...	800
4	...	...	1	4	„ Pittwater to Barrenjuey ...	200
5	3	3	3	4	„ Balgowlah to Pittwater Road ...	60
6	2	3	2	12	„ Lane Cove <i>via</i> Stony Creek to Pittwater ...	300
7	4	3	3	12	„ Wiseman's Ferry to St. Albans ...	180
8	...	...	4	7	„ Pemberton's to mouth of Popran Creek ...	70
9	3	3	2	7	„ Kincumber to Lloyd's Wharf ...	175
10	3	2	1	18	„ Wallsend to Gosford Road, at Cooranbong ...	900
11	...	...	1	8	„ Wallsend to Lake Macquarie ...	400
12	2	2	2	15	„ Mulbring to Millfield (Quarrybylong Road) ...	375
13	4	2	2	8	„ Gosford to Kincumber ...	200
14	...	...	3	5	„ Gosford and Maitland Road to Government Reserve at head of Ourimbah Creek ...	75
15	3	2	2	15	„ Erina Creek to Tuggerah Beach Lake ...	375
16	3	3	3	9	„ Bumble Hill to Upper Wyong Creek ...	135
17	4	2	2	11	„ Wollombi Road to Congewai ...	275
18	2	1	2	29	„ Newport to Laguna ...	725
19	2	2	2	8	„ Mandolong to Cooranbong Wharf ...	200
20	2	2	2	27	„ The Broken-back Gap to Wyong Creek ...	675
21	1	1	1	13	„ Wyong Creek to Gosford ...	650
22	3	3	3	8	„ Murray's to North Road at 10-mile post ...	120
23	4	4	4	6	„ Blue-Gum Flat to Chittaway ...	60
24	3	3	3	26	„ Wyong to Mangrove Creek, at Pemberton's ...	390
25	5	5	4	25	„ Bullock Wharf to upper part of Mangrove Creek ...	250
26	5	5	5	85	„ Warkworth Road to Colo River (Bulga Road) ...	595
27	4	4	4	10	„ Wollombi to Yango ...	100
28	3	2	2	18	„ Wollombi to Mount Manning ...	450
29	...	...	4	3	„ Wollombi up Narone Creek ...	30
30	2	2	2	15	„ Eastern foot of the Dividing Range to Wollombi ...	375
31	4	4	4	26	„ Mount Manning to Wiseman's Ferry ...	260
32	2	2	2	22	„ St. Albans to Mount Manning ...	550
33	4	4	4	15	„ St. Albans, up the M'Donald River, and Melon Creek ...	150
				501	Carried forward ...	£ 10,800

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.	Northern Roads—continued.	Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.				501	£
					Brought forward ...	10,800
34	1	1	1	13	Road from Newcastle, <i>via</i> Colliery Townships, to Minmi ...	650
35	4	4	3	13	„ Waratah to Maitland ...	195
36	2	2	2	16	„ Newcastle to Lake Macquarie Heads ...	400
37	...	...	3	5	„ Lambton to Charlestown ...	75
38	1	1	1	4	„ Wickham, <i>via</i> Hamilton, to Lambton ...	200
39	2	2	2	6	„ Minmi to Woodford Railway Station ...	150
40	...	...	1	1½	„ Newcastle Road to Woodford Station ...	75
41	3	3	3	4	„ Luskintyre Bridge to Lochinvar Railway Station..	60
42	1	1	1	18	„ East Maitland to Broken-back Gap ...	900
43	3	3	2	17	„ Raymond Terrace to Stockton ...	425
44	1	1	1	31	„ Raymond Terrace to Stroud ...	1,550
45	1	1	1	6	„ Raymond Terrace to the Morpeth Road ...	300
46	3	3	3	4	„ Raymond Terrace and Maitland Road to Morpeth	60
47	2	2	2	2	„ Raymond Terrace and Maitland Road to Hunter River ...	50
48	2	2	2	16	„ Dunmore Bridge to Clarencetown ...	400
49	2	2	2	6	„ Dunmore Bridge to Paterson Punt ...	150
50	1	1	1	16	„ Clarencetown to Dungog ...	800
51	1	1	1	14	„ Paterson and Gresford Road to Clarencetown and Dungog Road (Wallarobba Road) ...	700
52	4	3	3	10	„ Clarencetown to Half-way House on Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road ...	150
53	2	2	2	8	„ Dungog to Chichester River ...	200
54	3	3	3	7	„ Bandon Grove to Little River ...	105
55	2	2	2	17	„ Dungog and Chichester Road to Underbank ...	425
56	3	3	2	6	„ Dungog and Gloucester Road to Fosterton ...	150
57	4	3	3	16	„ Dungog and Monkerai Road to Stroud ...	240
58	1	1	1	73	„ Stroud, <i>via</i> Gloucester, to Tinonee ...	3,650
59	3	2	2	12	„ Gloucester to Copeland ...	300
60	...	6	6	20	„ Gloucester Road to Cobark ...	100
61	3	2	2	15	„ Upper Myall to Bulladelah ...	375
62	...	6	4	25	„ Upper Myall to Larry's Flat ...	250
63	...	...	3	9	„ Bullock Wharf, Wollumba River to Larry's Flat	135
64	3	3	4	7	„ Old Bulladelah Inn to Raymond Terrace Road ...	70
65	4	4	3	45	„ Bulladelah, <i>via</i> Bungwall, to Forster ...	675
66	3	3	2	18	„ Bulladelah to the Stroud and Raymond Terrace Road	450
67	1	1	1	18	„ Dungog to Stroud and Gloucester Road, at Weismantel's (Monkerai Road) ...	900
68	3	3	3	2	„ Main North Road, at Harper's Hill, to Allandale Railway Station ...	30
69	5	4	4	7	„ Deep Creek to Allandale Railway Station ...	70
70	4	4	4	25	„ Singleton, <i>via</i> Goorangoola, to Dry Creek ...	250
71	...	3	3	16	„ North Road near Munnimba, <i>via</i> Warkworth, to Jerry's Plains Road ...	240
72	6	5	5	12	„ Doyle's Creek to Jerry's Plains ...	84
73	3	3	3	12	„ Jerry's Plains to Denman ...	180
74	2	2	2	10	„ Denman to junction of Muswellbrook and Mudgee Road ...	250
75	2	2	1	25	„ Muswellbrook and Mudgee Road to Merriwa ...	1,250
76	2	2	1	28	„ Merriwa to Cassilis ...	1,400
77	3	3	3	24	„ Cassilis to Coolah ...	360
78	3	3	1	22	„ Muswellbrook Iron Bridge to Denman and Cassilis Road ...	1,100
79	3	3	3	94	„ Denman and Cassilis Road to Mudgee ...	1,410
80	...	6	6	10	„ Edinglassie to Bowman's Hill ...	50
81	...	...	4	15	„ Aberdeen to Rouchel Brook ...	150
82	2	2	2	15	„ Muswellbrook to Denman ...	375
83	4	4	4	34	„ Scone to Denison Diggings, at Moonan ...	340
84	4	4	5	33	„ Wallabadah to Nundle and Swamp Creek... ..	231
85	...	...	2	8	„ Mount Pleasant to Nundle... ..	200
86	...	4	4	25	„ Blandford to Isis River ...	250
87	3	2	2	10	„ Wallabadah to Quirindi ...	250
88	5	5	5	6	„ Quirindi up Jacob and Joseph's Creeks ...	42
89	4	4	6	50	„ Breeza towards Merriwa ...	250
90	4	4	4	39	„ Scone to Merriwa ...	390
91	5	5	5	10	„ Scone and Merriwa Road at Kingdon Ponds to Middle Creek ...	70
92	5	5	5	45	„ Nundle towards Scone ...	315
93	6	6	6	50	„ Main Northern Road, <i>via</i> Currabubula, to Tamworth	250
				1,626½	Carried forward ...	£ 35,902

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.			
					Northern Roads—continued.	£
					Brought forward	35,902
94	...	...	6	5	Road from Werris Creek Gap to Railway Station	25
95	2	2	2	38	„ Tamworth, to Bowling Alley Point and Nundle	950
96	...	...	2	4	„ Bowling Alley Point to Dungowan	100
97	4	4	4	16	„ Dungowan, <i>via</i> Cadell's, to head of Ogumbil Creek	160
98	5	5	5	5	„ Dungowan Creek, on North Bank, to Cadell's Station	35
99	6	6	6	7	„ Tamworth to the Forest	35
100	6	6	6	12	„ Tamworth, <i>via</i> Moore Creek, to Attunga	60
101	2	2	2	50	„ Tamworth to Gunnedah	1,250
102	5	5	6	65	„ Willow Tree to Gunnedah	325
103	2	2	2	65	„ Gunnedah to Narrabri	1,625
104	3	2	2	25	„ Gunnedah towards Barraba	625
105	3	3	3	146	„ Turrawan to Walgett	2,190
106	4	4	4	71	„ Walgett to Coonamble, <i>via</i> Nugil	710
107	1	1	1	29	„ Tamworth to Manilla	1,450
108	2	1	1	70	„ Manilla, <i>via</i> Barraba, to Bingera	3,500
109	4	3	3	80	„ Narrabri to Bingera	1,200
110	5	5	4	45	„ Bingera to Moree	450
111	...	...	2	21	„ Gunnedah to Malally	525
112	...	...	2	42	„ Malally to Coonabarabran	1,050
113	...	...	3	60	„ Malally to Black Stump	900
114	...	...	4	28	„ Nesby's Junction to Black Stump	280
115	...	...	1	7	„ Black Stump to Coolah	350
116	...	4	4	50	„ Coonabarabran to Wingiddijeon	500
117	4	4	4	8	„ Coonabarabran to Ulimambri	80
118	3	3	3	50	„ Meregoen, <i>via</i> Caigan, to Coonabarabran	750
119	5	3	3	150	„ Narrabri, <i>via</i> Moree, to Mungindi	2,250
120	...	...	5	50	„ Rocky Creek to Moree	350
121	3	3	3	15	„ Narrabri to Eulali Creek	225
122	4	4	4	58	„ Warialda to Moree	580
123	4	4	4	57	„ Warialda to Yetman	570
124	5	5	5	50	„ Bingera to Bundarra, <i>via</i> Keera	350
125	2	2	2	28	„ Bingera to Warialda	700
126	4	4	3	32	„ Bingera, <i>via</i> Myall Creek, to Inverell	480
127	5	5	5	30	„ Warialda to Gunyerwarialda	210
128	3	3	3	30	„ Cobbadah to Rocky Creek	450
129	2	2	2	40	„ Inverell to Warialda	1,000
130	4	4	4	60	„ Inverell to Queensland Border, <i>via</i> Ashford	600
131	3	4	4	80	„ Inverell to Gramen and Yetman	800
132	5	6	6	20	„ Inverell to Reedy Creek	100
133	2	2	2	30	„ Inverell to Tingha	750
134	2	2	2	86	„ North Road, at Uralla, <i>via</i> Bundarra, to Inverell	2,150
135	4	3	4	44	„ Main North Road, at Rocky Gully, to Bundarra	660
136	5	5	5	14	„ Uralla to Ballala	98
137	1	1	1	15	„ Walcha to Great Northern Railway	750
138	2	2	1	28	„ Armidale to Chandler River	1,400
139	2	2	2	107	„ Chandler River to Grafton	2,675
140	3	3	2	84	„ Armidale to Inverell	2,100
141	2	2	5	25	„ Main North Road at Uralla to Walcha	175
142	2	2	2	10	„ Armidale to Johnston's	250
143	5	5	5	25	„ Armidale to Rockvale	175
144	5	5	5	20	„ Armidale to Mihi Creek	140
145	6	6	6	28	„ Armidale to Uralla and Walcha Road, Salisbury Plain	140
146	2	2	2	15	„ Glen Innes to Wellingrove	375
147	3	2	2	22	„ Glen Innes to Vegetable Creek	550
148	...	4	2	15	„ Glen Innes to Red Range and Kingsgate	375
149	1	1	1	30	„ Newton Boyd Road to Vegetable Creek	1,500
150	3	3	3	9	„ Newton Boyd Road to Nymboida	135
151	...	...	2	15	„ Vegetable Creek to Table-land	375
152	1	1	1	126	„ Lawrence to Tenterfield	6,300
153	3	3	3	7	„ Tenterfield and Grafton Road to Boorook	105
154	...	...	5	15	„ Tenterfield, <i>via</i> Glen Lyon, to Queensland Border	105
155	...	...	6	24	„ Barney Downs to Poverty Point	120
156	2	2	2	10	„ Yarrowford to Ranger's Valley	250
157	6	6	6	50	„ Tenterfield towards Bonshaw and Clifton	250
158	4	4	4	30	„ Coutt's Crossing, <i>via</i> Kangaroo Creek, to Nymboida	300
					Carried forward	£ 85,895
				4,209½		

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.			
					Northern Roads—continued.	
					Brought forward	85,895
159	...	...	2	8	Road from Rocky Mouth to Palmer's Island	200
160	3	3	3	55	" Grafton to Solferino... ..	825
161	4	4	4	27	" Grafton to Cross Roads towards Casino	270
162	4	4	2	22	" North Grafton to Broadwater	550
163	3	2	2	30	" South Grafton to Maclean	750
164	...	...	3	8	" Bluff Point to South Arm Ferry, Clarence River	120
165	...	...	3	7	" Harwood to North Arm Ferry, Clarence River ...	105
166	1	1	1	78	" Cross Roads to Ballina, <i>via</i> Casino and Lismore ...	3,900
167	5	5	5	50	" Casino to Mount Lindsay	350
168	1	1	1	60	" Lismore to Queensland Border	3,000
169	3	2	2	8	" Cudgen, <i>via</i> Guilfoyle's C. P. and M'Leod's Ck., to Tweed Junction	200
170	...	...	2	8	" Murwillumbah to Tum-bulgum	200
171	3	3	1	30	" Byangum, <i>via</i> Tweed Junction, to Border	1,500
172	...	...	2	6	" Byangum, <i>via</i> Sebastopol, to Tweed River Heads	150
173	...	...	3	28	" Byangum to Brunswick River	420
174	2	2	1	4	" Bexhill to Boomerang Creek, at Cooper's Creek	200
175	...	...	2	7	" Bexhill to Pearce's Creek	175
176	...	...	2	10	" Redbarn to Cowalong	250
177	1	1	1	24	" Lismore to Nimbin	1,200
178	2	3	1	22	" Lismore, <i>via</i> Gunderimba, to Woodburn	1,100
179	3	3	2	7	" Lismore to Numulgo	175
180	3	3	1	33	" Lismore to Brunswick	1,650
181	...	...	3	7	" Swan Bay to Woodburn	105
182	...	...	3	25	" Lismore and Balina Road to Ballina and Brunswick Road, at Hutchinson's	375
183	2	2	2	28	" Woodburn to Selman's	700
184	3	3	3	38	" Casino, <i>via</i> Wyrallah, to Casino and Ballina Road, at Chillcot's Wharf	570
185	...	...	2	5	" Boat Harbor to Johnson's Crossing; Wilson's Creek	125
186	...	...	3	34	" Casino to Tabulam	510
187	1	1	1	14	" Wardell, <i>via</i> Tuckombil, to the Lismore and Ballina Road	700
188	2	2	1	33	" Ballina to Brunswick River	1,650
189	3	3	3	27	" Woodburn to Casino, <i>via</i> Coraki and Codrington...	405
190	3	2	2	14	" Woodburn to Wardell	350
191	...	2	2	15	" Tintenbar, <i>via</i> Teven, to Alston Ville	225
192	...	...	2	7	" McGuire's Creek to Head of Navigation	175
193	...	...	2	3	" East Wardell to the Beach... ..	75
194	2	2	2	35	" Port Macquarie to Kempsey	875
195	2	1	1	85	" Kempsey to Armidale and Grafton Road	4,250
196	2	2	2	76	" Kempsey to Fernmount	1,900
197	2	2	2	30	" Kempsey to Trial Bay	750
198	...	...	4	7	" Kinchela Creek to Spencer's Creek	70
199	4	4	4	20	" Bowraville to Brokers	200
200	3	2	2	20	" Oakes Plains, <i>via</i> Klybucca, to Macleay River Heads	500
201	...	...	2	10	" Ferry to McGuire's, along east bank, Belmore River	250
202	3	4	4	20	" East Kempsey Ferry to Boggy Creek	200
203	4	4	4	20	" East Kempsey, <i>via</i> Dungay Bridge, to Sherwood ...	200
204	3	4	4	20	" Green Hills to Nelson's, Warneton	200
205	3	1	1	10	" Bowraville to Congarini	500
206	2	2	2	80	" Fernmount to Grafton	2,000
207	5	4	4	20	" Rolland's Plains to Yarrowell Falls, Macleay River	200
208	5	5	4	20	" Rolland's Plains to Glen Esk Upper Plains	200
209	5	5	5	4	" Rolland's Plains to Ballingara Wharf	28
210	2	2	2	45	" Fernmount, <i>via</i> Never Never, to Grafton and Armidale Road	1,125
211	3	2	2	10	" Boat Harbour, Bellinger River, to South Arm ...	250
212	4	4	2	20	" Missibotti to Nambuccra Heads	500
213	4	3	3	30	" Bowraville to Lumly, Argent's	450
214	4	4	4	16	" Wilson River, <i>via</i> Bar Scrub, to Walcha Road ...	160
215	...	...	5	9	" Camden Haven to Laurieton	63
216	2	2	2	50	" Cundle, through Jones's Island, to Port Macquarie	1,250
217	3	3	3	16	" Cundle, <i>via</i> Lansdowne, to Jones's Island Road	240
					Carried forward	£125,511
				5,664 $\frac{1}{2}$		

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.			
Northern Roads—continued.						
				5,664½	Brought forward	125,511
218	2	2	1	8	Road from Tinonee to Cundle	400
219	5	5	5	17	„ Tinonee and Gloucester Road to Clarkin's Crossing, Wollomba River	119
220	4	4	4	50	„ Gloucester to Nowendoc	500
221	6	6	6	47	„ Nowendoc to Walcha	235
222	4	4	4	17	„ Walcha to Glen Morrison	170
223	2	2	2	120	„ Walcha to Port Macquarie	3,000
224	5	5	5	14	„ Tinonee to Farquhar's Inlet	98
225	3	3	3	6	„ Tinonee to Wingham Ferry	90
226	2	2	2	8	„ Tinonee and Cundle Road to Wingham	200
227	...	...	5	10	„ Wingham up Cedar Party Creek (Cedar Party Creek Road)	70
228	4	3	3	10	„ Worts to Hickey's Crossing, Upper Myall	150
229	4	4	4	14	„ Wingham, <i>via</i> Dingo Creek, to Kelven Grove	140
230	2	2	2	2	„ Taree Ferry to Bohnock Road	50
231	4	4	4	7	„ Burril Creek to Wingham and Black Flat Road	70
232	3	3	3	57	„ Wingham on left bank of Manning River <i>via</i> Black Flat to Nowendoc	855
233	...	...	3	3	„ Wingham and Nowendoc Road to Karaak Flat	45
234	4	4	4	11	„ Wingham and Wherrol Flat Road, up Dingo Creek, to Bobin Flat	110
235	4	4	4	9	„ through Oxley Island	90
236	5	5	5	5	„ „ Dumaresq Island	35
				6,079½	Total	£ 131,938
Western Roads.						
237	1	1	1	2	Road from Western Road, at Burwood, to South Road	100
238	2	2	2	8	„ Western Road, St. Mary's, to Orphan School Road	200
239	3	2	2	8	„ Western Road, St. Mary's, to Blacktown Road	200
240	4	4	4	4	„ Yarramundi, <i>via</i> Aston's Falls, to Road from Rich- mond Bridge to Kurrajong	40
241	6	6	4	10	„ Sackville Reach to Lower Portland	100
242	...	...	5	6	„ Central Colo, at Moran's, to Windsor Road	42
243	5	5	4	10	„ Churchill's Wharf to Lower Colo	100
244	2	2	1	13	„ Bell's Line to Colo River (Comleroy Road)	650
245	1	1	1	3	„ Blacktown Road to Riverstone Railway Station	150
246	2	2	2	50	„ Richmond Bridge, <i>via</i> Mount Tomah, near Bowen- fels (Bell's Line)	1,250
247	2	2	2	9	„ Springwood to The Hawkesbury	225
248	4	4	3	10	„ Western Road, Little Hartley, to Gambenang Swamp	150
249	1	1	1	5	„ Hartley, <i>via</i> Brown's Gap, to Lithgow	250
250	3	3	3	30	„ Hartley to Oberon	450
251	4	4	4	25	„ Oberon to Little River	250
252	4	4	4	18	„ Oberon to Fish River Caves	180
253	3	3	3	14	„ Lowther, <i>via</i> Badger Brush, to Rydal	210
254	3	3	2	6	„ Mount Victoria to Mount Wilson Platform	150
255	5	5	5	11	„ Mount Victoria to Govett's Leap	77
256	2	3	2	10	„ Bowenfels to Marsden's Swamp, <i>via</i> Lowther	250
257	2	2	2	9	„ Western Road, Hartley, to Mount Wilson Platform	225
258	2	2	3	10	„ Oberon Road, <i>via</i> Sidmouth Valley, to Tarana Road	150
259	3	5	5	17	„ Ginkin, <i>via</i> Boggy Flat, to Oberon	119
260	...	...	4	20	„ Oberon to Rockley	200
261	1	1	1	2	„ Bathurst and O'Connell's Plains Road, at Cox's Hill, to Cooper's Bridge	100
262	2	2	4	30	„ Magpie Hollow to O'Connell	300
263	1	1	1	17	„ Tarana Railway Station to Oberon	850
264	1	1	1	17	„ O'Connell to Oberon	850
265	2	4	4	24	„ O'Connell <i>via</i> Wiseman's Creek to Swatchfield Road	240
266	3	3	3	20	„ Oberon to Swatchfield	300
267	2	2	2	12	„ Bowenfels to Wallerawang	300
				430	Carried forward	£ 8,658

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.				430	£
Western Roads—continued.						
					Brought forward	8,658
268	2	2	2	10	Road from Mudgee Road, near Middle River, to Meadow Flat	250
269	3	3	3	9	„ Mudgee Road, at Lidsdale, to Wolgan	135
270	3	3	2	36	„ Sofala to Rylstone	900
271	...	...	4	14	„ Windeyer, <i>via</i> Campbell's Creek, to Raynor's	140
272	1	1	1	39	„ Cudgegong to Hill End	1,950
273	3	2	2	52	„ Cudgegong to Cassilis	1,300
274	2	2	2	16	„ Cudgegong, <i>via</i> Menah, to Gulgong	400
275	3	4	4	80	„ Cudgegong to Dubbo	800
276	...	...	4	8	„ Cudgegong Municipality to Home Rule	80
277	1	1	1	20	„ Mudgee, <i>via</i> Adam's Inn to Gulgong	1,000
278	3	3	3	30	„ Gulgong to Denison Town	450
279	3	3	3	25	„ Denison Town to Coolah	375
280	1	1	1	11	„ Bathurst to O'Connell's Plains	550
281	5	5	5	4	„ Kelso to Kelloshiel	28
282	2	2	2	5	„ Kelso to White Rock	125
283	3	3	3	22	„ Kelloshiel, <i>via</i> White's Crossing, to Little Forest	380
284	2	2	2	15	„ Limekilns Road to Palmer's Oakey Road and Upper Turon	375
285	2	2	2	28	„ Kelso, <i>via</i> the Limekilns, to Sofala Road	700
286	3	3	3	15	„ Mitchell's Creek Reefs towards Palmer's Oakey	225
287	...	...	3	5	„ Mitchell's Creek to Western Road at Meadow Flat	75
288	6	6	6	5	„ Macquarie Plains to Bloom Hill	25
289	3	3	3	11	„ O'Connell's Plains Road, <i>via</i> Dirty Swamp, to Road from Mutton's Falls to O'Connell's Plains	165
290	1	1	1	30	„ Bathurst, <i>via</i> Kelloshiel, to near Monkey Hill	1,500
291	1	1	1	20	„ Monkey Hill to Hill End	1,000
292	2	2	2	36	„ Hill End, <i>via</i> Bragg's, to Main Western Road	1,050
293	3	3	3	34	„ Bathurst to Ophir	510
294	1	1	1	29	„ Bathurst to Sofala, <i>via</i> Peel and Wyagdon	1,450
295	2	2	2	9	„ Peel to Duramana	225
296	1	1	1	12	„ Sofala, Cockatoo Hill, at Monkey Hill	600
297	3	3	3	16	„ Rockley to Caloola and Tuena Road	240
298	2	2	2	15	„ Mount Lawson, <i>via</i> Judge's Creek, to Thompson's Creek	375
299	...	...	2	5	„ Evan's Plains, <i>via</i> the Bald Hill, to Trunkey Road	125
300	2	2	2	9	„ Rockley, <i>via</i> Campbell's River, to the Dog Rocks	225
301	4	4	4	20	„ Rockley to the Isabella River	200
302	1	1	1	16	„ Bathurst and Caloola Road to Rockley	800
303	4	4	4	3	„ Rockley Road to Camping Reserve, Vale Creek	30
304	4	4	4	13	„ Bathurst and Caloola Road to Tea-pot Swamp	130
305	4	4	4	30	„ Bathurst, <i>via</i> Gorman's Hill to Campbell's River	300
306	2	2	2	5	„ Bathurst, Campbell's River Road, Perth	125
307	2	2	2	13	„ Caloola Road, <i>via</i> Limekilns, to Rockley Road	325
308	1	1	1	38	„ Bathurst to Caloola and Trunkey Gold Field	1,900
309	1	1	1	5	„ Newbridge Station to Caloola	250
310	4	4	4	10	„ Mallow Grove towards Trunkey	100
311	2	2	1	12	„ Tea-pot Swamp, <i>via</i> Five Islands, to No. 1 Swamp	600
312	1	1	1	14	„ Blayney, to Shaw and No. 1 Swamp	700
313	...	...	2	10	„ Blayney to Graham's Town	250
314	...	...	3	5	„ Dirt Hole Creek to Burnt Yards	75
315	2	2	2	15	„ Arthur Town to Tuena	375
316	2	2	1	8	„ Blayney, <i>via</i> Hood's, to Tea-pot Swamp	400
317	1	1	1	17	„ Newbridge, <i>via</i> Hobbey's, to Arthur Town	850
318	4	4	4	13	„ Tea-pot Swamp, <i>via</i> Mallow Grove, to Carcoar	130
319	4	3	1	5	„ Carcoar to Village of Shaw	250
320	1	2	2	25	„ Orange to Carcoar	625
321	...	...	3	30	„ Boga Bogalong to Marsden	450
322	...	4	4	30	„ Grenfell to Goolagong	300
323	...	6	4	50	„ Grenfell to Morangarel	500
324	6	6	6	47	„ Cowra to Young	235
1,539					Carried forward	£ 36,236

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.			
					Western Roads—continued.	
				1,539	Brought forward	36,236
325	4	4	3	20	Road from Cowra to Canowindra	300
326	5	5	3	60	„ Cowra to Forbes, south bank of Lachlan	900
327	...	5	4	20	„ Cowra to Milburn Creek	200
328	...	6	4	30	„ Cowra, <i>via</i> Morongola, towards Frogmore	300
329	5	4	2	8	„ Carcoar to Flyer's Creek	200
330	...	4	3	14	„ Cargo to Canowindra	210
331	2	2	2	30	„ Mandurama to Canowindra... ..	750
332	...	...	2	10	„ Mandurama to Galley Swamp	250
333	...	...	2	12	„ Sheet of Bark, <i>via</i> Wood's Flat, to Mount McDonald	300
334	...	...	4	30	„ Biggar to Mount McDonald	300
335	2	2	3	30	„ Lyndhurst, <i>via</i> Cobb's, to the Abercrombie	450
336	5	3	3	22	„ Canowindra to Eugowra	330
337	1	1	1	50	„ Orange, <i>via</i> Cargo, to Nanima	2,500
338	...	6	6	12	„ Lewis Ponds to Orange	60
339	4	4	4	10	„ Orange to Mullion	100
340	3	2	2	12	„ Orange to Conoblas	300
341	...	...	3	8	„ Orange to the Pinnacle at Renshaw's	120
342	...	...	2	5	„ Spring Terrace to Long Swamp	125
343	...	...	2	5	„ Blayney, <i>via</i> Parker's, to Five Islands	125
344	...	...	3	5	„ Marten's to Spring Hill Railway Station	75
345	...	...	3	12	„ Cargo to Cudal	180
346	3	3	2	16	„ Orange to Cadia	400
347	3	3	3	16	„ Orange to Ophir	240
348	3	3	2	5	„ Spring Terrace to Forest Reefs	125
349	...	4	4	15	„ Orange and Cadia Road to Four Mile Creek	150
350	2	2	1	12	„ Forest Reefs to Blayney	600
351	...	...	1	4	„ Matthews' to Brown's Creek Mine... ..	200
352	2	2	2	10	„ Blayney to Guyong	250
353	2	2	2	10	„ Spring Grove <i>via</i> Guyong to Byng	250
354	3	3	3	4	„ Western Road, at Faviell's, to Byng	60
355	1	1	1	50	„ Boree to Parkes	2,500
356	3	3	3	14	„ Icely to Spring Grove Railway Station	210
357	5	4	4	12	„ Orange to Icely	120
358	2	2	1	12	„ Spring Grove Railway Station to Cadia	600
359	...	...	2	10	„ Ironbarks Railway Station to Macquarie River	250
360	4	4	4	40	„ Obley to Dubbo	400
361	2	2	2	104	„ Dubbo to Coonamble	2,600
362	2	2	2	6	„ Spring Hill Station to Hennessy's, on Cadia Road	150
363	1	2	2	10	„ Lucknow, <i>via</i> Spring Hill, to the Carcoar Road	250
364	2	2	2	28	„ Molong, <i>via</i> Toohey's Inn, to Toogong	700
365	3	2	2	40	„ Molong to Obley	1,000
366	4	3	3	22	„ Molong to Warne Railway Station	330
367	...	...	6	20	„ Burrawong, Cross Roads to Bolderogery	100
368	3	3	3	21	„ Forbes to Parkes	315
369	4	3	3	24	„ Parkes to Bogan Gate	360
370	...	...	4	30	„ Forbes to Bogan	300
371	3	2	3	60	„ Forbes to Condobolin	1,500
372	...	6	6	65	„ Forbes to South Condobolin	325
373	3	3	3	70	„ Faulkner's, <i>via</i> Cobborah, to Gilgandra	1,050
374	3	3	3	44	„ Guntawang to Wellington	660
375	3	3	3	16	„ Stony Creek to Burrendong	240
376	...	...	2	4	„ Springs Railway Station to Newrea Bridge	100
377	2	2	2	25	„ Wellington, <i>via</i> Curra Creek to Buckinbah	625
378	3	3	3	22	„ Wellington to Burrendong	330
379	4	4	4	18	„ Wellington to Arthurville	180
380	...	4	4	30	„ Wellington to Cobborah	300
				2,833	Total miles. Total	£ 62,081
					Southern Roads.	
381	...	...	1	7	Road from La Perouse Road to Little Bay (Sanatorium Road)	£ 350
382	1	1	1	3	„ Half-way House to Rocky Point (Rocky Point Road)	150
				10	Carried forward	£ 500

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.				10
Southern Roads—continued.						
						£
	1881.	1882.	1883.	10	Brought forward	500
383	1	1	1	6	Road from Tom Ugly's Point, <i>via</i> West's Forest Road and Kingsgrove and Croydon Park, to Main Southern Road, near Croydon	300
384	1	1	1	10	„ Rocky Point Road to George's River (Forest Road)	500
385	3	3	3	5	„ Illawarra Road to Bond's Road (Broad-arrow and Stony Creek Road)	75
386	4	4	4	6	„ Bringelly Cross Roads to the Cobbitty Road	60
387	1	1	1	4	„ Campbelltown Municipality to Narellan	200
388	...	1	1	23	„ Picton, <i>via</i> Vanderville, to foot of Burragorang Mountain... ..	1,150
389	...	3	3	8	„ Foot of Burragorang Mountain to Cox's River	120
390	...	3	3	8	„ Foot of Burragorang Mountain, up the Wollondilly	120
391	3	2	1	12	„ Bulli, <i>via</i> Coal Cliff, to Blue-Gum Forest... ..	600
392	6	6	6	7	„ Bulli Pass to Cataract River	35
393	1	1	1	3	„ Fitz Roy Iron Mines to Bowral	150
394	3	3	3	2	„ Old South Road, Mittagong, to Southern Road, near Fitz Roy Inn	30
395	3	1	1	5	„ Main Southern Road near Berrima to Bowral	250
396	1	1	1	18	„ Bowral, <i>via</i> Alcorn's Hill, to Village of Robertson	900
397	1	1	1	1	„ Alcorn's Store to the Macquarie Pass Road	50
398	1	1	1	22	„ Old South Road, from Cross Roads, <i>via</i> Moss Vale, to Little Forest	1,100
399	1	1	1	4	„ Berrima to Railway Station at Moss Vale... ..	200
400	2	2	2	3	„ Sutton Forest to Main South Road, near Cowley's	75
401	1	1	1	2	„ Bowral to Lower Mittagong (Merrigang Road)	100
402	3	3	3	5	„ Near Wallaby Creek, <i>via</i> Macquarie Pass, to Central Illawarra	75
403	3	3	3	12	„ The Kangaloon Road, at Robertson Park, to near Mount Murray	180
404	1	1	1	30	„ Moss Vale and Nowra Road, <i>via</i> Robertson, to foot of Jamberoo Mountain	1,500
405	...	...	3	11	„ Moss Vale and Shoalhaven Road to Meryla Creek	165
406	2	2	2	2	„ Burrawang to Robertson Road	50
407	1	1	1	38	„ Moss Vale, <i>via</i> Kangaroo Valley, to Nowra	1,900
408	1	1	1	3	„ Kangaroo Ground Road at Byrnes', <i>via</i> C. Throsby's, to Old South Road at Moss Vale... ..	150
409	...	5	5	35	„ Nowra to Narriga	245
410	3	3	3	20	„ Nowra to Yalwal	300
411	2	2	4	7	„ Sutton Forest to Bundanoon	70
412	2	2	2	46	„ Nowra Bridge, <i>via</i> Tomerong, to Ulladulla	1,150
413	2	2	2	12	„ Kangaroo Valley to Broughton's Creek	300
414	...	...	3	5	„ Woodhill, Brogher's Creek, to the Kangaroo Valley and Broughton Creek Road	75
415	...	...	2	4	„ Wild's Meadows to Robertson Road	100
416	2	2	2	9	„ Kiama Road, at Blenkinsop's, <i>via</i> Wild's Meadows, to Barrangarry Road	225
417	2	2	2	12	„ Marulan to Greenwich Park	300
418	3	3	3	14	„ Greenwich Park to Towrang	210
419	2	2	1	25	„ Marulan, <i>via</i> Bungonia and Jacqua, to Windellama	1,250
420	...	1	1	6	„ Marulan to the Limekilns	300
421	2	2	2	15	„ Goulburn, <i>via</i> Mummell, to Pomeroy	375
422	2	2	2	23	„ Goulburn to Upper Tarlo and Roslyn	575
423	1	1	1	22	„ Goulburn to Windellama	1,100
424	3	3	3	15	„ Collector towards Goulburn	225
425	...	2	2	24	„ Collector, <i>via</i> Currawang, to Tiranna	600
426	3	3	2	10	„ Collector to Main Southern Road, near Mutbilly	250
427	1	1	1	42	„ Goulburn, <i>via</i> Crookwell, to Binda... ..	2,100
428	...	5	3	12	„ Wheeo to Binda	180
429	4	4	4	5	„ Goulburn and Tuena Road, <i>via</i> Limekilns, to Goulburn and Tarlo Road	50
430	...	...	4	9	„ Campbell's Lane, Middle Arm Road to Rhyanna... ..	90
				632	Carried forward	£ 20,605

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.				632
Southern Roads—continued.						£
					Brought forward	20,605
431	2	2	2	10	Road from Wheeo towards Crookwell	250
432	...	5	5	26	„ Crookwell, <i>via</i> Grabben Gullen, to Gunning	182
433	2	2	2	57	„ Goulburn and Binda Road, at Mount Wayo, <i>via</i> Tuena to the Abercrombie River	1,425
434	...	5	5	5	„ Goulburn and Wheeo Road, at Hawthorn's Tree, to the Wheeo and Crookwell Road	35
435	5	5	5	15	„ Bigga to the Abercrombie	105
436	4	4	4	18	„ South Road, at Towrang, <i>via</i> Lockyersleigh, to Paddy River	180
437	3	3	3	12	„ Goulburn and Tuena Road, <i>via</i> Fullerton, to Sher- wood	180
438	...	1	1	40	„ Goulburn, <i>via</i> Taralga, to Curranela	2,000
439	3	2	3	18	„ Taralga to Laggan	270
440	...	...	5	6	„ Taralga to Rockwell	42
441	...	...	5	16	„ Taralga to Leighwood	112
442	5	5	5	12	„ Taralga, <i>via</i> Bannaby, towards Swallowtail	84
443	5	5	5	12	„ Laggan, <i>via</i> Golspie, to Leighwood	84
444	1	1	1	39	„ Goulburn, <i>via</i> Gullen, to Wheeo	1,950
445	5	5	3	8	„ Golspie to Taralga and Rockwell Road	120
446	3	3	3	36	„ Wheeo to Burrowa	540
447	...	3	3	7	„ Frogmore to Wheeo and Burrowa Road... ..	105
448	2	2	2	15	„ Gullen, <i>via</i> Crookwell, to Laggan	375
449	...	...	5	6	„ Crookwell, <i>via</i> Red Ground, to Laggan and Binda Road	42
450	3	3	3	18	„ Laggan to Binda	195
451	...	...	5	16	„ Binda to Peelwood	112
452	3	3	3	7	„ Cotta Walla to road Mount Wayo to Peelwood	105
453	3	2	2	17	„ Goulburn to Bungonia	425
454	...	...	2	3	„ Bungonia to Inverary Park	75
455	...	...	4	5	„ Main South Road, near McGrath's, to Black Range	50
456	3	3	3	17	„ Collector to Gunning	255
457	1	1	1	7	„ Gunning to Dalton	350
458	3	3	3	43	„ Dalton to Burrowa	645
459	3	3	3	12	„ Gunning and Burrowa Road to Yass Station	180
460	3	3	3	25	„ Dalton to Nawawa	375
461	4	3	3	28	„ Sharpening Stone Creek to Burrowa and Binalong Road near Burrowa	420
462	3	3	2	2	„ Sharpening Stone Creek and Burrowa Road, near Walls, to Bowning	50
463	2	3	3	17	„ Bowning to Binalong	255
464	...	...	4	8	„ Bookham to Bowning and Binalong Road at Illalong	80
465	3	3	3	24	„ South Road, near Yass, <i>via</i> Muntoonen, to Fairfield Bridge	360
466	...	2	2	46	„ Main Southern Road near Yass to Bungendore	1,150
467	4	4	4	8	„ Canberra to Molonglo and Murrumbidgee Road... ..	80
468	...	...	4	5	„ Ginindera to Weetangra	50
469	...	...	4	14	„ Ginindera and Gundaroo Road, <i>via</i> Mac's Reef, to Bungendore Road	140
470	4	4	4	15	„ South Road, near Bookham, to the Cordeadighee Junction	150
471	4	4	4	15	„ Bloomfield Crossing; Murrumbidgee to Cooradig- bee Valley, near Ryrie's	150
472	...	2	2	15	„ Bungendore to Doughboy Hill	375
473	4	3	3	20	„ Bungendore, <i>via</i> Molonglo, to Queanbeyan and Bungendore Road	300
474	...	6	6	10	„ Bungendore and Molonglo Road to Black Range	50
475	1	1	1	42	„ Queanbeyan, <i>via</i> Gundaroo, to Gunning	2,100
476	2	2	2	34	„ Queanbeyan to Murrumbateman	850
477	3	3	3	16	„ Yass to Woolgarlo	240
478	3	3	3	11	„ Yass and Woolgarlo Road, near Boro Ponds, to Bloomfield	165
479	3	3	2	6	„ Yass to Manton's Creek	150
480	4	4	5	4	„ Dalton and Burrowa Road, at Blakeney's Creek, to Pudman Road... ..	50
481	4	4	3	8	„ Dalton to Jerrawa Platform	120
482	4	4	4	7	„ Bloomfield Road at Warro Creek to Boambalo Ford	70
				1,510	Carried forward	£ 38,808

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.				1,510	£
Southern Roads—continued.						
Brought forward					...	38,808
483	2	1	1	35	Road from Braidwood to Nelligen—Clyde Road	1,750
484	6	6	5	9	„ Nelligen to Bateman's Bay and Milton Road at M'Millan's	63
485	6	6	4	20	„ Queanbeyan to Uryarra Ford, <i>via</i> Yarrolumna	200
486	2	2	2	75	„ Milton, <i>via</i> Bateman's Bay and Moruya, to Bodalla	1,875
487	1	1	1	16	„ Braidwood, <i>via</i> Dirty Butter Creek, to Araluen	800
488	4	4	4	27	„ Braidwood to Molonglo (Cole's Line)	270
489	2	2	2	36	„ Araluen to Moruya	900
490	2	2	2	10	„ Braidwood to Elrington	250
491	3	3	2	9	„ Braidwood to Sergeant's Point (Little River)	225
492	6	6	6	8	„ Serjeant's Point (Little River) to Clyde River	40
493	6	6	6	15	„ Braidwood and Tarago Road, <i>via</i> Larbert to Lower Boro	75
494	4	4	3	7	„ Elrington to Ballalaba	105
495	4	3	3	12	„ Braidwood <i>via</i> Reidsdale to Bell's Creek	180
496	3	4	3	5	„ Reidsdale to Warnumbucca (Tudor Valley Road)	75
497	3	3	3	8	„ Elrington to Araluen	120
498	2	2	2	12	„ Monga to Major's Creek, "Elrington"	300
499	3	3	3	22	„ Major's Creek to Fairfield	330
500	3	3	3	40	„ Cooma to Jindabyne	600
501	5	4	4	12	„ Cooma and Jindabyne Road near Coolringdon to Middlingbank	120
502	3	3	3	20	„ Cooma and Jindabyne Road to Buckley's Crossing	300
503	3	3	2	52	„ Cooma and Jindabyne Road to Kiandra	1,300
504	2	1	1	54	„ Cooma to Bombala	2,700
505	5	4	4	26	„ Cooma to Count-a-guinea, <i>via</i> the Big Badger	260
506	4	4	3	80	„ Cooma to Braidwood	1,200
507	4	4	3	21	„ Cooma to Bobundarah	315
508	...	3	3	9	„ Buckley's Crossing to Boloco	135
509	4	4	1	7	„ Cathcart to Bibenluke Junction	350
510	4	4	4	38	„ Bibenluke to Bobundarah	380
511	5	5	5	45	„ Bobundarah to Seymour	315
512	2	2	2	18	„ Holt's Flat to Railway Bridge	450
513	2	2	2	22	„ Bombala to Delegate	550
514	3	3	3	14	„ Bombala to Gunningrah N., <i>via</i> Bukalong	210
515	...	3	2	18	„ Candelo to Brown Mountain, <i>via</i> Mogila	450
516	...	3	3	18	„ Candelo, <i>via</i> Wyndham, to Burrowgate	270
517	3	3	3	24	„ Brown Mountain, <i>via</i> Kameruka, to Finger Post	360
518	2	2	2	2	„ Candelo to Kameruka	50
519	...	3	3	8	„ Burrogate to Honeysuckle	120
520	...	...	3	8	„ Towamba to New Buildings	120
521	2	2	2	38	„ Cathcart Junction, <i>via</i> Wyndham, to Panbula	950
522	2	2	2	6	„ Panbula to Wolumla	150
523	3	3	3	13	„ Wolumla Junction to Cross Roads	195
524	4	4	4	10	„ Wolumla, <i>via</i> Lithgow Flat, to Candelo and Wyndham Road	100
525	4	4	4	8	„ Old Burra Road	80
526	4	4	4	12	„ Merimbula to Jellatt Jellatt	120
527	4	4	4	6	„ Briandairy to Bega	60
528	1	1	1	12	„ Bega, <i>via</i> Jellatt Jellatt, to Tathra	600
529	1	1	1	12	„ Bega to Wolumla	600
530	2	2	2	56	„ Bega to Bodalla	1,400
531	4	4	3	16	„ Cobargo to Bermagoe	240
532	4	4	4	23	„ Cobargo, <i>via</i> Wandellow and Yaurie, to Wadbilliga	345
533	3	3	2	16	„ Bega to Numbugga and Bembooka	400
534	2	2	2	18	„ Bega to Wapangue	450
535	3	3	3	27	„ Bodalla to Dignam's Creek, <i>via</i> Cowderoy's and Hawdon's	405
536	4	4	3	18	„ Pitman's Bridge, <i>via</i> Wagonga Heads, to Bodalla	270
537	5	5	3	16	„ Eden to Sturt	240
538	1	1	1	12	„ Eden to Panbula	600
539	5	5	5	77	„ Wagga Wagga to Murrumburrah and Grenfell Road	539
540	3	3	3	23	„ Coolac to Cootamundra, <i>via</i> M'Leod's	345
541	3	3	5	12	„ Wallanbeen to Murrumburrah	84
542	...	...	3	22	„ Numby to junction of Burrowa and Wheeo Road	330
543	2	2	2	30	„ Burrowa to Young	750
544	...	...	3	30	„ Morangarell to junction with Road, Young to Temora	450
2,885					Carried forward	£ 66,624

No.	Class.				Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.	2,885			
Southern Roads—continued.							
Brought forward						...	66,624
545	4	4	3	60	Road from Young to Temora	900	
546	6	6	6	20	” Young and Cowra Road, near Young, to Jerry Bang	100	
547	5	5	5	14	” Young, <i>via</i> Irish Jack's Creek and Black Ranges, to Moppity	98	
548	1	1	1	20	” Binalong to Burrowa	1,000	
549	1	1	1	54	” Murrumburrah, <i>via</i> Wombat and Young, to Grenfell	2,700	
550	...	...	4	7	” Cullinga to Wallendbeen	70
551	5	5	5	10	” Murrumburrah to Harden	70	
552	4	4	4	45	” Grenfell to Forbes	450	
553	...	...	2	33	” Cootamundra to Temora	825
554	1	1	1	20	” Gundagai to Tumut	1,000	
555	3	3	3	16	” Gundagai to Bongongolong	240	
556	2	2	2	14	” Gundagai to Brungle	350	
557	3	3	3	11	” Tumut to Brungle	165	
558	1	1	1	14	” Tumut to Adelong	700	
559	3	3	3	10	” Tumut to Lacmalac	150	
560	5	5	5	60	” Tumut to Kiandria	420	
561	2	2	2	48	” Gundagai to Wagga Wagga, “north side of River”	1,200	
562	3	2	2	7	” Upper Tumberumba to Tumberumba	175	
563	1	1	1	25	” Tumberumba to Ournee	1,250	
564	2	2	2	30	” Welaregang to Tumberumba Road	750	
565	3	2	2	100	” Bowna Station to Welaregang	2,500	
566	3	3	3	20	” Adelong to Main South Road, at Hillas Creek	300	
567	5	4	4	30	” Middle Adelong to Tumberumba	300	
568	2	2	2	40	” South Road, at Little Billabong, to Tumberumba	1,000	
569	1	1	1	24	” Main Southern Road to Middle Adelong	1,200	
570	2	2	2	7	” Gilmore Creek, to Reily's Crossing, Adelong Creek	175	
571	3	3	3	8	” Reily's Crossing to Reedy Flat	120	
572	2	2	2	32	” Main Southern Road, at Kiamba, to Wagga Wagga	800	
573	2	1	1	10	” Carabost to Kiamba	500	
574	1	1	1	19	” Culcairn Railway Station, <i>via</i> Morven, to Germanton	950	
575	...	...	5	30	” Germanton to Cookindind	210
576	2	4	5	60	” Wagga Wagga to Narrandera	420	
577	4	4	4	5	” Wagga Wagga to Lake Albert	50	
578	3	3	3	28	” Wagga Wagga to Bullenbong	420	
579	3	2	2	15	” Main Southern Road, at Tarcutta, to Alfred Town	375	
580	6	6	6	100	” Conargo to Narrandera, <i>via</i> Cuddel	500	
581	6	6	6	15	” Jerilderie, <i>via</i> Turn-back-Jemmy, towards Colombo	75	
582	4	4	6	40	” Wagga Wagga to Cowabee Road	200	
583	2	2	2	103	” Albury to Turner's Inn, south of Tocumwall	2,575	
584	3	3	3	80	” Albury to Urana	1,200	
585	2	2	2	50	” Albury and Corowa Road to Urana	1,250	
586	...	...	6	80	” Corowa, <i>via</i> Sandy Ridges and Bull's Plains, to Jerilderie	400
587	...	...	3	22	” Howlong to Walbundrie	330
588	3	3	3	20	” Walbundrie to Culcairn Railway Station	300	
589	2	2	2	20	” Gerogery Railway Station, <i>via</i> Jindera, to Bungo- wannah	500	
590	1	1	1	20	” Gerogery Railway Station, <i>via</i> Bethel, Burrum- buttock, to Howlong	1,000	
591	3	3	3	85	” Albury to Wagga Wagga	1,275	
592	1	1	2	60	” Rock Railway Station to Urana	1,500	
593	5	5	5	20	” Walla Walla to Gerogery Railway Station	140	
594	...	...	6	22	” Jerilderie towards Corowa	154
595	6	6	6	25	” Deniliquin to Mathoura Old Road	125	
596	6	6	6	24	” Mathoura to Moama, west side of Railway	120	
597	4	4	4	120	” Deniliquin to Balranald	1,200	
598	3	3	3	90	” Deniliquin to Urana	1,350	
599	4	4	4	30	” Tocumwall to Deniliquin	300	
600	3	3	3	40	” Deniliquin to Black Swamp	600	
601	5	5	5	70	” Moama to Moulamein	490	
602	2	2	2	10	” Moama to Caloola and Mars	250	
603	...	5	5	60	” Till Till to Oxley Bridge	420	
604	5	5	5	120	” Balranald to Hay	840	
605	...	...	5	100	” Balranald towards Pooncarrie	700
606	6	6	6	15	” Moama to Bama	75	
607	5	5	4	100	” Carathoul to Hillstone, <i>via</i> Gunbar	1,000	
Carried forward						£	107,426

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.				5,372
Southern Roads—continued.						
Brought forward						£ 107,426
608	5	5	5	130	Road from Darlington Point Station, to the Lachlan, at Lake Cudgellico Crossing	910
609	4	4	3	50	” Hay to Gunbar	750
610	...	3	3	40	” Lachlan at Whealbah to Gunbar	600
611	3	3	3	40	” Hay to Black Swamp	600
612	3	3	2	50	” Hay to Booligal	1,250
613	5	5	5	120	” Hay to Narrandera	840
614	...	...	2	6	” Hay and Narrandera Road to Darlington Railway Station	150
615	4	4	5	50	” Booligal to Hillston	350
616	5	5	4	210	” Booligal to Wilcannia	2,100
617	...	...	4	100	” Wilcannia towards Wentworth	1,000
				6,168	Total miles.	TOTAL £115,976

NOTE.—The amount per mile proposed to be expended on each class of Roads is as follows:—1st class, £50; 2nd class, £25; 3rd class, £15; 4th class, £10; 5th class, £7; 6th class, £5.

		£
Northern Roads	... 6,079½ miles	131,938
Western Roads	... 2,833 ”	62,081
Southern Roads	... 6,168 ”	115,976
	<u>15,080½</u> ” TOTAL	<u>309,995</u>

HENRY COPELAND,
1/3/83.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUBORDINATE ROADS UNDER TRUSTEES.

(SHOWING PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF VOTE ON ESTIMATES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 March, 1883.

CLASSIFICATION AND PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION FOR 1883.

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.			
Northern Roads.						
1	2	2	2	5	Road from Willoughby, at Pearce's Corner, to Pennant Hills	125
2	...	...	3	3	" Manly and Pittwater Road to M'Garr's Creek ...	45
3	...	...	3	2	" Bobbin Head Road from Lane Cove Road ...	30
4	4	4	4	3	" Wiseman's Ferry Road into Parish of North Colah	30
5	2	2	3	7	" Stockton and Raymond Terrace Road to Saltash...	105
6	5	5	5	6	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Clarencetown Road (Caswell's Road)	42
7	5	5	5	3	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Raymond Terrace and Seaham Road, "Miskell's Road"...	21
8	5	5	5	12	" Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road, <i>via</i> the Duck-hole Swamp, to the Parading Ground ...	84
9	3	3	3	10	" Raymond Terrace, by east side of Williams River, to Seaham ...	150
10	3	3	3	11	" Seaham, by east side of Williams River, to Clarencetown ...	165
11	2	2	2	8	" Raymond Terrace to Hinton ...	200
12	3	3	3	4	" Raymond Terrace and Hinton Road to Seaham ...	60
13	2	2	2	6	" Raymond Terrace to Hexham ...	150
14	2	2	2	1	" Tomago Crossing-place to Railway Station at Hexham	25
15	4	4	4	5	" Alnwick to Hexham ...	50
16	3	3	3	8	" Hexham to Fullerton Cove ...	120
17	3	3	3	5	" Junction of Morpeth Road with Raymond Terrace and Maitland Road to East Maitland ...	75
18	2	2	2	5	" East Maitland, <i>via</i> Largs, to Dunmore Bridge	125
19	2	2	2	16	" Paterson Punt to Gresford ...	400
20	4	4	4	5	" Vacy Bridge to Summer Hill ...	50
21	3	2	2	17	" Gresford to Eccleston ...	425
22	2	2	2	12	" Gresford to Linstead ...	300
23	4	4	4	13	" Linstead to Carraboler ...	130
24	3	3	2	4	" Penshurst to Alleyn River ...	100
25	4	4	4	8	" Eccleston to Upper Alleyn River ...	80
26	...	2	2	9	" Borham's to the Little River ...	225
27	4	3	3	10	" Underbank to Upper Chichester ...	150
28	...	4	4	9	" Underbank to Upper Williams ...	90
29	2	2	2	8	" Largs, <i>via</i> Tocal, to Paterson ...	200
30	2	2	2	3	" Union Inn at Rutherford to Ford at Melville ...	75
31	4	4	4	10	" Rutherford to Scotch Corner ...	100
32	2	2	2	6	" West Maitland to Dunmore ...	150
				234	Carried forward ...	£ 4,077

No.	Class.			Length in Miles		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.			
Northern Roads—continued						£
				234	Brought forward	4,077
33	4	4	4	3	Road from West Maitland, <i>via</i> Glenarvon, to Dunmore and Paterson Road	30
34	2	2	2	20	„ Main Northern Road, near West Maitland, <i>via</i> Cessnock, to eastern foot of the Dividing Range	500
35	3	3	1	5	„ the north boundary of West Maitland Municipality, up the right bank of Hunter River	250
36	2	2	2	5	„ Morpeth to Four-mile Creek	125
37	3	3	3	3	„ Morpeth to Largs	45
38	4	4	4	4	„ Morpeth and Largs Road, through Phoenix Park and Abbotsford, to M'Clymont's Swamp	40
39	2	2	2	4	„ Morpeth Punt, through Phoenix Park, to Largs	100
40	2	2	2	4	„ Morpeth, <i>via</i> Hinton Punt, to Dunmore and Seaham Road	100
41	4	4	4	4	„ Dunmore and Seaham Road, <i>via</i> Butterwick, to Dunn's Creek	40
42	1	1	1	3	„ West Maitland, <i>via</i> Louth Park, to East Maitland and Brisbane Water Road	150
43	5	5	5	15	„ West Maitland to Mulbring Creek	105
44	3	3	3	17	„ Maitland and Paterson Road, within L. Harris's 1,114 acres, to Luskintyre	255
45	5	5	5	10	„ Lochinvar, <i>via</i> Windermere, to Pritchett's 2,000 acres, and loop-line to same place, <i>via</i> Kaloudah	70
46	4	3	3	5	„ Branxton, <i>via</i> Dalwood Ford, to Irishtown	75
47	3	3	3	2	„ Branxton and Irishtown Road to Greta	30
48	4	4	4	4	„ Branxton to Elderslie	40
49	3	3	3	12	„ Branxton, <i>via</i> Elderslie Bridge and Glendon Brook, to junction with Paterson and Gresford Road...	180
50	4	4	4	4	„ Anvil Creek and Glendon Brook Road to Stanhope	40
51	4	4	4	14	„ Main Northern Road, near Black Creek, to Cessnock, on Wollombi Road	140
52	3	3	3	8	„ Pokolbin Hills to Cessnock Road	120
53	4	4	4	6	„ Cessnock to south-west corner of M'Donald's 1,050 acres at Pokolbin (Marrowbone Road)	60
54	4	4	3	11	„ Main Northern Road, near Black Creek, <i>via</i> Glendon, to Main Northern Road, near Singleton...	165
55	5	5	4	29	„ Wollombi to Warkworth	290
56	4	4	4	31	„ Singleton, <i>via</i> Newbridge, to Cooper's Flat	310
57	5	4	4	37	„ Singleton, <i>via</i> Boyce's, at Glendon Brook, to Gresford	370
58	4	4	4	9	„ Cooper's Flat Road to Karakoora Creek and up that creek... ..	90
59	4	4	4	10	„ Camberwell to Goorangoola Road	100
60	4	4	4	15	„ Goorangoola Road to Carrow Brook	150
61	4	4	4	17	„ Singleton to Dyrring, <i>via</i> Redbournebury	170
62	4	4	4	12	„ Singleton, <i>via</i> Abbey Green, to Bulga	120
63	4	4	3	15	„ Singleton, <i>via</i> Wittingham Reserve, to Broke, Wollombi Brook	225
64	4	4	4	10	„ Broke, <i>via</i> Nine-mile Creek, to the Munnimba and Warkworth Road	100
65	...	3	3	20	„ Singleton to Jerry's Plains	300
66	4	4	4	5	„ Singleton and Jerry's Plains Road to Warkworth..	50
67	4	4	4	5	„ Warkworth Road to the Jerry's Plains Road	50
68	6	6	6	16	„ Scone, <i>via</i> Dartbrook and Kayugah, to Muswellbrook	80
69	5	5	5	25	„ Merriwa to top of Main Range	175
70	4	4	4	15	„ Blandford, <i>via</i> Box-tree, to Timor	150
71	...	4	4	7	„ Quirindi to Warrah Ridge	70
72	3	3	3	2	„ Tinonee and Bohnock Road to south channel of the Manning River (Redbank Road)	30
73	4	4	4	9	„ Innis, <i>via</i> Morton's Creek, to Papenborough Creek, and J. Gurney's	90
74	4	4	4	24	„ Grafton, <i>via</i> Copmanhurst, to Apple-tree Flat	240
75	5	5	5	35	„ Smith's Flat Road to the Solferino Road	245
76	4	4	4	10	„ Brush Grove to Rocky Mouth	100
				755	Total miles. TOTAL	£ 10,242

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.			
Western Roads.						
77	2	2	2	3	Road from Main Western Road to Canterbury	75
78	2	2	2	2	„ Main Western Road to Rookwood Railway Station	50
79	3	3	3	6	„ Main Western Road, near Parramatta, to Main Southern Road (Woodville Road)	90
80	3	3	3	2	„ Main Western Road to Government Wharf at Longbottom	30
81	...	...	2	2	„ Main Western Road, <i>via</i> Newington, to the Parramatta River	50
82	3	3	3	2	„ Longbottom to Breakfast Point	30
83	4	4	4	2	„ Cabaritta Point Road to Major's Bay Road	20
84	3	3	3	3	„ Main Western Road towards Parramatta River (Concord Road)	45
85	1	1	1	3	„ Parramatta to Ryde	150
86	2	2	2	4	„ Parramatta to Pennant Hills	100
87	4	4	3	2	„ Pennant Hills Road to Shepherd's 60 acres	30
88	2	2	2	4	„ Broken-back Bridge to Pennant Hills	100
89	2	2	2	1	„ Pennant Hills, at Duggan's Corner, to Parramatta and Ryde Road	25
90	...	...	3	7	„ Pennant Hills Road, at Bevan's Corner, to Rogan's Hill	105
91	1	1	1	1	„ Parramatta and Ryde Road to Pennant Hills Wharf	50
92	2	2	2	7	„ the Western Boundary of Ryde Municipality, at Duggan's Corner, <i>via</i> Pennant Hills, to Castle Hill, to the Road from Baulkham Hills to G. Acre's 1,500 acres at Dural	175
93	2	2	2	1	„ Castle Hill to the Old Parramatta Road	25
94	2	2	2	5	„ Parramatta and Windsor Road to Pearse's, at Seven Hills	125
95	...	...	6	8	„ Dural and Rouse Hill Road to Rooke's Farm	40
96	4	4	4	3	„ Colo to Dural (North Colo Road)	30
97	4	4	4	2	„ Main North Road at Castle Hill to Government Reserve (Old Castle Hill Road)	20
98	5	5	5	2	„ Old Castle Hill Road to Government Reserve	14
99	2	2	2	4	„ Rooty Hill Railway Station to Blacktown Road	100
100	...	6	6	4	„ Main Western Road, near Fox-under-the-Hill, to the Seven Hills Road (Toongabbee Road)	20
101	4	4	4	9	„ Main Western Road, near Parramatta, through Domain, and by Old Windsor Road, to Windsor Road	90
102	3	3	3	19	„ Main Western Road, near Prospect, to Richmond (Blacktown Road)	285
103	4	4	4	3	„ Main Western Road, <i>via</i> Bungarribee, to Blacktown Railway Station (Flushcombe Road)	30
104	3	3	3	13	„ Main Western Road, near Penrith, to Richmond	195
105	3	3	3	18	„ Main Western Road, near Penrith, to Bringelly Cross Roads	270
106	4	4	4	18	„ Parramatta Municipality to Windsor	180
107	4	2	2	11	„ Parramatta and Windsor Road, at Baulkham Hills, to south boundary of G. Acre's 1,500 acres at Dural	275
108	6	6	6	15	„ South boundary of G. Acre's 1,500 acres at Dural to its junction with Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry Road (Great North Road)	75
109	2	2	2	5	„ Windsor Road to Pitt Town Punt	125
110	2	2	2	4	„ Parramatta and Windsor Road, through Pitt Town Bottoms	100
111	2	2	2	1	„ Windsor Road to Mulgrave Railway Station	25
112	3	3	3	4	„ Nelson to Riverstone Railway Station	60
113	4	4	4	20	„ Pitt Town to Wiseman's Ferry	200
114	4	4	4	7	„ Pitt Town Punt to Churchill's Wharf	70
115	2	2	1	6	„ Windsor, <i>via</i> Wilberforce, to Churchill's Wharf at Sackville	300
116	2	2	2	2	„ Wilberforce to Pitt Town Punt	50
117	3	3	3	5	„ Enfield to Freeman's Reach	75
118	2	2	2	6	„ Freeman's Reach to Windsor Bridge	150
119	5	5	5	6	„ Wilberforce and Churchill's Wharf Road, <i>via</i> Page's Punt, to Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry Road	42
120	5	5	5	2	„ Churchill's Wharf and Page's Punt Road to Sackville Reach	14
				254	Carried forward	£ 4,110

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.			
Western Roads—continued.						£
				254	Brought forward	4,110
121	5	5	5	2	Road from Churchill's Wharf to Sackville Reach Postal Road	14
122	6	6	6	14	" Bulga Road to Spicer's Wharf, Colo River (Wheelbarrow Road)	70
123	5	5	5	5	" Windsor to Richmond	35
124	1	1	1	3	" Windsor to Cornwallis	150
125	2	2	2	3	" Richmond to Richmond Bottoms	75
126	...	...	2	2	" Richmond to Cornwallis Road (Benson's Lane) ...	50
127	3	3	3	2	" Windsor to Blacktown Road	30
128	5	5	5	4	" Blacktown Road, <i>viâ</i> Dight's Hill, towards Richmond Bridge	28
129	2	2	2	2	" Richmond to Newbridge	50
130	2	2	2	6	" Blacktown Road to Windsor Road... ..	150
131	5	5	5	9	" Enfield and Wood's Falls Road, opposite Belmont, <i>viâ</i> Box Hill, to Bell's Line, North Kurrajong..	63
132	3	3	3	10	" Penrith Municipality, <i>viâ</i> Castlereagh, to Richmond	150
133	...	...	2	6	" Emu Plains to Wascoe's	150
134	2	2	2	5	" Queen's Road, Mt. Wilson	125
135	4	4	4	25	" Mudgee Road to Glen Alice	250
136	...	3	3	3	" Gulgong to Martin's Crossing	45
137	4	4	4	29	" Tabrabucca, <i>viâ</i> Crudine, to Monkey Hill... ..	290
138	6	6	6	12	" Rylstone to Narengo	60
139	6	6	6	30	" Rylstone, <i>viâ</i> Bogie, to Capertee	150
140	4	4	4	26	" Cudgegong Municipality to Rylstone	260
141	4	4	4	16	" Cudgegong Municipality to Merrendee	160
142	5	4	4	30	" Grattai, <i>viâ</i> Windeyer and Pyramul, to Sally's Flat	300
143	4	4	4	4	" Peel to Junction of Kelso and Sofala Road	40
144	...	3	3	12	" Sofala to Palmer's, Oakey Creek	180
145	3	3	3	9	" Kelso and Sofala Road, at Cheshire Creek, to Upper Turon	135
146	3	3	3	5	" Bathurst Road, at Kirkconnell, to Mitchell's Creek Quartz Reefs	75
147	...	5	5	16	" Cowra to Hovell's Creek	112
148	5	5	5	18	" Cargo Road, <i>viâ</i> Paling Yard Creek, to Cudal	126
				562	Total miles. TOTAL	£ 7,433
Southern Roads.						
149	2	2	2	7	Part of Road from Sydney to South Head (Upper South Head Road)	175
150	2	2	2	5	Lower South Head Road... ..	125
151	2	2	2	1	Road from Lower South Head Road to Darling Point	25
152	4	4	4	4	" Sydney to Coogee (Randwick Road)	40
153	4	4	4	3	" Randwick Road to Upper South Head Road at Waverley... ..	30
154	2	2	2	7	" Sydney to Banks Meadow (Botany Road)	175
155	4	4	4	2	" Half-way House, Botany Road, <i>viâ</i> Ricketty-street, towards Botany Bay	20
156	4	4	4	2	" Botany Road, at Williamson's, <i>viâ</i> Franksville, to Cook's River Road	20
157	1	1	1	2	" Banks Meadow, <i>viâ</i> Lord's and Hancock's, to the Botany Road, near the Tannery	100
158	2	2	2	4	" Banks Meadow to Botany Road (Whisker's Road)	100
159	2	2	2	3	" Undercliff Bridge to George's River Road	75
160	3	3	3	2	" Newtown Road, near the Church, to the Botany Road	30
161	2	2	2	15	" Rocky Point Road at Koggerah <i>viâ</i> George's River Punt to Bottle Forest	375
162	4	4	4	18	" Bottle Forest to Main South Coast Road at Westmacott's Pass	180
163	2	2	2	2	" Norwood to the Old Canterbury Road (New Canterbury Road)	50
164	2	2	2	3	" Irishtown to Rookwood Railway Station	75
				80	Carried forward	£ 1,595

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.			
Southern Roads—continued.						£
				80	Brought forward	1,595
165	4	4	4	5	Road from Main Southern Road, near Burwood, over Cook's River, into Parish of St. George	50
166	3	3	3	3	„ Main Southern Road near Irishtown to George's River (Old Road)	45
167	...	...	3	3	„ Main Southern Road at Druitt Town to Punchbowl Road (Rolland-street)	45
168	2	2	2	2	„ Main Southern Road to Punchbowl Creek	50
169	3	3	2	4	„ Punchbowl Creek to Saltpan Creek	100
170	2	2	2	10	„ Canterbury, <i>via</i> Saltpan Creek, to George's River	250
171	3	3	3	5	„ Auburn and Bankstown Road, <i>via</i> Auburn Park, to Main South Road	75
172	3	1	1	1	„ Woodville Road to Guildford Railway Platform	50
173	2	2	2	2	„ Woodville Road to Fairfield Railway Station	50
174	2	2	2	4	„ Fairfield Railway Station, <i>via</i> Smithfield, to Prospect Creek Municipality	100
175	2	2	2	2	„ Kenyon's Bridge, towards Cabramatta, to boundary of Liverpool Municipality	50
176	3	3	3	10	„ Liverpool Municipality to Penrith and Bringelly Road (part of Orphan School Road)	150
177	4	4	3	8	„ Liverpool, <i>via</i> Holdsworthy, to Illawarra Road	120
178	4	4	4	5	„ Liverpool Municipality to Old Cowpasture Road (Bernera Road)	50
179	5	5	5	2	„ Liverpool Municipality to Fairfield Railway Station	14
180	3	3	3	6	„ Carne's Hill to Junction of Bringelly Road	90
181	4	4	4	18	„ Main Southern Road, at Carne's Hill, <i>via</i> Green-dale towards Penrith	180
182	4	4	4	10	„ Main Southern Road to Campbelltown Municipality	100
183	2	2	2	4	„ Menangle to Main South Road, at foot of Razorback	100
184	5	5	5	12	„ Menangle to Picton	84
185	4	4	4	4	„ Main Southern Road at Camden to Road from Menangle to Main Southern Road	40
186	...	...	3	3	„ Main South Road, near Camden Bridge, to Glenlee	45
187	5	5	5	3	„ Main Southern Road to Campbelltown Road, near Denham Court	21
188	3	3	3	4	„ Great Southern Road, near Raby, to the Campbelltown Road at Minto	60
189	3	3	3	10	„ Main Southern Road to Cobbitty	150
190	3	3	3	2	„ Main Southern Road at Narellan, through Orielson, to Liverpool and Cobbitty Road	30
191	...	4	4	3	„ Narellan to Elderslie ("German's Road")	30
192	5	5	5	8	„ Cobbitty to Matavai, Westwood, and Vermont	56
193	3	3	2	7	„ Main South Road, near Camden, to Mulgoa Forest and Vanderville	175
194	5	5	5	3	„ Main South Road, at Cawdors, to Westbrook Bridge	21
195	3	3	2	10	„ the Camden and Vanderville Road, at Lefevre's Corner, <i>via</i> the new Bridge across Mount Hunter Creek, to Mulgoa Forest	250
196	4	4	4	8	„ Oaks, <i>via</i> Mulgoa Forest, towards Penrith	80
197	4	4	4	2	„ Camden and Mulgoa Road to Glendarual and Brownlow Hill	20
198	4	4	4	7	„ Wollongong and Kiama Road, to Mount Keira, towards Appin	70
199	4	4	4	8	„ Broughton's Pass, <i>via</i> Wilton, to Stonequarry Creek	80
200	2	2	2	9	„ Appin and Mount Keira Road, <i>via</i> Douglas Park Railway Station, to Soapy Flat Creek	225
201	3	3	2	4	„ Appin to Broughton's Pass	100
202	5	3	3	4	„ Appin to Brooke's Point	60
203	6	6	6	10	„ West Bargo, <i>via</i> the Pot-holes, to Main Southern Road	50
204	2	2	2	4	„ Old South Road, near P. H. Throsby's, <i>via</i> Pigott's, to Bowrall	100
205	5	5	5	7	„ Wells' Creek to Paddy's River	49
206	5	5	5	10	„ Berrima, <i>via</i> Soapy Flat, to Wanganderi	70
207	3	3	3	3	„ Throsby Park and Kiama Road, at M'Cullum's, to the Mittagong and Illawarra Road, at Simpson's 200 acres	45
208	2	2	2	5	„ Kiama Road, at Bunter's, to Cedar Mountain Road	125
				334	Carried forward	5,300

No.	Class.			Length in Miles.		Proposed Expenditure.
	1881.	1882.	1883.			
Southern Roads—continued.						£
				334	Brought forward	5,300
209	4	4	4	5	Road from Throsby Park and Robertson Road, at Cotton Company's Reserve, to Lake's and Wakeford's farms	50
210	3	3	3	8	„ Kangaroo River Bridge, along north side of river, to Wallanderry	120
211	5	5	5	8	„ Illaroo, <i>via</i> Brown's Mountain, to Bomaderry Ferry	56
212	5	5	5	9	„ Nowra Municipality to Burriar	63
213	5	5	5	40	„ Narriga to Braidwood	280
214	3	3	3	2	„ Eastern boundary of Nowra Municipality through Terrara to Greenwell Point Road	30
215	5	4	4	7	„ Main South Coast Road to Jervis Bay	70
216	4	4	4	13	„ Milton and Bateman's Bay Road, <i>via</i> Woodburn, to Brooman's Ford	130
217	4	4	4	30	„ Kippielaw, <i>via</i> Gurrunda and Bialla, to Dalton on the Fish River	300
218	3	3	3	10	„ Kippielaw Ford, <i>via</i> Parkesburne, to Bredalbane Railway Station	150
219	4	4	4	24	„ Binda to Bigga	240
220	5	5	5	10	„ Cross Roads towards Taralga	70
221	5	5	4	15	„ Ginindera to Gundaroo	150
222	3	3	3	15	„ Collector and Gundaroo, <i>via</i> marked tree line, to Main Road Gunning to Queanbeyan	225
223	4	4	4	10	„ Foxlow to Molonglo	100
224	5	5	5	23	„ Queanbeyan <i>via</i> Lanyon Ford to Naas	161
225	5	5	5	6	„ Towamba to Perico	42
226	2	2	2	4	„ Panbula to Merimbula	100
227	5	5	5	10	„ Araluen and Moruya Road, <i>via</i> Kiora, to Moruya	70
228	5	5	4	10	„ Araluen, <i>via</i> Bettowynd, to Back Creek	100
229	3	3	3	6	„ Moruya to the Heads	90
230	5	5	5	8	„ Wagonga to Eurobodalla	56
231	5	5	5	8	„ Eurobodalla to Nerrigundah	56
232	3	3	3	12	„ Trunkatabella Bridge to Reedy Creek Cutting	180
233	...	...	4	13	„ Bombala, <i>via</i> Maharatta, to Mila	130
				640	Total miles. TOTAL	£ 8,319

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION :—						£
Northern Roads	...	...	755	miles	...	10,242
Western Roads	...	...	562	„	...	7,433
Southern Roads	...	...	640	„	...	8,319
TOTAL	...	...	1,957		...	25,994

NOTE.—The amount per mile proposed to be expended on each class of Roads is as under :—

1st Class	...	...	£50 per mile	4th Class	...	...	£10 per mile
2nd Class	...	...	25 „	5th Class	...	...	7 „
3rd Class	...	...	15 „	6th Class	...	...	5 „

HENRY COPELAND.
1/3/83.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROAD FROM GRAFTON TO GLEN INNES.

(DETAILS OF MONEY EXPENDED ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 February, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 30th January, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ (1.) A detailed Return of all moneys expended on the Road from Grafton
 “ to Glen Innes, giving the distances from Grafton, where the money was
 “ expended, and whether by day labour or contract, for the years 1881 and
 “ 1882.

“ (2.) The total amount of money voted for the said road for years 1881
 “ and 1882, and amount expended.

“ (3.) The number of times the Road Superintendent visited Glen Innes
 “ during the years 1881 and 1882.”

(*Mr. Fergusson.*)

ROAD FROM GRAFTON TO GLEN INNES.

RETURN of Moneys expended on Road from Grafton to Glen Innes for year 1881.

Nature of Work	Distance from Grafton	Contract			Day Work			Contingent		
	Miles	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Bridge construction	1	227	0	0						
Road construction	1	252	0	0						
Construction of bridge approaches	1	217	5	0						
Repairs ferry approaches	1				3	17	0			
Construction of culvert	3	8	0	0						
Road construction	4	93	5	4						
Supply maintenance metal	4	29	0	0						
Road construction	6	897	8	11						
Do	7	203	12	0						
Road repairs	7				5	5	0			
Maintenance metal	9	177	18	8						
Hauling metal (horse and cart)	9				17	10	0			
Road construction	12	11	15	0						
Maintenance metal	12	55	0	0						
Supply maintenance metal	13	125	2	11						
Construction of culverts	18	15	0	0						
Hire horse and cart for repairs	18				2	18	8			
Road repairs	19				4	11	0			
Bridge construction	19	285	0	0						
Supply of gravel	27	7	19	0						
Road construction	28	41	6	10						
Repairs to bridge	30	116	8	3						
Carriage of tar	30									4 19 0
Maintenance metal	30	45	14	6						
Road construction	34	36	0	0						
Repairs to culverts	36	54	0	0						
Do	37	93	7	4						
Maintenance metal	37	72	9	4						
Road repairs	38	27	6	0						
Horse and cart, repairs	40				2	8	0			
Repairs to bridges	40				15	0	0			
Gravel for repairs	44	21	4	0						
Supply of maintenance metal	45	32	9	0						
Timber for repairs	45	19	2	0						
Do	50	33	15	4						
Supply of gravel	54	46	0	0						
Do	56	25	14	4						
Do	57	54	0	0						
Road construction	65	80	14	7						
Supply of gravel	66	67	0	0						
Road repairs	70				4	0	0			
Road construction	76	26	0	5						
Do	78	9	0	0						
Supply of tar	82	18	19	11						
Maintenance metal	88	172	16	6						
Supply of drain pipes	88	49	12	0						
Repair to culverts	88	92	0	0						
Supply of metal	90	215	5	0						
Road repairs	90	7	0	0						
Carriage of tools	90									1 0 0
Supply of metal	92	41	6	0						
Road repairs	92				4	10	0			
Drawing stone					4	18	0			
Supplying metal	99 to 100	16	12	11						
Forming and metalling	107 to 110	12	2	0						
Road construction and culverts	108	147	19	0						
Causeways and road construction	99 to 100	101	16	0						
Supplying and breaking metal	107 to 110	180	17	9						
Maintenance wages					2,234	10	4			
Supplying paint, tar, &c		38	0	11						11 4 5
Supply of tools, &c		16	9	9						1 18 0
Repairs steam launch					6	14	6			57 2 3
Blacksmithing					40	16	3			
Ferry wages										62 16 8
Salary assistants										27 4 0
Ship hire for punt and surveys										
		£4,617	16	6	2,346	18	9	166	4	4
Total		£7,130 19s. 7d.								

RETURN of Moneys expended on Road Grafton to Glen Innes for the year 1882.

Nature of work.	Distance from Grafton.	Contract.			Day Work.			Contingent.		
	Miles.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Road construction.....	1	226	0	5						
Maintenance	1				1	13	4			
Road construction.....	2	651	6	6						
Do.	3	384	3	6						
Supply of drain-pipes	6	28	14	8						
Maintenance metal	9	100	0	0						
Maintenance material	12	104	15	0						
Road construction.....	13	133	7	0						
Bridge repairs	18	115	2	0						
Road construction.....	19	633	11	10						
Bridge construction	19	74	6	11						
Maintenance metal	29	10	14	4						
Supply maintenance metal	30	13	12	0						
Horse and cart repairs	32				14	6	0			
Drawing stone	35				3	0	0			
Do.	37				1	8	0			
Widening cuttings.....	38	41	14	0						
Do.	39	30	0	0						
Road repairs	40				15	15	0			
Road construction.....	41	73	18	0						
Widening cuttings.....	41	65	5	0						
Laying drain-pipes	42	2	10	0						
Road repairs	42				5	4	0			
Road construction.....	43	31	0	0						
Maintenance material	44	98	0	0						
Road construction.....	44	32	6	9						
Supply of timber	45	21	16	7						
Haulage of timber.....	45	24	18	1						
Repairs, culverts	53				26	0	0			
Haulage of timber.....	54	8	0	0						
Road construction.....	57	49	0	0						
Do.	58	44	8	6						
Do.	62	72	0	0						
Repairs to culverts, &c.	63				33	2	6			
Road construction.....	63	28	8	10						
Supply of timber	64	93	13	0						
Road construction.....	65	278	1	9						
Road repairs	74	3	0	0						
Road construction.....	75	48	11	11						
Maintenance material	75	58	3	8						
Carriage of ironwork, &c.	80							29	16	5
Bridge repairs	80				180	8	6			
Supply of tools, iron, &c.	80							7	15	5
Bridge ironwork	80	7	13	2						
Carriage of paint	82							1	0	0
Repairs, culverts	82	20	0	0						
Laying drain-pipes	83				2	0	0			
Road repairs	84				2	0	0			
Carriage of drain-pipes.....	84	32	5	4						
Repair to culverts.....	84	39	0	0						
Supply of timber	88	23	17	0						
Carriage of drain-pipes.....	88	24	0	0						
Supply of metal.....		127	13	0						
Blinding metallated road.....		111	11	2						
Road construction.....		117	13	1						
Do.		89	10	6						
Do.		204	12	11						
Metalling and blinding.....		162	10	0						
Supplying maintenance metal.....		173	10	1						
Do. do.		169	9	7						
Road construction.....		128	10	1						
Construction, culverts and metalling.....		122	15	7						
Supply, maintenance metal.....		14	10	10						
Road construction.....		251	7	6						
Do.		359	17	0						
Maintenance wages					2,132	0	8			
Blacksmithing								22	12	9
Carriage of tools, &c.		16	16	0				19	7	6
Supply of tools, &c.		42	12	0				86	3	7
Sundry repairs, ferry approach		15	10	0				48	13	11
Repairs to steam punt					58	17	6			
Survey of boiler and slip hire.....								10	12	0
Salary of assistant.....								27	10	0
Supply of coal		165	12	6						
Ferry wages, &c.					23	9	8			
.....		6,001	7	7	2,499	5	2	253	11	7
Total expenditure, 1882		£8,754	4	4						
Do. 1881		7,130	19	7						
Grand total.....		15,885	3	11						

No. 2.

Voted 1881	£8,325	Expended 1881	£7,130 19 7
„ 1882	8,325	„ 1882	8,754 4 4
	<u>£16,650</u>		<u>£15,885 3 11</u>

No. 3.

AN officer is stationed at Glen Innes, and the Assistant Engineer visited the district four times in 1881, and five times in 1882.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROAD FROM ARMIDALE TO GLEN INNES.

(AMOUNT EXPENDED, &c., DURING 1881 AND 1882.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 March, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 7th of February, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) A Return of all moneys expended on the Road from Armidale to
“ Glen Innes, specifying the particular places the money was expended
“ during the years 1881 and 1882.
“(2.) The total amount of money voted for the above road during the two
“ years above-mentioned and amount expended.”

(Mr. W. J. Fergusson.)

ROAD FROM ARMIDALE TO GLEN INNES.

RETURN of moneys expended on the Road Armidale to Glen Innes, for the years 1881 and 1882 specifying the particular places the money was expended.

Locality.	Expenditure for year 1881.	Expenditure for year 1882.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount voted	3,800 0 0	3,800 0 0	7,600 0 0
North of Armidale Municipality	208 10 3	.....	208 10 3
Devil's Pinch to North of Ryan's Gate	94 0 0	.....	94 0 0
Redbank Station, Glen Innes	398 19 3	.....	398 19 3
Maintenance wages—Armidale to Glen Innes	658 4 0	.....	658 4 0
" " Duval	6 6 0	.....	6 6 0
" " Filbuster	15 12 0	.....	15 12 0
Falconer's to Mail Station	40 0 0	158 12 6	198 12 6
Descent to Filbuster	88 4 2	.....	88 4 2
Lagoon Pinch, near Millis	387 1 0	.....	387 1 0
Millis to Falconer's	90 15 0	.....	90 15 0
Maintenance wages—Armidale to Ben Lomond	93 4 0	461 19 0	555 3 0
Ben Lomond to Glen Innes	199 14 6	404 5 5	603 19 11
North of Falconer's	128 0 0	.....	128 0 0
Stonehenge	30 14 0	87 16 7	118 10 7
Redbank deviation	312 6 0	311 19 0	624 5 0
Redbank... ..	296 19 3	.....	296 19 3
Glen Innes to Stonehenge	71 9 0	.....	71 9 0
Redbank Creek Bridge	165 17 0	.....	165 17 0
Stonehenge Creek Bridge	91 0 0	190 12 6	281 12 6
Murnan to Stonehenge ... ..	.....	21 0 0	21 0 0
Ben Lomond ... ..	.....	108 7 0	108 7 0
South of Five-mile Swamp ... ..	.....	241 7 5	241 7 5
Allowance to Armidale Municipality... ..	.....	37 10 0	37 10 0
South of Falconer's ... ..	.....	182 19 11	182 19 11
Devil's Pinch ... ..	.....	35 0 0	35 0 0
Railway Station approach ... ..	.....	87 18 0	87 18 0
Devil's Pinch to North Long Hill ... ..	.....	55 0 0	55 0 0
North of Nixon's ... ..	.....	309 12 3	309 12 3
Filbuster ... ..	.....	198 0 0	198 0 0
Along Fake's new fence ... ..	.....	13 16 0	13 16 0
Beardy Plain, Stonehenge ... ..	.....	473 8 0	473 8 0
Glen Innes to Beardy Plain ... ..	.....	150 11 5	150 11 5
Filbuster to Duval's Pinch ... ..	.....	46 13 6	46 13 6
	£ 3,376 15 5	3,748 8 6	7,125 3 11

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SOUTH COAST ROAD THROUGH SHOALHAVEN.

(EXPENDITURE UPON, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 April, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 23rd February, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A statement of all moneys, giving the items in detail, expended upon that portion of the South Coast Road within the Electorate of Shoalhaven since the road became entitled to an annual expenditure of £50 a mile.”

(Mr. Humphery.)

The Principal Under-Secretary to The Under-Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 February, 1883.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you herewith a copy of an Order of the Legislative Assembly for certain information respecting South Coast Road through Shoalhaven, and to request that you will bring the same under the notice of the Secretary for Public Works.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

SOUTH COAST ROAD THROUGH SHOALHAVEN (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Humphery moved, pursuant to Notice, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a statement of all moneys, giving the items in detail, expended upon that portion of the South Coast Road within the Electorate of Shoalhaven since the road became entitled to an annual expenditure of £50 a mile.

Question put and passed.

STATEMENT of Moneys expended upon that portion of the South Coast Road within the Electorate of Shoalhaven since the road became entitled to an annual expenditure of £50 per mile.

	1880.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bridge at Broughton Creek...	...	162	0	0			
Lee's Bridge ...	...	92	0	0			
Culvert at Bomaderry ...	...	10	18	4			
Culvert at Thompson's Gully ...	...	40	0	0			
Supply of drain-pipes ...	...	34	13	0			
Freight on do. ...	...	1	13	0			
Wages paid to maintenance men ...	...	329	12	0			
					670	16	4
	1881.						
Wages paid to maintenance men ...	...	407	4	8			
Wages, survey party ...	...	10	0	0			
Supply of spikes for culvert ...	...	0	17	7			
					418	2	3
	1882.						
Wages paid to maintenance men ...	...	390	18	8			
Supply of timber ...	...	21	15	0			
Putting in pipe-drains at Kiama ...	...	42	10	0			
Repairs, road Kiama to Broughton Creek...	...	99	2	8			
Supplying tools ...	...	6	2	7			
Repairing tools ...	...	3	7	0			
Supply of drain-pipes ...	...	22	15	0			
Supply of tar... ..	...	5	19	10			
Road construction, Cambewarra Road ...	...	164	7	0			
Stripping punt of gear ...	...	1	5	0			
Repairs, approach to culvert ...	...	10	0	0			
Forming and laying pipe culverts ...	...	31	4	6			
Hire of horse and cart ...	...	1	5	0			
					800	12	3
	1883.						
Wages paid to maintenance men ...	...	67	9	4			
Road repairs, Kiama to Broughton Creek...	...	20	0	0			
Forming road from Nowra to Meroo ...	...	27	10	0			
Freight on instruments ...	...	0	2	6			
					115	1	10
					<u>£2,004</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROADS IN THE NAMOI ELECTORATE.

(RETURN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 March, 1883.

RETURN in reply to a question asked by Mr. Dangar, M.P., in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on the 27th February, 1883: Have the plans and full particulars been received from the Surveyors of the following roads, and have they been finally marked, proclaimed and gazetted for public use; if so, the date of proclamation of each, distance between each place, if scheduled, and to what extent; if not, when will these necessary surveys be completed and proclamation issued:—Gunnedah to Coonabarabran; Walgett to Coonamble, *via* Comogoland (deviation from Nugil) part surveyed, part uncompleted; Walgett to Narrabri, north side of the Namoi River; Collarenebri, on the Barwon River, direct *via* Wee Waa to Narrabri Railway Terminus, south side of Namoi River as promised, and part of which has been surveyed?

Name of Road.	Have plans and full particulars been received from Surveyors, and has road been finally marked?	Has road been proclaimed, and date of proclamation?	Has road been gazetted for public use?	The distance between each place.	If scheduled, and to what extent.
Gunnedah to Coonabarabran ..	Plan has been received of road, as surveyed, <i>via</i> Rocky Glen and Malally; a stock route has been reserved where it passes through Crown land.	This road was preliminarily notified in Government Gazette, 17 February, 1882. Confirmation of short pieces of the road, where it passes through alienated lands, remains to be carried out, which will be done when the objections have been overcome.	No. Roads, until formally opened, which comes after confirmation, are not in use.	The road is nearly 65 miles long.	The Public Works Department state that the road is scheduled in two parts, viz., Gunnedah to Malally, 21 miles, 2nd Class, £525; Malally to Coonabarabran, 42 miles, 2nd Class, £1,050.
Walgett to Coonamble <i>via</i> Comogoland. (Deviation from Nugil.)	It is believed that the Public Works Department proposed to deviate the road at Nugil, and erect a long bridge over the Swamp, which if carried out would render the road <i>via</i> Comogoland unnecessary.	.....	.....	.....	The road Walgett to Coonamble, <i>via</i> Nugil, is also in the Departmental Schedule, 4th class, 71 miles, £710.
Walgett to Narrabri, north side of Namoi River.	Survey effected, and nine plans of road received, examination of which is nearly complete.	.....	An alteration of some parts of the road will probably have to be made before steps towards establishing it can be taken.	The length measured is about 100 miles; and the distance between the towns, 118 miles.	This road is not scheduled.
Collarenebri, on the Barwon River, direct, <i>via</i> Wee Waa to Narrabri, to Railway Terminus, south side of Namoi River.	Instructions to survey a direct road from proposed Collarenebri bridge, on Barwon River to Narrabri Railway Station, are with the Surveyor, who has lately been reminded.	.....	.....	.....	This road is not scheduled.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BRIDGE TO THE NORTH SHORE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 January, 1883.

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BRIDGE TO THE NORTH SHORE.

No. 1.

Memorandum by The Commissioner for Roads and Bridges.

I REGRET that longer time has not been allowed me to deal with this important question, of which I was only advised on last Friday afternoon.

The application proposes that a sum of money be devoted to making the necessary surveys, borings, &c., for a bridge to St. Leonards, with a view of obtaining competitive designs. This it would not be my duty to oppose. I merely state that, if approved, such surveys might be done by the staff of the Department, with such labour as can be paid for from the Contingent Vote, but I would add, that it would be difficult to provide here a satisfactory tribunal to determine absolutely on the best design for a structure only equalled in magnitude by one or two others in the world.

I have had a rough approximate section compiled from all available data,—the sewage map, the trigonometrical survey, and Captain Denham's map of the harbour. It will be seen that the distance across the water is about 1,500 feet. To provide for the passage of this, without serious interruption to the traffic by road or by water, one of two courses should be adopted—either to preserve a headway sufficient to allow all the ordinary steamers to pass without any opening of bridge, say at a level of 70 or 80 feet, with an opening span to admit of very taunt sailing-vessels passing through, or to put the bridge at such a level as would admit of any ship passing beneath, for which I am informed by Captain Hixson a headway of 175 feet would be required. The first course would not interrupt the road traffic very frequently, but one span at least should be made shorter than the others, which would necessitate an additional pier, a most expensive item in such deep water. It would also be objectionable, as obstructing the traffic in a rapid tide-way. So that, though it would be the most expensive, the best course would appear to be to bridge the whole waterway at a clear height of 175 feet above low-water. To do this in one span, a wire suspension bridge would be required of nearly equal magnitude with that now being constructed between New York and Brooklyn, with towers rising to a height of 300 feet over the water surface. This would involve piers of an immense base, and I think it would not be safe to construct them of any stone but granite. The wire cables would be most expensive, and they would have to be made on the ground, involving great expense for plant which could only be of use for this bridge. Most elaborate and expensive structures would be necessary on the shore extremities for the anchorage of these cables, for which much expensive property would have to be purchased; and in the end, suspension bridges are not satisfactory for heavy railroad traffic, though with reference to navigation, this would be the most advisable. If it were not imperative to have *one* span, a truss bridge in three spans of 500 feet, of steel and iron, with two piers in the stream and two abutments on shore, with inclined approaches, would, I think, be the most advisable. The spans would equal, or nearly so, the largest spans yet built. They would be at a greater height and, on account of the position, more difficult to erect than any spans yet constructed, and, to secure access with grades of 1 in 30, would require nearly 2,000 feet of approaches, passing high in air and over much valuable property. Soaring several feet above the Observatory, such a structure would, I think, be by no means an ornament. It would overpower every other feature round the harbour. It would be specially liable to destruction or injury by earthquake or by an enemy, and even if erected would, on account of its immense height, not be so much used as anticipated, except for railway, omnibus, or heavy cart traffic. The passenger traffic would, I think, to a great extent continue to use the steam ferries, which, if properly managed, are preferable to an omnibus or railroad, as not involving jolting, dust, or crowding.

As an inhabitant of the North Shore, it has always seemed to me that the best means of accommodating the largely-increasing traffic would be by substituting a floating bridge from Dawes Point to Milson's Point, inclines with easy grades to be made from George-street across the corner of Mr. Campbell's garden, and at the back of the Club, to some point in front of the barracks, where the retaining wall is now being constructed by the Harbours and Rivers Department. Here a suitable dock might be provided, to which the large steam paddle bridge or ferry could run and discharge and take in vehicles, passengers, and, if necessary, a railway train. A similar dock and easy incline to be made at the Milson's Point side. Such a boat, plying every five or ten minutes, and working constantly day and night, appears to me to be the most rational and practical solution of the difficulty, and one in which the Government might fairly be called on to co-operate. The Brooklyn suspension bridge, 1,600 feet span, will probably cost, exclusive of land, £1,900,000. Such a bridge here would not cost less, except that it need not be so wide; perhaps half the width, at a guess say £1,200,000. It would not be safe to estimate the cost of the truss bridge in three large spans, with approaches and 40-foot roadway, at less than £700,000, while the two ferries and approaches would only cost £60,000 to £80,000 including everything. The bridge would cost a great deal to maintain and keep in order, quite as much per annum as it would cost to work the ferries. The approaches to any high-level bridge should commence in Princes-street, opposite the Observatory, and end opposite Sparks' store on the North Shore. Such ferries have up to this time sufficed for the very large traffic between Brooklyn and New York; and as the suspension bridge has been seven years in hand and not yet completed, and the truss bridge would probably in this country take four or five years, the ferries might be at work in twelve months. As it is not desirable to interfere with private enterprise, some mode of co-operating with the present Company might be devised, under which the Government might make the approaches and purchase land for the same, giving the Company a right to use such appliances and road under certain restrictions as to fares, times of running, and character of floating bridge or boat, making it imperative that the service should be uninterrupted for vehicles and passengers at regular intervals by day and night. Such an arrangement would, I believe, be more acceptable to the inhabitants of the North Shore than the costly and inevitably unsightly monster bridge.

31st March, 1878.

WILLIAM C. BENNETT.

No. 2.

Mr. Garbett's proposal.

November 8, 1880.

THE following are the general terms for a concession for the construction of a high-level bridge to connect Sydney with the North Shore :—

First.—That all articles used in the construction of the bridge and works connected with it be admitted free of all duties.

Second.—It will be at the option of the Government to take over the bridge on its completion or within a period of three years, dating from the opening of the bridge, under its own administration, on reimbursing the Company the full amount of the capital guaranteed for its construction, with an addition of 10 per cent. premium on that capital.

Third.—In the event of the Government not taking over the bridge as referred to in the preceding article, it is agreed that all by-laws and regulations in regard to the administration of the bridge, including the scale of charges and appointment of officers in charge, shall be mutually arranged between the Government and the concessionaires previous to signing the contract, and that, after these arrangements are duly concluded and signed, the Company shall exercise entire control over the administration of the bridge, under the before-mentioned regulations and by-laws, and not be interfered with by official, municipal, or other authority.

Fourth.—In the event of the bridge being required to carry the Government or any other railroad or tramway, it is agreed that the Company be remunerated for the service either by payment of an annual rental calculated by mutual agreement between the contracting parties or, if not so agreed, to be settled by arbitration or by a percentage charged on all merchandise and passengers carried across the bridge.

Fifth.—The Company shall not be liable for any taxes on imposts now existing or which may be hereafter introduced.

Sixth.—The Government agree to provide a suitable site, in the immediate neighbourhood of the bridge, to serve as a depôt for stores and workshops for the Company during the construction of the bridge and until its completion.

Seventh.—The plan and estimates of the bridge to be submitted by the Company for the approval of the Government, on the exact position of the bridge being determined by the Government in conjunction with the concessionaires.

Eighth.—The Government will give a guarantee to the Company for a term of thirty years, on the amount of the capital to be expended in accordance with the estimates agreed upon; and the guarantee will be calculated and fixed at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the rate of interest chargeable on the last loan raised in England, or any Government loan to be contracted within the next six months.

Ninth.—It is of course understood that the interest in accordance with the stipulations contained in Article 9 shall be payable half-yearly, and at latest within three months of the expiration of that half-yearly term, on the amount of capital expended by the Company on its works during the half-year.

Tenth.—The time to be occupied in the construction of the works to be agreed upon between the Government and the concessionaires before the signing of the contract.

Commissioner and Engineer, Roads and Bridges.—J.L., 21/1/81.

No. 2A.

Report of The Commissioner for Roads and Bridges.

This outline proposal is hardly definite enough to report on. It provides, in clauses 1 and 5, for exemption from duties, taxes, &c.; in clause 2, that the Government shall have the option of taking over bridge in three years, paying cost of construction and 10 per cent. Clause 3 provides that, if not taken over, by-laws and scale of charges shall be mutually arranged, and that then the Company shall have entire control. Clause 4, if bridge be required to carry tram or railway, rental to be arbitrated. Clauses 6, 7, and 8, allowing Company to use foreign labour, have free sites for shops and stores, and that they shall submit plan and estimate. Clauses 9 and 10 provide for guarantee for thirty years at interest $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than current rate. Clause 11, that time of construction be agreed on.

There is not any point on which I can offer an opinion. My views as to the bridge are contained in my memoranda of 31st March, 1878, herewith, in which I suggest punts working day and night; the night work is specially necessary.

W.C.B., 25/1/81.

No. 3.

Amended proposal by Mr. Garbett.

June 29, 1881.

THE following are the general terms for a concession for the construction of a high-level bridge to connect Sydney with the North Shore :—

I. It will be at the option of the Government to take over the bridge on its completion, or within a period of three years dating from the opening of the bridge, under its own administration, on reimbursing the Company the full amount of the capital expended for its construction, with an addition of 10 per cent. premium on that capital.

II. In the event of the Government not taking over the bridge, as referred to in the preceding Article, it is agreed that all by-laws and regulations in regard to the administration of the bridge, including the scale of charges, shall be mutually arranged between the Government and the concessionaires previous to signing the contract; and that after these arrangements are duly concluded and signed the Company shall exercise entire control over the administration of the bridge under the before-mentioned regulations and by-laws, and not be interfered with by official or other authority.

III. In the event of the bridge being required to carry the Government or any other railway or tramway, it is agreed that the Company be remunerated for the service either by payment of an annual rental calculated by mutual agreement between the contracting parties, or if not so agreed, to be settled by arbitration, or by a percentage charged on all merchandise and passengers carried across the bridge.

IV. The Government agree if possible to provide or to assist the Company in obtaining a suitable site in the immediate neighbourhood of the bridge to serve as a depôt for stores and workshops for the Company during the construction of the bridge and until its completion.

V.

V. When the exact site of the bridge has been determined by the Government, it is agreed that they will give to the concessionaires a design on which they the concessionaires may prepare estimates and plans

VI. The Government will give a guarantee to the Company for a term of thirty years on the amount of the capital agreed upon and expended for the construction of the bridge, and the guarantee will be calculated and fixed at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the rate of interest chargeable on the last loan raised in England or any Government Loan to be contracted within the next six months.

VII. It is understood that the interest in accordance with the stipulations contained in article VI shall be payable half-yearly on the amount of capital expended by the Company on its works during the half-year.

VIII. The time to be occupied in the construction of the bridge to be agreed upon between the Government and the concessionaires on the signing of the contract.

IX. No penalty will be enforced by the Government for any delay in the completion of the bridge, if such delay can be proved to the Government to have been caused by unforeseen circumstances and beyond the control of the Company.

No. 4.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 3 August, 1881.

With reference to the interview I had with Mr. Watson on the 29th ultimo, and his remarks in regard to certain changes in the terms for the construction of the bridge to the North Shore, comprising (1) an extension of the time for the right of purchase by the Government, (2) the caution money, (3) the desirableness of the guaranteed rate of interest being fixed and not floating,—I have now the honor to submit the following views for your consideration :—

First. As regards the extension of time for the purchase, I consider that the term may be fairly extended to seven years.

Secondly. I am quite prepared to deposit in the hands of the Government, as caution money, a sum of ten thousand pounds (£10,000) on the sanction by Parliament of my proposals.

Third. I consider that it would be desirable to fix the rate of interest definitely at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

I hope that these proposals will meet with your concurrence, and that you will favour me with an answer at your earliest convenience, as it is of the utmost importance to me that there should be as little delay as possible in concluding these preliminaries.

I have, &c.,

JNO. E. GARBETT.

No. 5.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 30 August, 1881.

I have received a communication from Mr. Watson on the subject of the two following points, viz. :—The caution money, and the right of the Government to purchase the bridge.

In regard to the first, I am quite prepared to lodge a sum of ten thousand pounds (£10,000) in the hands of a banker (the interest on which will be payable to me) previous to the Bill being submitted to Parliament.

In regard to the right of purchase by the Government of the bridge, I agree with Mr. Watson's proposal, viz. :—That the Government have the right of purchase at a premium of 10 per cent. on the sum guaranteed at any time during which they are paying interest.

Awaiting your official reply to my proposals,—

I have, &c.,

JNO. E. GARBETT.

No. 6.

Memorandum by The Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation.

Proposal for the construction of a bridge from Sydney to the North Shore.

THIS offer, unsigned, is for the construction of a bridge sufficient for railway, tramway, and vehicular traffic, and of such height as not to interfere with navigation, the cost of which is not to exceed £750,000.

The sum of £750,000 has been assumed as the probable cost. Perhaps it would be somewhere thereabouts, but it will depend entirely on the character of the structure, and no design is submitted, nor, as far I am aware, has any been made.

If the bridge be sufficiently strong to carry a railway goods train it will be sufficient for every other purpose; its suitability for the former is therefore the main condition to be regarded. In clause 4 it may be meant that it is to be sufficiently strong to carry a railway *train*, but it is not stated.

Clause 6. I consider this clause as it stands quite inadmissible. Suppose, for example, that the Company were to encounter serious difficulties in carrying out the work—a not unlikely contingency—and that its completion were delayed for five, ten or any other number of years, or even not completed at all: the Government would have been paying interest on whatever amount the Company chose to state they had expended during the progress of the works, while the Company would be safe for their interest in either event of success or failure.

Government should not be called upon to pay interest until the completion of the works, when, if thought desirable, the interest that would have accrued if the work were finished within contract time might be payable. The Government should likewise be exempt from payment of interest for any periods during which, from accidents or otherwise, the bridge might remain closed to the public.

If the Company are to receive interest on their capital, they should be responsible for the safety and permanence of their structure, and the only means of insuring this would be to discontinue all payments on account of interest while the bridge was out of use by the public.

A time for the completion of the bridge should be fixed, under penalties, as in the ordinary case of public works.

By clause 10 the Company would practically have power to abandon the works on payment of a penalty of 10 per cent., most or perhaps all of which they would have already received from the Government, if they should encounter any serious difficulty in this execution.

E. O. MORIARTY,

28/9/81.

No. 7.

No. 7.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 20 October, 1881.

Referring to the several interviews I have had with you with reference to the construction of a bridge from Sydney to the North Shore, I have now the honor to submit the following proposals on the subject for your favourable and early consideration.

1. That I undertake, subject to the conditions and stipulations hereinafter referred to, to construct or supply a high-level bridge between Dawes Point, Sydney, and Milson's Point, on the North Shore, on plans to be submitted and approved by the Government, and to be constructed under the superintendence and with the approval of any officer appointed by the Government for this purpose.

2. That the cost of such bridge, including all lands and buildings to be acquired for the purpose, shall not exceed the sum of £850,000 sterling, or should it exceed the sum named, the Government shall not be called upon to pay interest as hereinafter referred to on any sum in excess of the amount named.

3. The site on which the bridge shall be erected is subject to the approval of the Government.

4. That the bridge will be constructed so as not to impede the navigation of the harbour, and of sufficient height from high-water to allow vessels of the largest tonnage visiting the port to pass underneath without hindrance, and shall also be constructed so as to admit of a tramway or railway for passengers and goods trains passing safely over the same, if necessary, and at the same time providing sufficient accommodation for vehicular traffic.

5. That in the event of the Government requiring that a tramway or railway shall pass over such bridge, the Government shall pay such fair and reasonable amount for such privilege as may be agreed on, and in the event of disagreement the amount to be settled by arbitration in the usual way, regard being had in computing the allowance for such concession to the interest guaranteed by the Government hereafter referred to.

6. That the Government shall guarantee, for a period of thirty years from the date of commencement of the erection of such bridge in the Colony, an amount equal to 3½ per cent. per annum on such part of the said capital of £850,000 as may be expended in construction of such bridge, such interest to be payable half-yearly on the first days of January and July in each year.

7. That the officers be appointed in Sydney for the management of such bridge after completion shall be subject to the approval of the Government, and that the books and accounts in connection with the receipts and expenditure of such bridge shall be at all times open to any officer of the Government duly authorized for this purpose.

8. That in the event of the receipts to be derived from the tolls chargeable on such bridge, or any other profits to be derived in connection therewith amounting to a sum less than 3½ per cent. per annum on the said capital of £850,000, or any less amount, after deducting all charges for the management and keeping in repair of such bridge, then it shall be incumbent on the Government to make good such deficiency between the actual net amount and the said sum of 3½ per cent per annum, but in the event of the net receipts reaching 3½ per cent per annum then the Government shall be relieved from any such payment of interest for that year.

9. That at any time during the same period of thirty years from the commencement of the erection of such bridge when the Government may be called upon to pay interest in terms of paragraph six of this letter, the Government shall have power to resume such bridge by paying the amount actually incurred in and about the erection of such bridge, and the preparation and procuring of materials for the same, with an addition of 10 per cent. thereon.

10. That if at any time during the erection of such bridge the Government shall be dissatisfied with the way in which the work is being carried on, they shall at any time during the erection have the power to take over such work as then completed or undertaken, by paying the actual cost of the work so constructed or undertaken, and all materials prepared or procured, or in course of preparation, less a reduction of 10 per cent., but in such event and prior to the Government being empowered to take over the work, the question as to the character of the work executed must first be submitted to and decided by arbitration.

11. That the bridge shall be completed and opened for traffic on or before the expiration of three years from the passing of the Act to enable them to construct the bridge.

12. That all by-laws and regulations for the management of the bridge, including the scale of charges to be levied and payable thereat, shall be subject to the approval of the Government, and that such by-laws and regulations, including the charges levied and payable at such bridge, shall be subject to annual revision at the option of the Government, but with the understanding that changes in such by-laws and regulations, including the charges levied and payable at such bridge, must have the concurrence of the Company, or in case of disagreement be referred to and decided by arbitration.

13. That all details necessary to carry out the intention indicated shall be adjusted between the Government and those interested in the construction of the bridge.

14. That I undertake to cause to be introduced a Bill into Parliament during the present Session if possible, asking for the necessary powers to enable me to carry out what I have indicated; and as a guarantee of my *bona fides* I undertake and agree to deposit in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer the sum of ten thousand pounds sterling, "it being of course understood that I shall receive the Bank rate of interest on the said sum of ten thousand pounds during the time it is in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer," before the introduction of such Bill, to be retained and forfeited to the Government in the event of my failing to erect or construct or cause to be erected or constructed such bridge within a term of years, to be mutually agreed upon, from the date of the Bill receiving the sanction of Parliament, and continue to completion.

15. That the Bill to be introduced will be previously submitted for the approval of the Government, and that all necessary details shall be mutually arranged.

I have, &c.,
JNO. E. GARBETT.

No. 8.
Cabinet Minute.

THE Ministers (nine) present agreed that Mr. Garbett's proposal, as explained in this letter, be accepted by the Government.

For the Cabinet,
H.P.,
26/10/81.

No. 9.

The Under-Secretary for Public Works to Mr. J. E. Garbett.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 11 November, 1881.
I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, on the subject of the erection of a bridge from Sydney to the North Shore, and to inform you that your proposals as set forth in your letter have been accepted by the Government.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 10.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Under-Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Sydney, 21 November, 1881.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, notifying the acceptance by the Government of my proposals regarding the construction of a high level bridge to connect Sydney with the North Shore.

I have, &c.,
J. E. GARBETT.

No. 11.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Sydney, 28 December, 1881.
With reference to our conversation of this morning, *re* the North Shore Bridge, and acting on your request that I should write to you, I have now to state to you my opinions on the question that has arisen, viz., the paying into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer by me of a sum of five thousand pounds (£5,000). In my proposals to the Government for the construction of the bridge and to which they have assented, the article (14), containing the clause with reference to a deposit, merely states that the deposit was to be made before the Bill was introduced; it runs as follows:—"That I undertake to cause to be introduced a Bill into Parliament, during the present Session if possible, asking for the necessary powers to enable me to carry out what I have indicated; and as a guarantee of my *bond fides* I undertake and agree to deposit in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer the sum of £10,000, it being of course understood that I shall receive the Bank rate of interest on the said sum during the time it is in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer before the introduction of such Bill, to be retained and forfeited to the Government in the event of my failing to erect or construct, or causing to be erected or constructed, such bridge within a term of years to be mutually agreed upon from the date of the Bill receiving the sanction of Parliament"; and by that article my friends are quite willing to abide. I am not responsible for the unexpected delay that has occurred in these negotiations, and had I received a letter from Mr. Rae on the 13th of October instead of November, this question would not have arisen, as the Bill would have been brought in and the deposit paid as per agreement. Still, if the Government insist on the £5,000 being paid, I must yield, although informed by counsel that I am not legally bound to do so.

I may also add that, as a personal question, I should not wish by declining any request of the Government in this matter to forfeit their confidence.

I have, &c.,
JNO. E. GARBETT.

No. 12.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

MR. GARBETT to be informed that, unless he is prepared to comply with the condition of proposed agreement *re* bridge to St. Leonards, by making the deposit therein referred to, negotiation will be abandoned.

J.L.,
15/2/82.

No. 13.

The Under-Secretary for Public Works to Mr. J. E. Garbett.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 15 February, 1882.
Referring to my letter to you of the 11th November last, on the subject of the proposed terms for the construction of a high level bridge from Sydney to the North Shore, I am directed to invite your attention to the non-payment of the deposit provided for in the conditional acceptance of your offer, and to inform you that unless you are prepared without further delay to comply with the terms of the agreement, by making the deposit referred to, the negotiation on this matter must be abandoned.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 14.

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No. 14.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Under-Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 17 February, 1882.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and in reply request you to inform the Minister for Works that, as agreed upon in a conversation with him on or about the 20th ultimo, I am now awaiting an answer from my partners in England to the communication I addressed to them in regard to the deposit of £5,000, by the mail of 23rd ultimo.

On receipt of their reply I will at once communicate with the Minister.

I remain, &c.,

JNO. E. GARBETT.

No. 15.

Minute by The Colonial Secretary.

THE Minister for Public Works was to let me know whether or not Mr. Garbett had complied with the condition of the arrangements made with him.

JOHN R.

20/2/82.

No. 16.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

Mr. Garbett to be informed that this matter has been delayed so long that an early settlement of the condition must be made. Mr. Garbett will be given another week to comply with the condition, from to-day, after which the negotiation will be finally annulled.—J.L., 22/2/82.

No. 17.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Mr. Lackey,

Sydney, 22 February, 1882.

I wrote on Monday last requesting you to grant me an interview, but I suppose the note must have miscarried. I should feel obliged if you would fix a day and hour when I could see you on the subject of the North Shore Bridge.

I remain, &c.,

JNO. E. GARBETT.

By the Minister's request I informed Mr. Garbett that Mr. Lackey would be glad to meet him here at any time on the subject of the bridge, but supposed that my letter of the 23rd would render the meeting unnecessary.—J.R., 24/2/82.

No. 18.

The Under-Secretary for Public Works to Mr. J. E. Garbett.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 23 February, 1882.

Referring to the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the proposed erection of a bridge to the North Shore, Sydney Harbour, I am directed to inform you the Secretary for Public Works has decided that the matter has now been delayed so long that an early settlement of the condition must be made, and I am to intimate that another week from to-day will be given to enable you to comply with the conditions, after which time the negotiation on this matter will be finally cancelled.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 19.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 24 February, 1882.

Although I am quite prepared to fulfil the conditions of the agreement *concluded* between the Government and myself, in regard to the construction of a bridge to the North Shore, I request to be informed of the special clauses referred to by the Secretary for Public Works in your letter of yesterday's date, as I can find no obligation on that point, further than that the deposit should be paid previous to submitting the Bill to Parliament.

The long delay not having been occasioned by me, I am at a loss to understand, considering that Parliament is not sitting, why this sudden pressure should now be put on me, and on a point which, in my opinion, is not specified by the terms of the contract.

I remain, &c.,

JNO. E. GARBETT.

No. 20.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Colonial Secretary.

My dear Sir John,

Sydney, 1 March, 1882.

I send you the clause referring to the payment by me of a deposit in the North Shore Bridge matter, Article 14.

"That I undertake to cause to be introduced a Bill into Parliament, during the present Session, if possible, asking for the necessary powers to enable me to carry out what I have indicated; and as a guarantee of my *bonâ fides*, I undertake and agree to deposit in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer the sum of ten thousand pounds (£10,000), it being of course understood that I shall receive the Bank rate of interest on the said sum of £10,000 during the time it is in the hands of the Treasurer, before the introduction of such

such Bill, to be retained and forfeited to the Government in the event of my failing to erect or construct, or cause to be erected or constructed, such bridge within a term of years to be mutually agreed upon from the date of the Bill receiving the sanction of Parliament."

I shall be glad to forward you all the letters and correspondence with the Secretary for Public Works, if you require it.

I remain, &c.,
JNO. E. GARBETT.

Mr. Garbett to be informed that the Government cannot admit the force of the point raised in this letter, and that if he be not prepared to deposit the amount fixed at once, the negotiation will be declared at an end.—J.L. 3/3/82.

No. 21.

The Under-Secretary for Public Works to Mr. J. E. Garbett.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 3 March, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 24th ultimo, on the subject of the proposed erection of a bridge to the North Shore, I am directed to inform you that the Government cannot admit the force of the point raised in your letter, and that if you are not prepared to deposit the amount fixed upon at once the negotiation will be declared at an end.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

No. 22.

Memorandum by Mr. Garbett.

Sydney, 14 March, 1882.

Memorandum for the Government in the matter of the construction of the bridge to connect Sydney with the North Shore.

In an interview with Sir John Robertson this morning, he informed me that the Government demand the payment of a deposit, on the ground that it was possible for me to bring in my Bill last Session.

I was informed at the time that previous to any private Bill being laid on the Table of the House it is necessary that it should be notified in the Gazette for four consecutive weeks. Previous to taking this step the draft of the Bill had to be drawn and submitted to the Government for their approval, and the notice in the Gazette would necessarily have to be in conformity with the approved draft of the Bill.

This obligatory course would have required at the lowest computation ten days or more, and it is therefore physically impossible that the Bill could have been laid on the Table of the House on the 20th of December, the day of the prorogation.

In an interview I had with Sir Henry Parkes with regard to the introduction of the Bill, he gave me a list of the Members who could be charged with it, at the same time informing me that there would not be time for it during the present Session.

These are the facts of the case, and after the months and months I waited for a reply from the Minister for Works, although repeatedly promised one, are I hope sufficiently clear to prevent any action being taken by the Government in the question of the payment of a deposit at the present time, when Parliament is not sitting and nothing can be done as regards the bridge.

Of course if I am called away to England I will pay the deposit before my departure.

JNO. E. GARBETT.

No. 23.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Mr. Lackey,

Sydney, 15 March, 1882.

Referring to our conversation of yesterday, I now put in writing what I stated at our interview in the matter of the deposit, viz.,—that if called upon I should be willing to pay the sum required by the Government into the Treasury one month prior to the re-assembling of the House for the transaction of business, also that the Bill shall be ready to be placed on the Table of the House on the day of its meeting.

I remain, &c.,
JNO. E. GARBETT.

No. 24.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

THIS case was submitted to the Cabinet again on Wednesday, 15th instant, when it was decided that Mr. Garbett be informed that if the amount (£5,000) be not deposited within a week the negotiation will be abandoned. I have written him accordingly.—J.L., 16/3/82.

No. 25.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

MR. GARBETT to be written to to-day, to say that it has been decided that the amount of deposit, viz., £5,000, must be paid within a week from to-day, or the negotiation will be abandoned. This must be regarded as final.—J.L., 17/3/82.

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No. 26.

The Under-Secretary for Public Works to Mr. J. E. Garbett.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 17 March, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 15th instant and previous correspondence respecting the proposed erection of a bridge to the North Shore, I am directed to inform you that the deposit of £5,000 must be paid within a week from this day, or the negotiation will be abandoned.

I am to add that, upon this subject, this communication must be regarded as final.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAR.

No. 27.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 5 April, 1882.

With reference to the letter addressed to me by the Under-Secretary for Public Works on the 17th ultimo, and although I am still without the letter you promised me at our interview on the 28th ultimo, I have now the honor to inform you that I have this day posted to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer a deposit receipt, No. 19,165 on the City Bank, in favour of the Honorable the Secretary for Works, for the sum of five thousand pounds (£5,000), as required by that letter.

I have, &c.,

JNO. E. GARBETT.

No. 28.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Under-Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 2 May, 1882.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that on the 5th ultimo Mr. J. E. Garbett deposited in the Treasury the following security, which we hold on your account:—No. 19-165. Date, 5th April, 1882. Deposit receipt of City Bank for twelve months. Favour the Secretary for Public Works, p. £5,000.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

No. 29.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 24 July, 1882.

With reference to our conversation *re* the North Shore Bridge Bill and the alterations necessary for the drafting of the same, I have now the honor to submit to you the following ideas:—In clause I of the agreement I find the works are to be constructed under the superintendence and with the approval of an officer appointed by the Government; I think the word superintendence too vague, as it might imply interference in the work or constant supervision, which is not intended; therefore would it not be better that the clause should be altered to the following:—"The works to be constructed subject to the approval of an officer appointed by the Government." Clause IV, the height of the bridge above high-water-mark, will have to be fixed. Would it not be better to settle it at 130 feet, which would allow vessels of the largest tonnage to pass underneath by striking top-gallant masts, *vide* Commodore Wilson's letter on this subject? Clause IX, as it stands at present, binds the Government, in case of resumption, to pay whatever sum the bridge has cost, with 10 per cent. premium thereon, even should that sum exceed £850,000. Would it not be advisable, in the interests of both the Government and the concessionaires, that some limit in case of such resumption be fixed, regard being had in fixing it to the rate of interest guaranteed by Government in clause VI of the agreement, which would necessarily have to be extended to the limit fixed upon should, from unknown or unavoidable circumstances, the sum of £850,000 be exceeded. Clause XI, the time to be occupied in construction, dating from the bill receiving the sanction of Parliament, will also have to be fixed.

With regard to the resumption of land necessary for the approaches to the bridge, it will be necessary that the Government either resume the land themselves or give the concessionaires the powers for so doing; if the latter course is agreed upon, the concessionaires to have the powers under the same law as the late Pyrmont resumptions.

I have, &c.,

JNO. E. GARBETT.

No. 30.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 20 September, 1882.

I have the honor to enclose the printed draft of the North Shore Bridge Bill; it is exactly as I received it from the hands of the printers.

I have not notified it in the Gazette, as it was the wish of the Government to have the printed draft of the Bill.

Should I not hear anything from you to the contrary, it is my intention to notify the Bill in the Government Gazette and *Sydney Morning Herald* on Monday next.

I have, &c.,

JNO. E. GARBETT.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BRIDGE TO NORTH SHORE.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 January, 1883.

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No. 1.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

263, George-street, 17 January, 1883.

I have the honor, on behalf of myself and those associated with me, to address you as Premier of the present Government with reference to a contract concluded with your predecessors for the construction of a high-level bridge to connect Sydney with the North Shore.

The circumstances connected with the contract are for the most part set forth in the printed papers which contain the greater part of the correspondence that has passed between the Works Department and myself on the subject. By reference to this correspondence it will be seen that in November, 1880, after some negotiation, I was induced to make proposals to the late Government for a concession for the construction of the bridge, and after many modifications in the original proposals an agreement, authorized by the whole Cabinet, was finally concluded with me on the 11th November, 1881.

On the 28th of December of that year I was called upon to provide a deposit of £5,000, apparently as caution-money or by way of guarantee of *bona-fides*, but as the contract contained no provision for any such deposit I naturally demurred to the demand, until it appeared that the Government insisted on cancelling the contract unless it was complied with.

Having thus under pressure made the deposit, I then, with the sanction of the Government, took the necessary steps for the preparation and introduction of the Bill which was not only found a form approved of by the Government but was printed at the Government Printing Office, and the schedule of rates and tolls was arranged between the officers nominated for that purpose by the Government and myself. I also gave the usual notices in the newspapers and Government Gazette, and if the dissolution had not occurred, the Bill would have been immediately laid on the Table of the House by the Honorable J. S. Farnell, the Member for St. Leonards, who had undertaken to introduce it.

I should also explain, with the concurrence of the Government, I had consulted the then Speaker, Sir Wigram Allen, as to the mode of procedure with regard to the introduction of the Bill; and he was of opinion that as it proposed in certain contingencies a charge on the Consolidated Revenue it would have to be introduced upon a Message by His Excellency. I accordingly saw the then Colonial Secretary on the subject, and was promised the necessary message, but before the Bill could be introduced the Parliament was dissolved and there has since been a change of administration.

As I am desirous of proceeding without delay with the Bill, I shall be glad to learn that the Government are prepared to carry out their part of the contract and advise the necessary message to enable the introduction of the proposed Bill.

I have the honor to request on behalf of myself and those associated with me the favour of an early reply.

I have, &c.,

JNO. E. GARBETT.

No. 2.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 22 January, 1883.
As the Cabinet cannot favour the introduction to Parliament of the North Shore Bridge Bill, concerning which Mr. Garbett had made certain arrangements with the late Administration, let Mr. Garbett be informed that he may, on application at the Treasury, obtain the deposit receipt for £5,000, lodged by him with the Colonial Treasurer on the 5th April, 1882.

Also inform Treasury. Receipt to be returned on Mr. Garbett's acknowledgment for the same.

HENRY COPELAND.

No. 3.

The Principal Under-Secretary to Mr. J. E. Garbett.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 January, 1883.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge your letter of date 17th January, which has only reached this office this afternoon, in which you desire to be informed whether the Government are prepared to advise the necessary Message to be sent to Parliament in order to enable the introduction of a Bill for the purpose of constructing a high-level bridge to connect Sydney with the North Shore.

I am instructed to remind you that any correspondence with reference to the construction of public works should be addressed to the Minister in charge of that Department of the Government, and to acquaint you that the Colonial Secretary is informed that you have been already advised from that Department of the Government that it is not the intention of the Government to take any steps for the purpose of obtaining Parliamentary sanction to your proposal, and that your deposit receipt lodged with the Colonial Treasurer on the 5th day of April, 1882, may be obtained by you on application to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

No. 4.

The Under-Secretary for Public Works to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 22 January, 1883.

I am directed to forward a copy of a communication addressed to Mr. J. E. Garbett, declining his proposal to introduce a Bill into Parliament for the construction of a bridge between Sydney and North Shore, and I am to request that you will have the goodness to return the amount of the deposit on the receipt of Mr. Garbett's acknowledgment for the same.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 5.

The Under-Secretary for Public Works to Mr. J. E. Garbett.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 22 January, 1883.

I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Public Works, to inform you that as the present Government, on a consideration of the questions of public policy involved in the proposal, could under no circumstances favour the introduction to Parliament of the North Shore Bridge Bill, concerning which you had made certain arrangements with the late Administration, you may obtain the deposit receipt for £5,000 lodged by you with the Colonial Treasurer on the 5th April, 1882, on application at the Treasury.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

No. 6.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

263, George-street, 23 January, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Principal Under-Secretary's letter of the 22nd of January, in reference to the North Shore Bridge.

My letter was addressed to you as Colonial Secretary and Premier of the Administration, because the preparation and presentation of the necessary Message not only came within your Department but had already been promised to me by your predecessor, Sir Henry Parkes.

I have, &c.;

JNO. E. GARBETT.

No. 7.

Mr. J. E. Garbett to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

263 George-street, 23 January, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, but I cannot, as at present advised, accept the offer contained therein, respecting the North Shore Bridge Bill, as I am unable to see that any change of Ministry is sufficient to authorize a breach of contract by the Government of this Colony.

I have, &c.,

J. E. GARBETT.

No. 8.

No. 8.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Mr. J. E. Garbett.

Sir,

Public Works Office, Sydney, 24 January, 1883.

I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Public Works, to acknowledge your letter of this day's date, and to inform you that you are in error in affirming that the Government supposes that a change of Ministry is sufficient to authorize a breach of contract.

The contract to which you referred in your communication of the 17th of January, received by the Colonial Secretary (Sir Henry Parkes) the day before yesterday, was one having reference to a promise made to you by the late Colonial Secretary that he would advise a message of a certain character which you had been told was necessary to effect your object to be sent to Parliament by the Governor.

In your letter you say that you will be glad to learn that the Government are prepared to carry out their part of the contract, and advise the necessary message to enable the introduction of the proposed Bill.

It is unnecessary to point out that no Government can enter into contracts as to the advice to be given to the Governor by their successors, and no promise made to you, which implies such a proceeding, can in the least degree affect the present Administration.

I have, &c.,
JOHN RAE.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BRIDGE TO NORTH SHORE.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 February, 1883.

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No. 1.

Mr. W. G. Willington to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

St. Leonards, 18 July, 1878.

Mr. John Cooper has informed me that you have kindly consented to receive a deputation on Tuesday, July 23rd, at 11 a.m., respecting a proposed high-level bridge from Sydney to St. Leonards, and intimated that you desired a written statement might be forwarded to you prior to receiving the deputation embodying its views.

The deputation have accordingly held a meeting, and I am desired to forward enclosed in compliance with your request.

I have, &c.,

WALTER G. WILLINGTON,
Secretary.

Put reports in newspapers with this, and refer to Commissioner for Roads.—B.C., 27 July, 1878.—J.R.

Statement submitted by a Deputation to the Honorable the Minister for Public Works in reference to a proposed High-level Bridge to connect Sydney with St. Leonards, on Tuesday, 23rd July, 1878.

THE deputation desires to bring under the notice of the Government the growing importance of St. Leonards, as a healthy suburb for the City of Sydney, and would point out the very small amount of public expenditure that has hitherto been employed to develop the almost unknown but beautiful sites for buildings and residences on the north of Port Jackson.

The Circular Quay and its neighbourhood is now a centre of the business portion of the City of Sydney, and nature points to the North Shore as the most suitable position (on account of its close proximity) for the residences of the business people.

The present mode of reaching the North Shore is not suitable for the requirements of the age we live in; a bridge is felt to be a want, so that by means of omnibuses and other vehicles the outlying portions of the district may be reached from Sydney without difficulty.

In all directions, save the north of Sydney, the suburbs are stretching away with enormous strides, while perhaps the most suitable and desirable, to the north, remains almost stationary, and solely for the want of proper communication.

The deputation feels sure that the Government will upon reflection see that the time has arrived when it is desirable to think seriously of this project, and feel justified in ordering trial surveys, borings, soundings, and other data information for a suitable structure be proceeded with forthwith.

The deputation suggests that upon the data information obtained a premium should be offered for the best design, open to competition from all parts, and trusts, if the Government agree with this suggestion, that a sum of money will be placed on the Estimates for this purpose.

The deputation submits for inspection photographic views of a bridge across the Kentucky River, in America, which appears to be the kind of thing wanted, and is an evidence of what is going on in other parts.

The bridge across the Kentucky is 275 feet above the water, and has to recommend it, lightness, strength, and cheapness; it is also right to mention that the engineer who superintended its construction is now in Sydney.

For military purposes the bridge would be desirable as a ready means of reaching the forts at the heads.

It would afford the people of Manly a land carriage, the want of which is sometimes severely felt by the residents there.

Lane Cove, a most important fruit-growing district, is largely interested in this matter. The various suburbs, except the North Shore, are being considered by schemes for railways, water supply, and sewerage, which schemes will add largely to the public debt; the deputation does not object to this outlay, but yet thinks St. Leonards has large claims to a share in these advantages, and the bridge proposed would enable St. Leonards to participate in the water and railway schemes.

It may be pointed out that the takings on the various ferry steamers plying to the North Shore is estimated at the present time as equal to £10,000 per annum, and is constantly increasing.

There are many other advantages which the deputation could point out, but refrain, except to mention that a branch line of railway over the bridge to some point on the proposed connection of the Northern line with Sydney is one, and the utilizing of the large quantity of water frontage for storage purposes is another.

No. 2.

Mr. W. G. Willington to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Blue's Point Road, North Shore, 11 June, 1879.

I have the honor to inform you that a deputation of a representative character from the Municipalities of St. Leonards, including Manly, Ryde, Hunter's Hill, North Willoughby, East St. Leonards, and Victoria, is desirous of waiting upon you, with a view to induce the Government to construct bridges across Middle Harbour, at the Spit, and Lane Cove River, and to provide some better means of communication between Sydney and the North Shore than that which exists at present.

In the event of your consenting to receive such deputation, I shall be glad to be informed what day and hour will suit your convenience, as all these Municipalities will have to be communicated with. I should take it as a favour if you would fix such a date as would allow time for this to be done.

I have, &c.,

W. G. WILLINGTON,

Secy. for Deputation.

To-morrow week at 11:30.—J.L., 12/6/79. W. G. Willington, 13/6/79. Roads, B.C., 13/6/79.—G.H. I have nothing to add to the memoranda written by me for Mr. Sutherland (attached) as to the cost of bridge. Everything depends on the width. I believe the ironwork of a bridge of the ordinary width could be obtained in England for £250,000. The cost of piers and erection would certainly at least cost as much more, and as I think the ordinary width would be insufficient, the cost would be still further increased, so that I consider my *guess*, for it could be little else, of £700,000 will not prove far from the truth. There can be no question that the proper mode of improving communication with the North Shore would be by floating bridges, or large vessels, as at Brooklyn; and as Mr. Moriarty has just seen these craft, and the matter is more in his province than mine, I would suggest that the papers be sent to him for report. On this point I will have sections made, and furnish reports as to bridges asked for at Middle Harbour and Lane Cove.—W.B., 22/7/79. Under Secretary, B.C., 28/1/80.—W.B.

No. 3.

The Under-Secretary for Public Works to Mr. W. G. Willington.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 13 June, 1879.

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed to inform you the Secretary for Public Works will receive the deputation respecting erection of bridges across Middle Harbour, at the Spit, and Lane Cove River, on Friday next, the 20th instant, at 11:30 o'clock a.m.

I have, &c.,

GERALD HALLIGAN,

Acting U.-S.

No. 4.

Mr. W. G. Willington to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

St. Leonards, 20 June, 1879.

The Municipalities of St. Leonards Electorate, including Manly, Ryde, Hunter's Hill, North Willoughby, East St. Leonards, St. Leonards, and Victoria, desire to bring under the notice of the Government the growing importance of this district, evidenced by the fact that the number of electors on the latest Electoral Roll is over 3,000; that the estimated population of the several Municipalities and the Lane Cove District is 11,950, which does not include the population outside these named localities; that the amount raised by the several Municipalities under the one shilling rate for general purposes for present year is £4,915; that the estimated value of ratable property, including Lane Cove District, is £2,446,535; and that the district is proved by the vital statistics of the Colony to be one of the most healthy in the world. There are 100 miles of deep water frontage included in it.

They

They would point out that each colonist contributes towards the interest on the national debt 16s. 6d. per annum; therefore this district may fairly claim some of the advantages supplied by means of the debt, and they would refer to the large proposed expenditure for the districts on the south of Port Jackson—trams, suburban railways, extension of railway to the Circular Quay, sewerage, and water supply—all works to the cost of which the inhabitants of St. Leonards must contribute in some measure.

Want of communication by land carriage between the several portions of the Electorate is felt to be one of those things which retard its progress, and the communication between Sydney and the North Shore is also felt to be anything but of such a character as so important a locality absolutely requires to meet the growing requirements of the inhabitants. It is held to be unseemly that so important a district should be left to the mercy of any private Company, and more especially now that the whole ferry arrangements are a close monopoly, and the Company can, and do, alter their fares and times of running with a sole view to profit, and not with a proper regard to the requirements of the district, added to which, if through mismanagement, or any other cause, the Company were to withdraw their boats the most serious inconvenience would arise.

It is felt that the people of this Electorate are not asking too much at the hands of the Government to facilitate the means of communication by the construction of a bridge across Middle Harbour, at the Spit, and across the Lane Cove River, at Hunter's Hill, and further to provide some better ferry accommodation between Sydney and the North Shore than that which exists at present; in point of fact, to make it a Government Ferry, by means of a steam-punt or floating bridge of such a character as will, in the opinion of the Government, be suitable, and up to the requirements of what is now a very large traffic, shown by the published half-yearly report of the Company to be equal to £15,000 per annum.

It is suggested that a suitable position for a Government Ferry would be from Blue's Point to the new wharf at the foot of Kent-street, partly because there is a good road to and public wharf at Blue's Point, constructed jointly at the expense of the Government and Borough of Victoria, at a cost of nearly £6,000, and partly because Circular Quay would be relieved, where, from the number of steamers running in and out, collisions may be feared; in fact collisions have recently occurred, although happily not of a serious nature, and besides a considerable traffic would be diverted from the busiest streets in Sydney.

The bridge across Middle Harbour is very much needed, and besides would afford a safe land carriage to the North Head, and very largely increase the value of an enormous quantity of Government land in that direction.

The bridge across Lane Cove River would be a great boon to a large fruit-growing district which at present is in a far worse position with respect to bringing its produce to market than many places more than 100 miles from Sydney.

WALTER G. WILLINGTON,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Mr. A. R. Terry, C.E., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Grosvenor House, George-street, Brisbane, 27 February, 1881.

I desire much the honor of submitting to you a design for the viaduct to the North Shore, which I believe would be less expensive than a suspension bridge, and certainly more suitable for general traffic, and if required could carry a railway.

The cost would be under half-a-million, and the time of erection not more than three years, during which and after there would be but little, if any, inconvenience to the shipping.

As in some sort a guarantee, I beg to say that I have been an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London since 1856; was a pupil of Mr. Edwin Clark, the resident engineer under Mr. Stephenson, for the Conway and Britannia tubular bridges; and have since carried out many engineering works on the Continent of Europe and in India.

There are two gentlemen in Sydney with whom I have the honor of a slight personal acquaintance—Mr. Ellis, of the Lands Department, and Mr. Byrnes, of the Secretariat, to whom I would beg you to refer.

I shall be happy, if my proposal be favourably entertained, to wait upon you at your convenience.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. R. TERRY, C.E.

No. 6.

Mr. A. R. Terry, C.E., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, Grosvenor House, George-street, Brisbane, 28 February, 1881.

I beg to supplement the letter (dated 27th February, 1881) I had the honor of addressing to you concerning a viaduct to the North Shore, by stating that my proposal refers to the building of a single arch across the opening from Dawes Point to St. Leonards, of a height sufficient not to interfere with the navigation, and of a strength equal to all the traffic that may be expected to come upon it.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. R. TERRY, C.E.

Roads, B.C., 22/3/81.—J.R. Design not herewith. Without seeing it I can say that any arch is simply impracticable.—W.B., 23/3/81.

If design be forwarded the Minister will have a report on it from the proper officer, though an arch of such dimensions appears impracticable.—J.R., 13/4/81. Roads, B.C., 22/4/81.—J.R.

No. 7.

Mr. A. R. Terry, C.E., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Grosvenor House, George-street, Brisbane, 10 May, 1881.

I have the honor, in answer to a letter dated the 22nd ultimo, informing me that if I forwarded the design for a viaduct to the North Shore, as mentioned in my letter of the 27th of February, the Secretary for Public Works would cause a report to be made on the same by an officer of that Department, to say that I have by this day's mail forwarded, as desired, certain plans which I hope will make the design as a whole tolerably clear.

With regard to the details or the mode of construction, all important as the latter is, I have not supposed it necessary to enter in, except very generally, at the present time, but shall be most happy, if called upon, to show every step of the work, and that the same is not only practicable but one that could be carried out without difficulty.

In the accompanying memo. I have then only notified the broad features of each of the plans; but I venture to add here that, although of unusual dimensions, the well-known principles of the arch, as will be seen, have not been departed from or in anywise strained, but the possibility of now using cast steel in such a work has brought within the range of practicability dimensions which in cast or wrought iron would have been quite out of reach, and in the matter of construction there is nothing that need now-a-days deter from the design.

The obstruction to the waterway will be that only of a single pier erected in the middle of the channel, and this would be removed as soon as the two halves of the arch, which will be built from the shores, are joined together over it.

I shall be very glad to wait upon you personally, for to me there is a difficulty in making matters by letter only as clear as they should be; but still I venture to hope that for a preliminary investigation the plan forwarded will be found useful.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. R. TERRY,
C.E.

Roads, B.C., 13/5/81.—J.R. Plans not to hand.—W.B., 13/5/81.

[Enclosure.]

Viaduct to the North Shore, Sydney.

Memo.

DRAWING No. 1 shows in elevation and plan the proposed structure, consisting—

1st. Of a series of eight arched ribs, parallel, and 20 feet apart, each 18 feet deep at the crown and 45 feet at the springing, with webs varying from $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

2nd. Of ten so-called stay ribs, similar to the parallel do., but springing from the abutments, at a distance of 140 feet on either side of the centre line, and crossing each other at the crown of the arch, and the parallel ribs at various distances from the crown. In addition to their bearing power these stay ribs are intended to counteract any transverse horizontal motion consequent on pressure of wind, or unequal loading, or unequal expansion.

The waterway is supposed to be 1,500 feet wide, the span of the arch is 1,550 feet, and the versed line, which is also the height above water, is 155 feet.

The ribs are of cast steel, braced and covered top and bottom so as to form a series of box arches together 140 feet wide by 18 feet deep at the crown, and 280 feet wide by 45 feet deep at the springing.

Over the haunches the roadway is carried by spandril girders, 20 feet deep, of steel, bearing on the abutment and on the arch, but only at a third of the length of the same from the springing, so as to diminish as much as possible all tendency to distortion from unequal loading.

The drawing is to a scale of 80 feet to the inch.

Drawing No. 2 is a half elevation and plan showing, to a larger scale (40 feet to the inch), the same design, but modified in a few particulars on the score of economy; the number of parallel ribs is six only, their distance apart 28 feet, the spandrils are of cast iron with comparatively a continuous bearing on the arch. The stay ribs and all other features remain the same.

Drawing No. 3 shows, to the same scale of 40 feet to the inch, a transverse section of the arch at the crown, fig. 1 and at fig. 2 another section of the same, taken at 175 feet from the springing, showing the roadway as carried by the spandrils.

Drawing No. 4 is a sketch, to a scale of 200 feet to an inch, of a similar design, but showing a height above water of 200 feet, a chord of 1,600 feet, and a versed line of 250 feet.

The number of ribs is the same, but the stay ribs are shown as not crossing each other, but curved horizontally, as also in a lesser degree, the other ribs from the crown to the springing. The spandrils likewise are played out towards the springing, and bear on the arch near the crown only; they are of steel, and each firmly anchored to the live rock.

The roadway is shown the same width throughout as at the crown, *i.e.*, 140 feet, but might be made at the springing as wide as the arch itself there, *i.e.*, 280 feet.

The voussoirs are 25 feet and 75 feet deep.

The total weight is about $\frac{1}{4}$ more than in the other designs, but there is this advantage, that together with a better proportion between the chord and the rise of the arch there is a much wider channel for ships, *i.e.*, 1,000 feet for ships, 100 feet high, and 675 feet for shore 150 feet high.

Brisbane, 10/5/81.

ALEX. R. TERRY, C.E.

No. 8.

Mr. A. R. Terry, C.E., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Grosvenor House, George-street, Brisbane, 26 July, 1881.

I had the honor, on the 11th of May last, to forward to your office certain plans and documents concerning a design for a viaduct from Sydney to the North Shore.

In your instructions to me concerning the same, by your letter of the 22nd April, you were good enough to say that you would cause a report to be made.

I have now the honor to inform you that I have not as yet received any communication concerning such report, nor whether the plans, &c., have reached your office.

5

I do not wish to undertake any other work, or accept any appointment, before hearing from you, and therefore do beg the favour of an early reply, and take this opportunity to say that I shall be glad, if you think well, to go to Sydney and prepare larger and more detailed plans.

I have, &c.,

ALEXR. R. TERRY, C.E.

Roads, B.C., 4/8/81.—J.R. Mr. Garbett's proposal having been approved, should not this gentleman be informed that his proposal cannot be entertained, and his plans be returned to him?—W.C.B., 21/11/81. Under-Secretary, B.C. Inform and return papers accordingly.—J.R., 26/11/81.

No. 9.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

London, 23 December, 1881.

SEVERAL inquiries if Government intend construct bridge North Shore Believe could be erected complete under four hundred thousand Substantial parties.

SAMUEL.

No. 10.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers,

Victoria-street, S.W., 30 December, 1881.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that it has been reported here that the Government intend erecting a bridge to connect Sydney with the North Shore, and that in consequence inquiries have been made at this department for information on the subject.

You are aware that I have received no intimation from you as to the intentions of the Government in this behalf; I have therefore not been in a position to afford to inquirers any particulars.

Offers have been made to me by substantial and trustworthy parties to enter into a contract for the construction of such a bridge as may be required, but in the absence of accurate data they could not name a sum to cover the cost. From such information, however, that could be gathered it was estimated that a bridge of a thoroughly substantial character could be erected at an expenditure from three to five hundred thousand pounds. I therefore deemed it advisable, should the Government be giving any attention to this question, to telegraph to you on the 23rd instant as follows:—"Several inquiries if Government intend construct bridge North Shore Believe could be erected complete under four hundred thousand Substantial parties."

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

Submitted, 7/2/82. Consultation.—JOHN R.

No. 11.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary to The Acting Colonial Secretary.

London, 18 May, 1882.

NORTH Shore Bridge—telegraph Samuel, width between girders load per square foot; nature foundations below bottom.

HENRY PARKES.

For Secretary for Works.—JOHN R., 19/5/82. The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 19/5/82.—C.W. I would be glad if Mr. Bennett would give me any information he can in reference to this matter. Mr. Wade, on behalf of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, might also be requested to contribute such information as will enable us to reply to this telegram.—J.L., 23/5/82. Roads, B.C., 23/5/82.—J.R.

No. 12.

Minute of The Commissioner for Roads.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 25 May, 1882.

North Shore Bridge.—Reply to Cable Message.

AFTER a conference with Mr. Wade, I think the following telegram should be sent:—"Width between girders least 40 feet. Load one hundredweight. No information about bottom."

In sending on this paper I take the opportunity of pointing out that before any bridge is designed a survey should be made. The only plans or sections in this office are those referred to in my minute of the 31st March, 1878 (four years ago), as compiled in two days from the best information available. No special survey section or study of the ground has been made, and no attempt at borings. This would occupy two or three months.

Under-Secretary, B.C.

W.B., 25/5/82.

Inform.—J.L., 26/5/82. Cablegram, 26/5/82. Roads, B.C., 26/5/82.—G.H., for U.S. May I request instructions as to whether any further surveys or borings are to be made.—W.B., 27/5/82. Under Secretary, B.C. P.W.O., 29/5/82.

No. 13.

The Under-Secretary for Public Works to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 26 May, 1882.

WILL the Principal Under-Secretary please cause the following cablegram to be transmitted to the Agent-General in London, viz. :—" Width between girders least 40 feet. Load one hundredweight. No information about bottom."

G.H., for U.S.

The Principal Under-Secretary, B.C., 26th May, 1882.

Prepare telegram, 26/5/82. Telegram to Agent-General, 26. The Under-Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 26 May, 1882.—C.W. Roads, B.C., 31/5/82.—J.R.

No. 14.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

London, 12 June, 1882.

WHAT is the average depth of mud between starting and finishing points of proposed bridge to north side?

SAMUEL.

Minister for Works.—JOHN R., 14/6/82. The Under-Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 14/6/82.—C.W. Roads, B.C., 16/6/82.—J.R. It will be necessary to make the surveys and borings I asked about before this information can be given.—W.B., 19/6/82. Under Secretary, B.C.—P.W.O., 20/6/82. Cablegram as follows:—Surveys and borings necessary before average depth of mud can be given.—J.R., 21/6/82. Approved.—F.B.S., 21/6/82. Cablegram.—22/6/82.

No. 15.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 1 December, 1882.

Nov., 1882.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter addressed by Mr. William Dempsey, C.E., to the Honorable the Secretary for Public Works, having reference to the projected high-level bridge across Sydney Harbour to the North Shore, which he has sent to me. Mr. Dempsey is an engineer of well-known ability and standing.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

W. Dempsey, Esq., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

26, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W., 30 November, 1882.

I have the honor to address you in reference to a public work which I believe has for some time past been under the consideration of your Government, namely, the high-level bridge across Sydney Harbour, and to which I have devoted much attention in preparing estimates of cost, under various conditions as to span, &c., of the iron material in a suitable structure to fulfil the several important considerations which have to be kept in view in affording ample accommodation for passengers and vehicles between Sydney and the North Shore, including also a line of railway on the same route, while offering no obstruction to the free navigation of the harbour for vessels of the largest size.

Accompanying this, I beg to enclose a sketch, also a general diagram of a bridge to my own design, which I believe will be found to fulfil all requirements of the case. It includes, as you will perceive, four spans, each of 410 feet, across the harbour, and with a clear headway of 150 feet. On the Sydney side provision is made for twelve spans, each of 150 feet, with seven similar spans on the North Shore, thus giving a total length of 4,490 feet of bridging, or nearly seven-eighths of a mile.

The platform of the superstructure includes a roadway of 22 feet in width, a railway of 14 feet wide, and footways 6 feet wide on each side.

The three piers built in the harbour will have wrought-iron caissons at the base filled with masonry or other suitable material, and each supporting a group of ten massive iron cylinders filled with concrete. With regard to the main girders of the bridge, of wrought iron, those in the larger spans over the harbour are made in the arched form shown in the sketch, and in the 150-foot spans the girders are parallel.

The platform of the structure throughout is of plate iron on suitable bearers, supported by the lower members of the girders, and a substantial wrought-iron handrailing of handsome appearance is fixed outside the footways.

The piers for the nineteen smaller spans of the bridge on land will consist each of four iron columns generally similar in character to those in the harbour, and varying in height, according to the surface of the ground.

I have prepared an estimate of the total quantity of iron material in the bridge shown in the sketch, and herein generally described, and upon this estimate have obtained a price from the Horseley Iron Company (Limited) of Tipton, Staffordshire, a well-known firm of high reputation and extensive experience in iron bridge construction, who would undertake accordingly to supply and deliver the work for shipment in London or Liverpool for the sum of (say) £279,500 (two hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hundred pounds). This offer is based upon the present rates for similar work in a thoroughly sound, substantial, durable structure of the very best material and workmanship, arranged with due regard to facility of erection in place, and fitted to sustain all the exigencies of a heavy and increasing traffic.

I

The sketch and diagram herein mentioned do not appear to have been received.

I calculate that the weight of iron material in the bridge would be about 21,500 (twenty-one thousand five hundred) tons, and with regard to this I would observe that in the absence of precise information relative to the depths to which the foundations for the piers in the water would have to be carried, also as to the height of the piers on the land at each side of the harbour, some modification in these respects might be required in carrying out the work, and possibly a considerable economy in the cost would thereby be effected.

For myself I may state that during many years past I have designed and superintended the construction of many large iron bridges, including the River Murray Bridge, the Hamley Bridge, and others in South Australia, also various bridges for India and other parts of the world.

Should your Government decide to proceed in the high-level bridge at Sydney, I shall be happy to furnish all needful plans and specifications, also to supervise the construction of the work here.

In the meanwhile, I shall have pleasure in forwarding to yourself any further information you may desire relative to the subject.

I have, &c.,
WM. DEMPSEY, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BRIDGE TO NORTH SHORE.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 March, 1883.

W. Dempsey, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, 26, Great George-st., Westminster, S.W., 30 November, 1882.

I have the honor to address you in reference to a public work which I believe has for some time past been under the consideration of your Government, namely, the high level bridge across Sydney Harbour, and to which I have devoted much attention in preparing estimates of cost under various conditions as to span, &c., of the iron material in a suitable structure to fulfil the several important considerations which have to be kept in view in affording ample accommodation for passengers and vehicles between Sydney and the North Shore, including also a line of railway on the same route, while offering no obstruction to the free navigation of the harbour for vessels of the largest size.

Accompanying this I beg to enclose a sketch, also a general diagram, of a bridge to my own design, which I believe will be found to fulfil all requirements of the case. It includes, as you will perceive, four spans each of 410 feet across the harbour, and with a clear headway of 150 feet. On the Sydney side provision is made for twelve spans, each of 150 feet, with seven similar spans on the North Shore, thus giving a total length of 4,490 feet of bridging or nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of a mile.

The platform of the superstructure includes a roadway of 22 feet in width, a railway of 14 feet wide, and footways 6 feet wide on each side.

The three piers built in the harbour will have wrought-iron caissons at the base filled with masonry or other suitable material, and each supporting a group of ten massive iron cylinders filled with concrete. With regard to the main girders of the bridge of wrought-iron, those of the larger spans over the harbour, are made in the arched form shown in the sketch, and in the 150 feet spans the girders are parallel.

The platform of the structure throughout is of plate-iron on suitable bearers, supported by the lower members of the girders, and a substantial wrought-iron handrailing of handsome appearance is fixed outside the foot-ways.

The piers for the nineteen smaller spans of the bridge on land will consist each of four iron columns, generally similar in character to those in the harbour, and varying in height according to the surface of the ground.

I have prepared an estimate of the total quantity of iron material in the bridge shown in the sketch and herein generally described, and upon this estimate have obtained a price from the Horsely Iron Co. (Ld.), of Tipton, Staffordshire, a well known firm of high reputation and extensive experience in iron bridge construction, who would undertake accordingly to supply and deliver the work for shipment in London or Liverpool for the sum of (say) £279,500 (two hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hundred pounds). This offer is based upon the present rates for similar work in a thoroughly sound, substantial, durable structure of the very best material and workmanship, arranged with due regard to facility of erection in place and fitted to sustain all the exigencies of a heavy and increasing traffic.

I calculate that the weight of iron material in the bridge would be about 21,500 (twenty-one thousand five hundred) tons, and with regard to this I would observe that in the absence of precise information relative to the depths to which the foundations for the piers in the water would have to be carried, also as to the height of the piers on the land at each side of the harbour, some modifications in these respects might be required in carrying out the work, and possibly a considerable economy in the cost would thereby be effected.

For myself, I may state that during many years past I have designed and superintended the construction of many large iron bridges, including the River Murray Bridge, the Hamley Bridge, and others in South Australia; also various bridges for India and other parts of the world.

Should your Government decide to proceed in the high level bridge at Sydney, I shall be happy to furnish all needful plans and specifications, also to supervise the construction of the work here.

In the meanwhile I shall have pleasure in forwarding to yourself any further information you may desire relative to the subject.

I have, &c.,

WM. DEMPSEY,
M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

Minute

Minute by the Secretary for Public Works.

Mr. Dempsey may be informed that the Government do not intend to erect this bridge.—H.C., 24/2/83. Forward to Hon. Colonial Secretary.—H.C., 24/2/83. Principal Under-Secretary, B.C.—J.R., 28/2/83.

Minute by the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Dempsey might be informed and the papers laid upon the Table of the House.—C.W. Approved.—A.S., 2/3/83.

The Colonial Secretary to W. Dempsey, Esq., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 March, 1883.

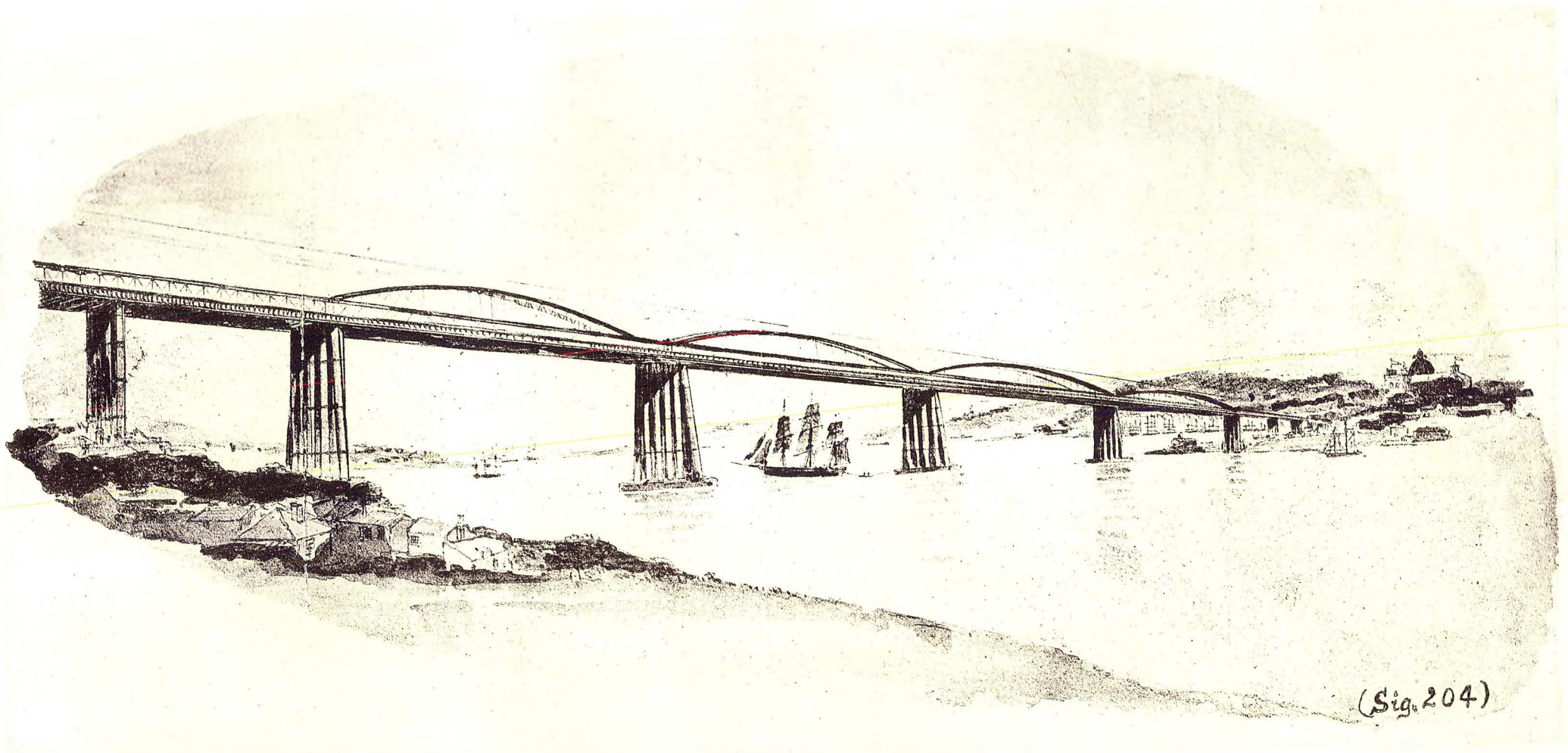
Referring to your letter of the 30th November last, addressed to my colleague the Secretary for Public Works, I have the honor to inform you that this Government do not intend to erect a bridge across Sydney Harbour at the present time.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. STUART.

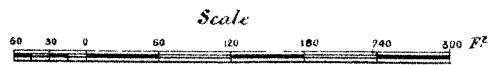
[View and Plan.]

[1s. 3d.]

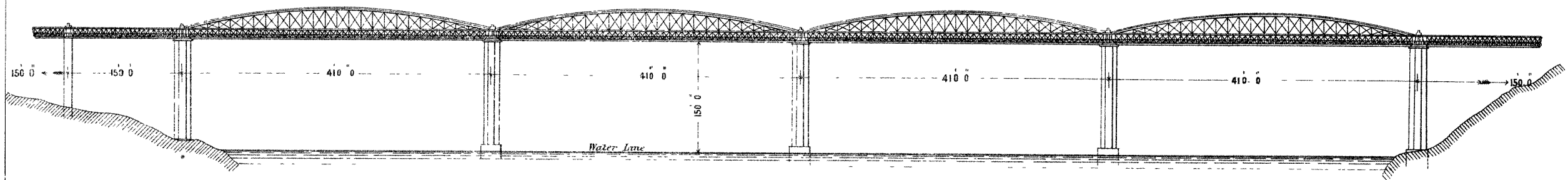
Sydney Thomas Richards, Government Printer. — 1883.



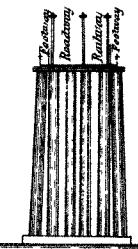
— HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE FOR —
 — SYDNEY HARBOR —



— ELEVATION. —



Cross Section



PLAN

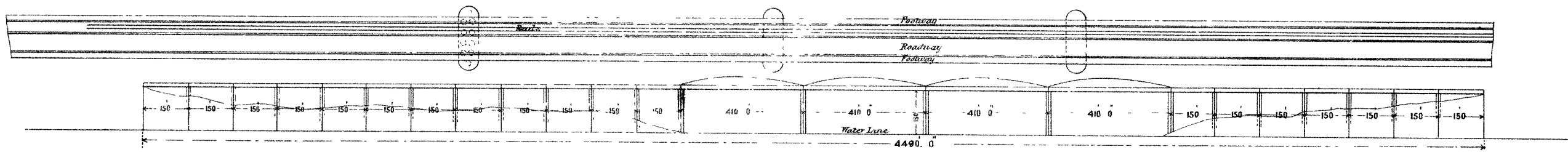


Fig. 204.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE
 SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOW-LEVEL BRIDGE AT MELVILLE OR HILLSBOROUGH FORD.

(PETITION, &c., FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 April, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 20th March, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Petitions which have been presented to the Minister for Works for the erection of a Low-level Bridge at or near Melville or Hillsborough Ford, in the Hunter District.”

(*Mr. Burns.*)

To the Honorable the Minister for Public Works.

The Petition of the undersigned residents at West Maitland, Rutherford, Aberglasslyn, Melville, Rosebrook, Hillsborough, Irish Town, Lamb's Creek, Stanhope, and Elderslie,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That there is no bridge at that part of the Hunter River known as “Melville Crossing,” distant from West Maitland about 4 miles, and from Elderslie about 15 miles.
2. That the road between West Maitland and Elderslie *via* “Melville Crossing,” and passing through Rutherford, Aberglasslyn, Melville, Rosebrook, Hillsborough, Irish Town, Lamb's Creek, Stanhope, and Elderslie, is used by the person in charge of the mails for those places under contract with the Government.
3. That the use of “Melville Crossing” as a “ford” is at all times dangerous to horse and vehicle traffic, and when the river is swelled with the slightest fresh all such traffic is suspended.
4. That the places above mentioned are situated along the valley of the Hunter, and their inhabitants are entirely engaged in active agricultural or pastoral pursuits, and West Maitland is the natural market for all produce raised.
5. That many of your Petitioners are tenant-farmers, and suffer serious losses from the difficulty and danger that is frequently experienced in taking their stock or farm produce to market.
6. That there is no other route for travelling by the ordinary modes between West Maitland and the said places, except by making “detours” of many miles by the aid of extremely rough roads.
7. That owing to recent floods and freshes the abovenamed “crossing” is impassable, and the bed of the river is so operated upon by every freshet or flood that any attempts to repair the “ford” can be of only temporary benefit.
8. That a low-level bridge would answer all required purposes, and your Petitioners would respectfully lead attention to the substantial and effective nature of the “low-level” bridges now in existence at distant points on the same river.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that their most respectful representations of the inconvenience, danger, and pecuniary loss that is experienced from the absence of a “low-level” bridge at “Melville Crossing,” near West Maitland, will receive due and favourable consideration, and that reasonable grounds will be seen for having the evil remedied and the want supplied.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

JOHN LEE & Co., W. Maitland,
THEOPHILUS COOPER, Oswald,
R. HYNDES, W. Maitland,
and 164 others.

Presented by J. F. Burns, M.P., who recommends that £1,300 be placed on the Estimates for a low-level bridge at Melville Ford, Hunter River.—17 Oct., 1879.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(PROPOSED PUBLIC SCHOOL ON THE SITE OF ST. JAMES'S CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 January, 1883.

SCHEDULE.

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3. Chief Inspector to Under-Secretary Public Instruction. 8 July, 1881	3
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EDUCATION.

No. 1.

Memorandum from Under-Secretary of Public Instruction to Chief Inspector.

No. B. 80-4,087.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 29 November, 1880.

Public Library site.

IN transmitting for your information the accompanying copy of a notification of the resumption under the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act of certain land for the purpose of a site for a Public Library, I am directed to invite your attention to the fact that in the area of the land so resumed is included the site of the present St. James's Church of England Denominational School.

2. I am further to request that you will be so good as to submit a recommendation as to the best means of providing school accommodation for the children who will be deprived of education by the closing of St. James's School consequent upon the resumption of the site for the purpose before mentioned.

W. WILKINS,
Under-Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

(Gazette, 24 Nov., 1880.)

Notification of resumption of land under 44 Victoria No. 16.

New South Wales, } to wit. } (L.S.) } AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Governor.	}	By His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus (commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus), Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.
--	---	--

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public Library, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the carrying out of the works required in and about the erection of the said Public Library and buildings, and public funds are lawfully available for the completion of the said works: Now therefore I, Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act, by this notification, published in the *Gazette* and in a newspaper circulated in the police district wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the *Sydney Morning Herald* newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public Library and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the *Government Gazette* and in a newspaper circulated in the police district of the city of Sydney, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister for Works of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister for Works as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Sydney: Commencing at the intersection of the eastern side of Castlereagh-street and the northern boundary of Market-street; bounded on the south by Market-street to the western side of Elizabeth-street; from thence along the western side of Elizabeth-street to the northern boundary of the site of St. James's School; from thence along the northern boundary of St. James's School site to Castlereagh-street; from thence along the eastern side of Castlereagh-street, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and in the forty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's command,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

God save the Queen!

No. 2.

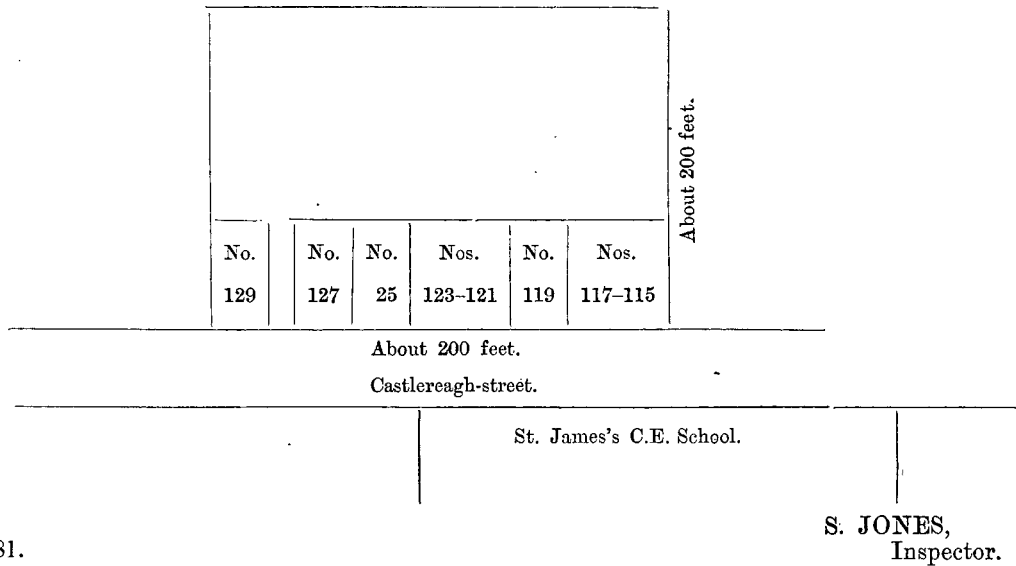
Inspector Jones to District Inspector M'Credie.

Mr. Inspector Jones for report, B.C. 4/12/80.—E.J.

B.C. District Inspector M'Credie.

As it has been decided to resume the site of St. James's C.E. School for public purposes, and as the certificates of the neighbouring R.C. and Hebrew Schools will expire in December, 1882, it will be necessary, therefore, to meet the educational wants of such parts of Sydney by the erection of Public School premises. I would, therefore, recommend for such purpose the resumption of a block of land opposite the St. James's C.E. School in Castlereagh-street. Some portions of the land are owned by absentees,

absentees, others are vested in Trustees, therefore it cannot be easily ascertained what the owners want for the land. The following is a rough plan of the proposed site :—



No. 3.

Chief Inspector to Under Secretary, Public Instruction.

Chief Inspector. Approved.—J.M'C., B.C., 7/7/81. Under Secretary,—I concur in the recommendation that this land be resumed for Public School purposes.—E.J., B.C., 8/7/81.

Could not a less expensive site be chosen within a short distance of the one herein suggested?—JOHN R., 21/7/81.

The Chief Inspector to note.—W.W., B.C., 22 July, 1881.

No. 4.

Chief Inspector to District Inspector McCredie, with further report from Mr. Inspector Jones.

B.C. No. 81/6,254. Memorandum to District Inspector McCredie.

[Urgent.]

ST. JAMES, C.E.—Question of finding school accommodation for children now attending. Under-Secretary's memo. of 29 November, 1880, with Mr. Jones's report thereon, dated 6th July current.

Referred for further report, in view of the Minister's minute of 21st July.—E. JOHNSON, Chief Inspector.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 26 July, 1881.

Inspector Jones, for further report.—B.C. 27/7/81, J.M'C.

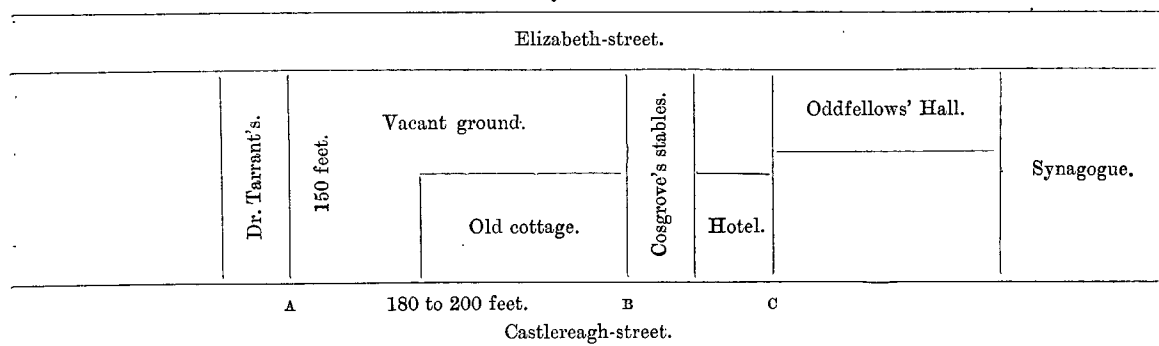
B.C., District Inspector McCredie.

In view of these considerations—

1. That the site I have recommended is at present worth £150 a foot, or £30,000 in all:
2. That it is absolutely necessary that the required school should be placed between King-street and Park-street: and
3. That there is but another site suitable for the purpose:

I beg to recommend the resumption of the following site, the estimated cost of which should not, I think, exceed £25,000.

Hyde Park.



Chief Inspector,—I concur.—J.M'C., B.C., 28/4/82.

J.S.J., 24/4/82.

No. 5.

The Chief Inspector to The Under-Secretary, Public Instruction.

Under-Secretary,

A school is wanted in this neighbourhood, to take the place of St. James's (C.E.), St. Andrew's (C.E.), The Hebrew School, and St. Mary's (R.C.). From its position in the heart of the city, it would probably be one of the largest schools in the Colony. I have looked at the proposed site, and think that if the portion A to B were resumed, and B to C omitted, the outside price should not exceed £10,000. There are no buildings of any value on the block A B. It is not likely that any other site will be obtained so suitable or so cheap. I recommend therefore that the block A B, having about 110 feet frontage and 150 depth, be resumed.

E. J.,
B.C., 2/5/82.

No. 6.

Minute of Minister of Public Instruction.

St. James's School buildings.

I THINK it is possible that these premises, and land adjoining, may be secured for Public School purposes, at any rate for a time. In the event of our obtaining use of the present C.E. School, would it provide the accommodation required at the end of the year; and if not, what additions would be required? I conclude if this site could be secured, that recommended on paper 10,491 would not be required. From inquiries I have made I am inclined to think the value put upon that land is much too low.

F.B.S.,
19/7/82.

The Chief Inspector, for further report. Papers herewith.—W.W., B.C., 20 July, 1882.
District Inspector John M'Credie, for report.—J.C.M., B.C., 1/8/82. Inspector Jones, for report.—J.M'C., B.C., 2/8/82. District Inspector M'Credie.

No. 7.

The Deputy Chief Inspector to The Under-Secretary, Public Instruction.

I HAVE inspected the St. James's C. E. School buildings, and am of opinion that they are suitable for Public School purposes and are capable of accommodating 700 or 800 children; but before they could be used as a Public School it would be necessary to effect many repairs, a list of which is appended hereto. Most of them, however, would not be expensive, and I think that £150 would cover the cost of all of them.

J.S.J.,
25/8/82.

Chief Inspector,—I concur, and recommend that the Architect be requested to report on the repairs and alterations necessary, and their probable cost.—J.M'C., B.C., 26/8/82. Under-Secretary,—I concur. There is accommodation for fully 800 pupils in three departments.—J.C.M., B.C., 29/8/82. Approved, and inform authorities that the school premises will be required by the Government at the end of the year.—F.B.S., 30/9/82.

No. 8.

List of improvements recommended to adapt the St. James's premises for the purposes of a Public School.

St. James's C.E. School, Sydney, 25 August.

Boys' Room.—Repair—(1) floor; (2) roof; (3) ceiling; (4) windows secure, and plane desks; supply additional hat-pegs, paint walls behind desks.

Girls' Room.—Repair—(1) roof; (2) windows; supply hat-pegs.

Class Room.—Repair—(1) ceiling; (2) windows; (3) hearthstone; (4) doorway to landing; clean walls, and supply wooden screen for fire-place.

Landing.—Repair—(1) windows; (2) ceiling; (3) walls; (4) stairs; remove partition on landing, remove hat-pegs to landing, clean walls.

Entrance.—Wash paint, see to locks all round, repair brickwork to back entrance.

Yard for Girls' Closets.—Paint and repair brickwork.

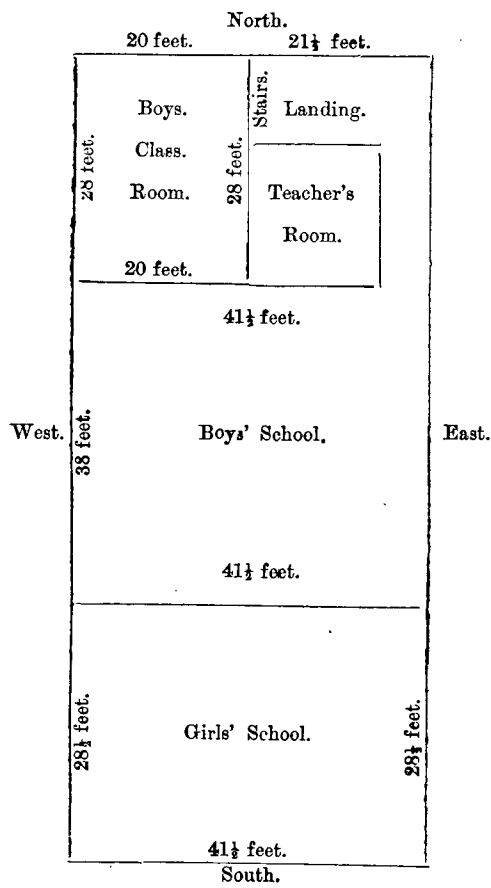
Infants' and Girls' Yard.—Repair and plaster foundation; paint and repair external work, including fence, covering the rail with weatherboard, drain and level the playground.

Boys' Playground.—Level and drain; repair brickwork and stone in boys' yard; repair closets, and level and drain the closet yard; repair the brickwork and foundation of same; remove lavatory to boys' yard; supply small gate and repair large gate; drain teachers' yard; repair closet, brick and foundation-stone in teachers' yard; repair and clean teacher's residence; drain and repair the roof.

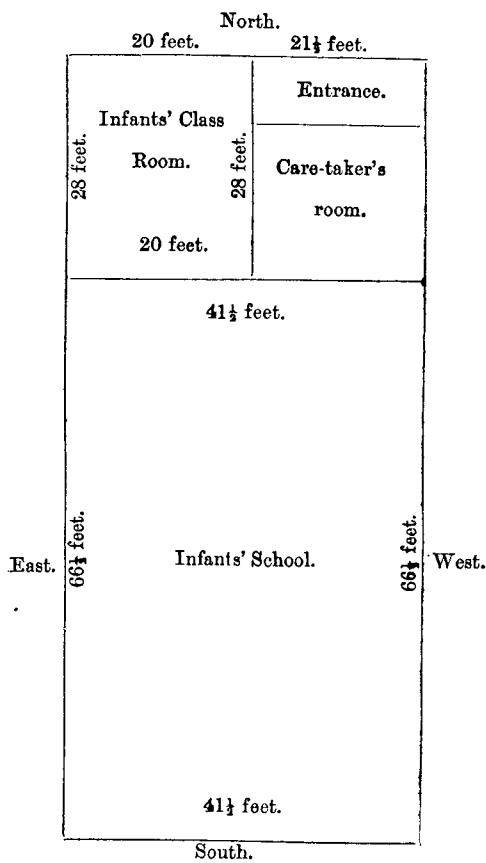
Infant Class Room.—Clean walls and fire-place; repair windows; supply hat-pegs.

Infant

Infant School.—Repair windows; clean paint; repair door and wall near door; supply lower windows with wire guards; remove extraneous furniture.



Total length of eastern wall, 94½ feet.
 „ „ western „ 94½ feet.
 „ „ northern „ 41½ feet.
 „ „ southern „ 41½ feet.



No. 9.

The Under-Secretary, Public Instruction, to Canon Allwood.

(No. B. 82-6,894)

Reverend Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 30 September, 1882.

I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to acquaint you that, in view of the discontinuance of aid to Certified Denominational Schools from the Consolidated Revenue after the 31st December, 1882, it is his intention to take possession, on and after the 1st January, 1883, of the premises at present leased by the Government to the Committee of the St. James's Certified Church of England Denominational School.

2. This communication is intended as a notice of the termination of the tenancy of the premises by the Local Board, or Trustees, on the school, on the 31st December, 1882.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under-Secretary.

No. 10.

The Under-Secretary, Public Instruction, to Messrs. Norton & Smith.

(B. 82-6,895)

Gentlemen,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 30 September, 1882.

I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to acquaint you that, in view of the discontinuance of aid to Certified Denominational Schools, from the Consolidated Revenue, after the 31st December, 1882, it is his intention to take possession, on the 1st January, 1883, of the premises at present occupied by the St. James's Church of England Certified Denominational School.

2. This communication is intended as a notice of the termination of the agreement entered into with you on behalf of His Lordship the Bishop of Sydney, in the month of September, 1880.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under-Secretary.

No. 11.

The Under-Secretary, Public Instruction, to The Chief Inspector.

(No. B. 82-6,952.)

Memorandum to the Chief Inspector. St. James's C. E. School premises. Your memo. of the 29th August last.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 3 October, 1882.

THE Minister of Public Instruction has adopted your recommendation, that the Architect be instructed to report on the repairs and alterations necessary to render the St. James's School premises suitable for Public School purposes.

In the meantime, the Committee of the Certified Church of England Denominational School has been informed that the Minister intends to take possession of the premises (which have been resumed by the Government) on the 1st January, 1883.

W. WILKINS,

Under-Secretary.

No. 12.

The Under-Secretary, Public Instruction, to The Architect.

(No. B. 82-6,953.)

Memorandum to the Architect. St. James's C. E. School premises.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 3 October, 1882.

IT is the intention of the Minister of Public Instruction to resume possession of the St. James's School property on the 1st January, 1883, for the purpose of a Public School. It is understood, however, from the Chief Inspector's report, that before the premises are suitable many repairs and alterations are necessary.

Will you be good enough, therefore, to furnish a report upon the works necessary, together with an estimate of the cost. This case is very urgent, inasmuch as the premises are required for use after the expiration of the Christmas recess.

W. WILKINS,

Under-Secretary.

No. 13.

Minute of Minister of Public Instruction.

INFORM Members of School Board No. 1 that St. James's C.E. School will be opened as a Public School at the beginning of next year.

F.B.S.,

4/11/82.

No. 14.

No. 14.

The Under-Secretary, Public Instruction, to The Hon. Secretary, Public School Board, District No. 1.

No. B. 82/7,888. Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 8 November, 1882.
 Sir, I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to acquaint you, for the information of the Public School Board, District No. 1, that a Public School will be opened at the beginning of next year, in the premises now occupied by the St. James's Certified Denominational School.

I have, &c.,
 W. WILKINS,
 Under-Secretary.

No. 15.

Memorandum from Architect to Under-Secretary, Public Instruction.

No. 82/3,129. Architect's Office, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 13 November, 1882.

St. James's—State of School Buildings.

I HAVE examined the above-named Public School premises, and I have the honor to report that I find them very much out of repair. The shingles with which the roof is covered are so decayed as to be past repair, and the roof leaks a good deal. The flooring-boards are worn very thin, and to make the floor sound they will have to be all taken up and replaced by new ones. The stairs are worn out, and being very steep and narrow, should be replaced by a new staircase of greater width and easier rise. The doors and windows require a thorough overhaul, and all locks and fastenings must be renewed. The teacher's residence is in a worse state of repair than the school buildings. The yards have been covered with gravel, which has broken up and worn away to such an extent that they are unsafe as playgrounds, and should be covered with tar-paving and properly drained. The boundary walls, gates, fencing, and weather-sheds and closets require a good deal done to them to put them in decent repair.

To do all that is necessary to put the buildings in proper repair, without making any alteration in the arrangements, will cost about £1,500, and the building will then accommodate about—

Boys, 180 in one room.
 Girls, 150 in one room.
 Infants, 400 in one room.

A further outlay of about £1,000 would alter the buildings as shown on the accompanying plan, and give accommodation for—

Boys, 323 in school and two class-rooms.
 Girls, 214 in school and one class-room.
 Infants, 214 in two rooms and 99 in one class-room.

If the first arrangement be carried out, all the internal work can be done in about a month, and the remainder in perhaps another month, the total accommodation being 730, but the proportion of the departments will be very bad. If the second suggestion, which would seem the most desirable, be entertained, about three or four months would be required in which to do the work, and a school for 842 in three fairly well-proportioned departments, with residence, would be obtained at a cost of £2,500.

WILLIAM E. KEMP,
 Architect for Public Schools.

No. 16.

The Deputy-Chief Inspector to The Under-Secretary, Public Instruction.

The Chief Inspector, for report. Very urgent.—W.W., B.C., 16th Nov., 1882. Under Secretary.
 The division walls, as suggested in the second scheme, are needed for the efficient working of the school. The class-rooms could be used by whichever Department the teachers found to be most crowded. I recommend that the second scheme be carried out.

J.C.M.—B.C., 20/11/82.

Minute of Minister of Public Instruction.

It is not certain that this building will be permanently used as a Public School, and until this is decided, I don't think it is advisable to spend any large amount of money in repairing or altering this building. The school *must* be opened after the Christmas holidays, and it will be sufficient at present to do what is absolutely necessary only, and I think £500 should cover this cost.

F.B.S.—25/11/82.

The Architect for Public Schools—Very urgent. See Minister's memo.—B.C., 27/11/82.

No. 17.

Memorandum from Architect to Under-Secretary, Public Instruction.

No. 82/3,380. Architect's Office, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 5 December, 1882.

St. James's.—Repairing School Buildings.

In pursuance of instruction to get St. James's School repaired for occupation by the 14th January next, I have obtained tenders for covering the roof with iron. The lowest tender, that of Mr. W. Furness, for the sum of £255, is reasonable, and I recommend it for acceptance.

I have obtained private tenders instead of advertising the work, to save time, as there is none to spare if the work is to be ready after the vacation.

WILLIAM E. KEMP,
 Architect for Public Schools.

Approved.—F.B.S., 6/12/82.

No. 18.

No. 18.

The Under-Secretary, Public Instruction, to Mr. W. Furness.

(82-29,719. No. B. 82-8,569)

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 6 December, 1882.

I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to state that he has decided to accept your tender, dated 28th ultimo, for covering the roof of the St. James's School building, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-five pounds (£255).

2. You will be required to sign an agreement providing for a penalty of £1 per week for delay in the completion of the works, and your sureties must be prepared to enter into a bond for £50. The contract documents will be forwarded as early as practicable for signature by you and your sureties.

3. The works are to be carried out under the supervision of the Architect for Public Schools.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under-Secretary.

No. 19.

Memorandum from Architect to Under-Secretary, Public Instruction.

Architect's Office, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 8 January, 1883.

(No. 83-82)

St. James's—As to cost of additional repairs.

In compliance with verbal instructions from the late Minister of Public Instruction, I have accepted the tender of Wm. Furness for general repairs to the Public School at the above-named place. This work is being done under the authority to spend £500 in repairing the school. As this and the previous tender of Furness for covering the roof with iron together exceed the amount authorized, I saw Mr. Suttor before incurring the expense, and he told me to get the work done and resubmit for further authority.

WILLM. E. KEMP,

Architect for Public Schools.

Approved.—G.H.R., 15/1/83.

No. 20.

Memorandum from Under-Secretary, Public Instruction, to Architect.

(No. B. 83-438)

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 16 January, 1883.

Elizabeth-street (St. James's)—Cost of additional repairs to building. Your memo. of the 8th instant.

The Minister of Public Instruction has approved of your action in accepting Mr. W. Furness's tender for general repairs for the sum of £420, making a total expenditure on the building of £675.

W. WILKINS,

Under-Secretary.

No. 21.

The Honorary Secretary, Public School Board, District No. 1, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

(Urgent.)

Sir,

Ivy Bank, Upper William-street North, 27 December, 1882.

In acknowledging receipt of your letter dated the 8th November, 1882, No. B. 82-7,888, I have been requested by the Public School Board of District No. 1 to convey to the Honorable F. B. Suttor the thanks of the Board in placing apart a site so eligible for the purposes of a Public School as the building known as St. James's School, Elizabeth and Castlereagh Streets.

I have further to suggest that the necessary improvements to the premises may be finished as speedily as possible, in order that the buildings and grounds may be made attractive and thoroughly equipped for a successful opening at the close of the present vacation.

Yours, &c.,

G. LEWIS,

Honorary Secretary.

Inform that the necessary repairs and alterations are being carried out.—F.B.S., 4/1/83.

No. 22.

The Under-Secretary, Public Instruction, to The Honorary Secretary, Public School Board, District No. 1.

(No. B. 83-233.)

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 9 January, 1883.

I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th December ultimo, suggesting that the necessary improvements to the Elizabeth-street Public School premises may be effected as speedily as possible.

2. In reply, I am to state that the works are now being carried out.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under-Secretary.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.
(EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 March, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 3rd October, 1882, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) The questions asked at the December Examination of 1881.
 “ (2.) The questions asked at the June Examination of 1882.
 “ (3.) Lists of the names of all the candidates for Class I at those examinations; also a list showing the names of the candidates who were successful, and of those who appealed.
 “ (4.) Schedules (two) showing the number of marks obtained by the successful candidates, and by those who have appealed against the decision of the Examiners.”

(*Mr. Teece.*)

EDUCATION.

1.

QUESTIONS ASKED AT THE DECEMBER EXAMINATION OF 1881.

1st Class Teachers.
2nd "
3rd "

1881.

For First Class Teachers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
GRAMMAR.

Three hours allowed.

1. [" *Since thou hast vouchsafed*
Gently for *our* instruction to impart
Things *above* earthly thought *which yet* concerned
Our *knowing as* to highest wisdom seemed
Deign to descend now lower and relate
What may no less perhaps *avail us known*
How *first* began this heaven which we behold
Distant *so high* with moving fires adorned
Innumerable] and *this* which yields or fills
All space the ambient air *wide* interfused
Embracing round this florid earth what cause
Moved the Creator in his holy rest
Through all eternity *so late* to build
In chaos and the work *begun* how soon
Absolved if unforbid thou mayest *unfold*
What we not to explore the secrets *ask*
Of his eternal empire but the more
To magnify his works the *more* we know "

" PARADISE LOST."

- a. Supply the punctuation in the above.
 - b. Arrange it in prose order.
 - c. Paraphrase the passage.
 - d. Analyse the portion enclosed by brackets.
 - e. Parse the words italicised.
2. It has been said that the *English alphabet* is *redundant*. It has also been said that it is *defective*. How may these statements be reconciled?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
ARITHMETIC.
MALE TEACHERS.

Three hours allowed.—Algebraic Solutions not admissible.

1. In "Arithmetic," we say that the result of "Division" is a "diminished quantity." When does this statement not hold good? Illustrate by examples.
2. A. can do a piece of work in 25 days, B. in 20 days, and C. in 24 days. All work together for two days, when A. and B. leave. C., however, goes on, and, after $8\frac{2}{3}$ days, is rejoined by A., who brings D. with him, and these finish in three days more. When could D. have done it alone?
3. Solve $\frac{{}^3\sqrt{6\cdot 27} \times {}^6\sqrt{1\cdot 2}}{{}^2\sqrt{312}}$ to three Decimal places.
4. Thirty-five pounds of cochineal are mixed with 20 lbs. of a higher quality, and the mixture is then found to be worth 7·3 shillings per lb. Supposing the difference of their values to be ls. 10d. per lb., what is the value of each kind?
- *5. Explain fully the principles upon which the extraction of the Cube Root is based.

DEPARTMENT

* In the case of this problem, it was expected that candidates for Class I would, at the least, explain, as to Advanced Pupils, the method of "pointing off," or of dividing into "periods" of three figures, before proceeding to the work of extraction, giving the reasons for such partition, and for the various steps in the process of extraction, leaving them free to follow the views of Cornwell and Fitch, Barnard Smith, or Professor M'Cauley, as they might deem most appropriate.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ARITHMETIC.

FEMALES.

*Three hours allowed.**Answer five questions at least, the last to be one.*

1. If the ninepence loaf weigh $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. when wheat is 9s. per bushel, what will be the price of 150 lbs. of bread when wheat sells at 60s. per quarter?
2. 3 qrs. 25 lbs. $15\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., at £142 16s. 8d. a ton. *Practice.*
3. A gentleman having purchased $\frac{1}{2}$ of an estate, sold to one person $\frac{1}{3}$ of his purchase, and to another $\frac{1}{6}$ of the remainder. The proceeds of the sale were £875; what was the value of the part which he retained?
4. What decimal of a guinea corresponds to £.125?
5. The diagonal of a four-sided field is 304 yards, and the perpendicular, let fall upon it from the opposing corner, 78 and 96 yards respectively. Required the cost of ploughing the field at £1 17s. 9d. an acre.
6. Explain the principle upon which the extraction of the Square Root depends.
7. Explain, as to children, the principles upon which the solution of the following process depends:—

	Ac.	Ro.	Poles	Yds.	Feet	In.
From	15	0	0	0	0	0
Take	3	3	39	30	1	70

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GEOGRAPHY.

DESCRIPTIVE.

*Three hours allowed.**One question may be omitted, but not the second.*

1. Describe concisely the commercial centres of the Pacific.
2. Give a full account of the *Illawarra District*, New South Wales.
3. Describe the *Italian Peninsula* and its adjacent seas.
4. Enumerate all the countries bordering upon the Indian Ocean. Give a detailed account of one of those lying on its northern side.
5. Describe the habitat, nature, and uses of cochineal.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

Three hours allowed.—Answer four questions.

1. Describe the Vegetation of Asia, South of the 33rd Parallel of North Latitude.
2. Define some of the effects, Geographical and Industrial, which arise from an irregular or deeply-indented coast-line.
3. Describe the course and character of the "Gulf Stream."
4. Describe fully one of the principal River Systems of the Eastern Hemisphere.
5. How is it that the lower strata of the atmosphere are warmer or retain more of the solar heat than the higher?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Two hours allowed.

1. Give an outline of the lessons upon Fishes in Book III, I.N.B.
2. What lessons on Political Economy are given in Book IV., I.N.B.?
3. What lessons upon Chemistry are given in the Supplement to Book IV.?
4. Describe the lessons given upon *Trees* in the Girls' Reading Book, I.N.B.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING.

Three hours allowed.

1. *School Discipline.*—How can Pupils best be trained to habits of systematic diligence and sustained effort?
2. Certain qualities or precautions are essential to the success of *all* methods. What are they?
3. What classes of children fall under the Teacher's influence in the "Perceptive Stage"? Describe how the requirements of this stage should be met.
4. In the light of the surroundings and habits of Australian Youth, to what points of Moral Culture would you deem it necessary to give special care?
5. Give full notes of an *Advanced* or *Fifth Class* Object Lesson upon one of the following:—
The "Diving Bell."
The Laws of Harmonious Colouring.
Combustion.
Insect Architecture.
A Plate Glass Reflector.

DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
WRITING.

An hour allowed. One question may, if necessary, be omitted.

1. The best writing differs from the worst in three particulars only, or at most, four. How can you show this?
2. Assuming the above to be proved, how long should it take a lad of (say) twelve years old to acquire a good style of writing?
3. What is the most suitable matter for copy-lines?
4. Give specimens of the writing which you teach.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Three hours allowed.

1. What use would you make of a piece of ground, 30 feet by 15 feet, attached to your house?
2. Suppose you lived in the remote interior, what domestic remedies or medicines would you deem it prudent to keep?
3. How should woollen fabrics be washed?
4. How would you guard girls of the working class against such evils as over-dressing, gossiping, idling, extravagance, &c.?
5. How do you account for the desertion of husbands, or the neglect of "homes"?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Three hours allowed.

Answer five questions at least.

1. Describe the plan or scope of the "Paradise Lost."
2. What was the condition of English Literature when Chaucer appeared? What position does he occupy in English Literature? Show what influence he has exercised.
3. Enumerate the leading authors of Queen Anne's time, and give an account of the works of Addison. Explain what is meant by the "Augustan Age."
4. Enumerate those poems in the language which stand *alone*, or which have, so to speak, no literary parallels. Quote a portion of one or more.
5. "Ode to the Passions." Describe concisely this poem, or cite some of its stanzas. Enumerate the other works of its author.
6. To what circumstances and persons do we owe the advancement of British literature during the Sixteenth Century?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
VOCAL MUSIC.

TONIC SOL-FA METHOD.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. What is the difference between a Triad and a Chord of the Seventh, and what is necessary in the use of the latter?
2. State what you know of the Mezzo-Soprano and Baritone Voices, and explain how you would classify such voices for four-part harmony?
3. By whom and when were the Sol-fa Syllables first used, and what suggested their employment in that manner?
4. Translate the following into the Established Notation, in *Short Score* :—

KEY G.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m : - \mid f : r \mid s : - \parallel d : - \mid r : f \mid m : r \mid d : - \parallel \\ d : - \mid l_1 : t_1 \mid d : - \parallel d : - \mid l_1 : r \mid d : t_1 \mid d : - \parallel \\ s : - \mid f : s \mid s : - \parallel m : - \mid f : l \mid s : f \mid m : - \parallel \\ d : - \mid r : f \mid m : - \parallel l_1 : - \mid f_1 : r_1 \mid s_1 : s_1 \mid d_1 : - \parallel \end{array} \right.$$

5. The above passage contains examples of four different chords, occurring once, twice, thrice, and four times respectively. Write their names (and *positions*, if you know them) under the Bass, in the order in which they occur.
6. What are the uses of the Established Notation Marks called the *Sharp* and the *Flat*? Illustrate by examples.
7. Write down the most usual Established Notation *Time Signatures* for Two, Three, Four, Six, and Nine Pulse Measures respectively, and explain the principles on which those Signatures are constructed.
8. What is the difference between the principles of the Notation of *Tune*, or the Musical Scale, by the Tonic Sol-fa and Established Notations respectively? State your opinion of their relative merits or defects.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
DRAWING AND PERSPECTIVE.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Explain the foundation of the theory of Perspective.
2. Give an example of the difference between the real and apparent forms of objects.
3. Is geometry of any use in working out a problem in Perspective?
4. Does an object always appear of its real shape?

In addition to answering the foregoing questions, Examinees should furnish specimens of their finished drawings.

DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
GEOMETRY.

Three hours allowed.

1. Define a right angle, and show how to draw a straight line at right angles to a given straight line of unlimited length from a given point without it. Why "of unlimited length"?
2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal respectively to two sides of the other, but the contained angles unequal, show that the base of the triangle with the greater contained angle is greater than the base of the other.
3. A. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle under the unequal parts, together with the square of the intermediate part, is equal to the square of half the given line.
B. A B C is an isosceles triangle; A B being equal to B C, D is any point in A C. Prove that the square on A B is greater than the square on B D by the rectangle A D, D C.
4. Prove that the tangent to a circle at any point is at right angles to the diameter through that point, and thence show that the two tangents, from an external point, are equal.
5. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral, inscribed in a circle, are together equal to two right angles.
6. Show how to inscribe a regular pentagon in a given circle.
7. Give Euclid's test of four quantities being proportional. In what propositions of the Sixth Book is this test applied?
8. Prove that two triangles are similar when they have an angle in each equal and the sides about the equal angles proportional.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
TRIGONOMETRY.

Three hours allowed.

1. If the sine of an angle be $\frac{3}{5}$, find the other trigonometrical functions and also the cosine of twice the angle.
2. Show that the sine of an angle = cosine of its complement = sine of its supplement.
3. Prove that in any triangle the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles. Show how this proposition can be used to find the distance of an inaccessible object, which can be observed from each end of a measured base line.
4. Prove the formulæ

$$\cos. ^2 A \cos. ^2 B + \sin. ^2 A \sin. ^2 B + \cos. ^2 A \sin. ^2 B + \sin. ^2 A \cos. ^2 B = 1.$$

$$\frac{\sin. 3A + \sin. A}{\sin. 3A - \sin. A} = \tan. 2A.$$

5. Assuming that in a plane triangle

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos. A.$$

$$\text{Prove that } \cos. \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{S. (S-a)}{bc}} \quad \sin. \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(S-b)(S-c)}{bc}}$$

6. If in a triangle $\cos. B = \frac{\sin. A}{2 \sin. C}$, show that the triangle is isosceles.
7. The sides of a triangle are 3 and 12, and the contained angle is 30° . Find the hypotenuse of an equal isosceles right-angled triangle.
8. A person wishing to ascertain his distance from an inaccessible object, finds three points in the horizontal plane at which the angular elevation of the summit of the object is the same. Show how the distance may be found.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
ALGEBRA.

Three hours allowed.

1. State the *rule of subtraction* in Algebra, and explain the reason for it.

2. If $a = \frac{1}{4}b = -\frac{1}{27}$ Find the values of \sqrt{a} ; $\sqrt[4]{-\frac{b}{3}}$; $\frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2}$

3. Simplify $\left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} \right\} \div \frac{x+1}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2}$

$$\frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{x+3}{x^2+5x+6} - \frac{x-3}{x^2-5x+6}$$

4. Find by inspection or otherwise the G.C.M. of $x^3 - mx^2 + mx - 1$ and $x^2 - 1$.
5. Solve the equations—

$$(A) \frac{5x-1}{7} - (10x-3) = \frac{x-1/5}{14} + 1$$

$$(B) \frac{x^2-9}{3} = \frac{x+3}{4}$$

$$(C) 1+x = \sqrt{1+x\sqrt{3+x^2}}$$

$$(D) x + \frac{ab}{x} = a - b$$

$$(E) \left. \begin{aligned} x^3 + y^3 &= 35 \\ xy(x+y) &= 30 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

6. Find the sum of the squares of the roots of the equation

$$x^2 + px + q = 0.$$

7. Simplify the Surds—

$$\frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{3}}; \sqrt{8} \times \sqrt[3]{81} \times \sqrt[6]{8}; \sqrt{27 + 4\sqrt{35}}$$

8. The area of a rectangle is (a) square feet, and if the length and breadth were each increased by one foot the area would be doubled. Find the sides.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MECHANICS.

Three hours allowed.

1. Assuming the parallelogram of forces, prove the triangle of forces.
2. Two equal forces act at a certain point. If one of them acted in an exactly opposite direction the resultant would be increased in the ratio of 1: $\sqrt{3}$. Find the angle between the forces in the first instance.
3. Define the "moment" of a force about any point, and show that if two forces keep a body which is movable freely about a fixed point at rest, their moments are equal.
4. A body of weight, W , rests on a smooth plane inclined to the horizon at an angle of 30° , being supported by a string which makes an angle of 30° with the plane. Show that the tension of the string = $\frac{W}{\sqrt{3}}$
5. If O be the intersection of the diagonals of a square $ABCD$, find the centre of gravity of the figure formed by removing the triangle AOB from the square.
6. A uniform triangular board rests horizontally on three props at the angular points. Show that the pressures on the props are equal.
7. Find the relation between P and W in the system of pulleys in which each pulley is attached to the weight, the weights of the pulleys being neglected. If there are three pulleys, each weighing Q , how would the result be modified?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

LATIN.

Three hours allowed.

1. Translate into Latin:—

The merchant, having finished his business, set out for the country. You ask if a prophet is ever believed in his own country and by his own family. Do not go back to your home in Italy, but come to see us at Athens.

2. Write down the accusative plural of *socer*, *faber*, *agger*, *vulnus*, *manus*, *numerus*, *bos*, *vis*; the genitive plural of *pater*, *ager*, *hostis*, *canis*, *senex*, *judex*, *dies*, *nubes*; the ablative singular of *crinis*, *securis*, *vectigal*, *sal*, *caro*, *ordo*, *salus*, *domus*. Give the gender of each of these words.
3. Write down, with English, all the infinitives of *aufero* (in the active and passive voice), the perfect and supine of *vinco*, *figo*, *torreo*, *detero*, *sperno*, and parse *licuisset*, *memento*, *regerere*, *pateris*, *cunt*.
4. Translate into English:—

(1.) Ad haec Ariovistus respondit: Jus esse belli ut qui vicissent iis quos vicissent quemadmodum vellent imperarent; item populum Romanum victis non ad alterius praescriptum sed ad suum arbitrium imperare consuesse. Si ipse populo Romano non praescriberet quemadmodum suo jure uteretur non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediri. Aeduos sibi, quoniam belli fortunam tentassent et armis congressi ac superati essent, stipendiarios esse factos. Magnam Caesarem injuriam facere qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret. Aeduis se obsides redditurum non esse neque his neque eorum sociis injuria bellum illaturum, si in eo manerent quod convenisset, stipendiumque quotannis penderent si id non fecissent, longe iis fratrum nomen populi Romani abfuturum. Quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret se Aeduum injurias non neglecturum, neminem secum sine sua pernicie contendisse. Quum vellet congrederetur: intellecturum quid invicti Germani, exercitatissimi in armis qui inter annos XIV tectum non subissent, virtute possent.

(2.) Cultores regionum a reliquis mortalibus multum differunt. Mortuos limo obliti plangunt: nec cremare aut fodere fas putant, verum arte medicatos intra penetralia, collocant. Lutum inter manus, farinam calcibus subigunt. Forum ac negotia feminae, viri pensa ac domus curant: onera illae humeris, hi capitibus accipiunt. Cum parentes egent, illis necesse est, his liberum alere.

5. Translate into Latin:—

The Helvetii, brought-to-it by want of all things, sent to him ambassadors about a surrender. Who, when they had met him on the march, and had thrown themselves at his feet, and having spoken like supplicants had sought peace, and when he had bidden them to await his coming in the place, in which they then were, they obeyed. After Caesar had come thither, he demanded the hostages, the arms, the slaves who had fled over to them. Whilst these things are being sought and brought together, a night having intervened, about six thousand men of the canton, which is called Verbigenus, whether thoroughly terrified by fear, or induced by hope of safety, at the beginning of night, having gone forth from the camp of the Helvetii, marched to the Rhine and the boundaries of Germany.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
FRENCH.

Three hours allowed.

I. Translate into English :—

(a.) Non seulement il s'imposa la loi de travailler régulièrement avec chacun de ses ministres, mais tout homme connu pouvait obtenir de lui une audience particulière, et tout citoyen avait la liberté de lui présenter des requêtes et des projets. Les placets étaient reçus d'abord par un maître des requêtes qui les rendait apostillés ; ils furent dans la suite renvoyés aux bureaux des ministres. Les projets étaient examinés dans le conseil quand ils méritaient de l'être ; et leurs auteurs furent admis plus d'une fois à discuter leurs propositions avec les ministres en présence du roi.

(b.) Oh ! combien le péril enrichirait les dieux,
Si nous nous souvenions des vœux qu'il nous fait faire !
Mais le péril passé, l'on ne se souvient guère
De ce qu'on a promis aux cieus ;
On compte seulement ce qu'on doit à la terre
Jupiter, dit l'impie, est un bon créancier,
Il ne se sert jamais d'huissier.
Eh qu'est ce donc que le tonnerre ?
Comment appelez-vous ces avertissements ?

II. Translate into French :—

THE FOUR-LEGGED THIEF-CATCHER.

A Polish count named Oginski had a very fine poodle dog, and liked him so much that he never went out without him. One evening the count went to amuse himself, for an hour or two, at a public ball at the Winter Vauxhall. He was accompanied, as usual, by his favourite dog, but the sentinel at the door would not admit him, and the master left him in the guard-house in care of a soldier. The count had not been long in the saloon before he perceived that his watch had been stolen ; he complained to the police officers who were there, and they assured him they would use all their endeavours to find it. "I have a very sure method of finding it," said Oginski, "if you will admit my dog and lock the doors ; I promise you he will not harm anybody." The officers consented, and the dog was admitted. After a few mutual caresses, the count walked round the room with him, then stopping in the middle, and tapping with his hand upon his foot, he said, "Strinki, go and find it!" pointing at the same time round the saloon. Strinki began immediately to examine every one, smelling their clothes, and at last stopped short before a very well-dressed man, and began barking. The count then made himself known to the company, saying : "Ladies and gentlemen—I have been robbed of my watch and that man has it ; I insist on his being searched, and if it be found that I have accused him unjustly, I will answer for the consequences." The company seconded the count, the search took place, and the watch was found, to the great admiration of all but one, who was immediately kicked out of the room.

III. Give the first persons singular and plural of—

The *Présent de l'Indicatif* and *Passé Défini*, as well as the two participles of *souffrir*, *nâître*, *clore*, *teindre*, *devoir*, *protéger*, *rire*, *envoyer*, *être*, *pleuvoir*, *mourir*, *mouvoir*, *s'asseoir*, *prendre*, *savoir*, *faire*, *avoir*, *tressaillir*, *absoudre*, and *maudire*.

IV. State briefly the difference between—

1. *Emprunter à*, *Emprunter de*. 2. *Durant*, *pendant*. 3. *Beaucoup*, *très-beaucoup*. 4. *Lire sur*, *lire dans*. 5. *Oublier à*, *oublier de*. 6. *Second*, *deuxième*. 7. *Servir à rien*, *servir de rien*. 8. *Tous les deux*, *tous deux*.

V. Correct the following participles when necessary, and give your reasons for each correction :—

1. *Approuvé l'écriture à-dessus*. 2. *Il nous a félicité*. 3. *Les cinq heures que j'ai dormi*. 4. *Les dix ans qu'il a vécu*. 5. *Ils se sont imaginés que je plaisantais*. 6. *Ils se sont écrit*. 7. *Nous nous sommes nu*. 8. *Les mauvais temps qu'il y a eus*. 9. *La réponse que j'avais prévue qu'on vous ferait*. 10. *Ces questions sont plus intéressante que je ne l'avais crues*.

VI. Correct the words in italics when necessary—

La fécondité du lapin est encore plus grande que *celui* du lièvre. Pratiquez la vertu, fuyez la paresse ; *celle-là* rend malheureux, *celle-ci* mène au bonheur. Il faut honorer *sés* père et mère. Ma sœur a *sa* migraine. Les langues ont chacune leur bizarrerie. De qui n'est pas capable un cœur que la jalousie *endurçit* et *envenim* ? Le bûcheron priaît la mort de (*le* or *lui* ?) aider à recharger son bois. Cinq à six persons vont venir.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
FRENCH.

Four hours and a half allowed.

(1.) Le roi Auguste, bien aise de punir l'évêque de Posmanie avec bienséance, et de plaire à la cour de Rome, contre laquelle il se serait élevé en tout autre temps, remit le prélat polonais entre les mains du nonce. L'évêque après avoir vu piller sa maison, fut porté par des soldats chez le ministre italien, et envoyé en Saxe, où il mourut. Le comte de Horn essuya dans le château où il était renfermé le feu continuel des ennemis ; enfin, la place n'étant plus tenable, il se rendit prisonnier de guerre avec ses quinze cents Suédois. Ce fut là le premier avantage qu'eut le roi Auguste, dans le torrent de sa mauvaise fortune, contre les armes victorieuses de son ennemi.

Ce dernier effort était l'éclat d'un feu qui s'éteint. Ses troupes rassemblées à la hâte, étaient des Polonais prêts à l'abandonner à la première disgrâce, des recrues de Saxons qui n'avaient point encore vu de guerres, des Cosaques vagabonds, plus propre à dépouiller des vaincus qu'à vaincre ; tous tremblaient au seul nom du roi de Suède.

Ce conquérant, accompagné du roi Stanislas, alla chercher son ennemi à la tête de l'élite de ses troupes. L'armée saxonne fuyait partout devant lui ; les villes lui envoyaient leurs clefs de trente milles à la ronde ; il n'y avait point de jour qui ne fût signalé par quelque avantage. Les succès devenaient trop

trop familiers à Charles ; il disait que c'était aller à la chasse plutôt que faire la guerre, et se plaignait de ne point achever la victoire.

(a.) *Translate the foregoing into English.* (20.)

(b.) *Parse the verbs as far as :* contre les armes victorieuses de son ennemi. (10.)

(2.) Quoique je tiens à ton amitié plus que tu ne sembles le croire, je te dirai avec sincérité que je voudrais, en ce moment, mériter les reproches que tu m'adresses et n'avoir pas à t'annoncer une nouvelle bien triste qui ne te laissera aucun doute sur la légitimité des motifs de mon silence.

Tu connais ma passion pour les papillons et les coléoptères, et tu te rappelles les courses que nous faisons l'année dernière, toutes les semaines, pour en prendre et pour compléter nos collections. Cette année-ci nous les avons reprises, quoique le zèle et l'ardeur de quelques-uns d'entre nous ne soient un peu refroidis. Comme par le passé, nous avons secoué les arbres avec nos mains ou par des coups de pied que nous y appliquons de toutes nos forces, et nous avons ressenti de nouveau les effets que cet exercice avait produits sur nos jambes et nos bras.

Eh bien, une de ces courses a failli me faire renoncer pour toujours à ma passion pour ces charmantes petites bêtes. Ayant remarqué beaucoup de feuilles rongées sur un de ces peupliers que la grosseur rend insensibles à nos coups de pied, j'appelle notre ami Théodore pour les lui montrer. Celui-ci, pensant comme moi, qu'il y avait probablement une belle chenille sur cet arbre, m'offrit d'y monter pour en secouer les branches. Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait ; il est si bon, ce cher Théodore ! Le voilà perché sur l'arbre, il donne quelques coups aux premières branches, il n'en tombe que quelques-unes de ces vilaines chenilles longues et lisses, qu'on trouve par milliers sur les pommiers, les pruniers et les poiriers.

Translate the foregoing into English.

3. The double lesson.

Dean Swift, a celebrated English writer, and author of "Gulliver's Travels," was not very generous ; he seldom gave anything to the servants of those who sent him presents ; but he once received a good lesson from a lad who very often carried him hares, partridges, and other game. One day the boy arrived with a pretty heavy basket containing fish, fruit, and game : he knocked at the door, and the dean, by chance, opened it himself.—"Here," said the boy, gruffly, "my master has sent you a basket full of things." Swift, feeling displeased at the boy's rude manner, said to him "Come here, my lad, and I will teach you how to deliver a message a little more politely ; come, imagine yourself Dean Swift, and I will be the boy." Then taking off his hat very politely, and addressing himself to the lad, he said : "Sir, my master sends you a little present, and begs you will do him the honour to accept it."—"Oh, very well, my boy," replied the lad, "tell your master I am much obliged to him, and there is half-a-crown for yourself."

Translate the foregoing into French.

4. Give the 1st persons singular and plural of the Present of the Indicative of *projeter, avancer, fleurir, harceler, partager, emmener, savoir, pouvoir, croître, naître, vaincre, essayer.*
5. Give the 2nd persons singular and plural of the Imperfect Indicative of *côtoyer, crier, s'arroger, ceindre, faire, asseoir.*
6. Give the Passé défini (Pret.) of *je avancer, tu être, il pouvoir, elle mourir, on parvenir, nous résoudre, vous soumettre, ils condamner, elles s'accroître.*
7. The whole Imperative of *Pouvoir, Savoir, Faire, Etre.*
8. The Present Subj. of *que je cueillir, que tu prévaloir, qu'il haïr, qu'elle moudre.*
9. The Imperfect Subj. of *que nous tenir, que vous concevoir, qu'ils forcer, qu'elles mettre.*
10. Past Participle of *fuir, écrire, craindre, malfaire, s'en aller.*
11. Present Participle of *vaincre, éclore, surseoir, gésir, acquérir.*
12. Write what you know of the gender of countries. State why we say *Je vais en France*, but *Je vais dans les États-Unis.*
13. Give the English for *un aide, une aide, un guide, une guide, un remise, une remise, un trompette, une trompette.*
14. Give the English of the italic words *il est digne de ses aïeux, ses deux aïeux ont assisté à son mariage.*
15. Give the plural of *un arc-en-ciel, la basse-cour, un appui-main, le passe-port, un tête-à-tête, un oui-dire.*
16. Correct the participles, when necessary, and state which are correct and why.
 1. La femme que j'ai entendue chanter.
 2. La romance que j'ai entendue chanter.
 3. Voici les personnes que vous avez demandé à voir.
 4. Voici les personnes que j'ai prié de venir.
 5. Je lui ai rendu tous les services qu j'ai dûs.
 6. J'ai payé les sommes que je lui ai dues.
 7. Elle s'est repentie de son imprudence.
 8. Elle s'est coupé.
 9. Elle s'est coupée le doigt.
 10. Le pluies qu'il y a eu.
 11. La chaise que j'ai prise.
 12. Les chaleurs qu'il a fait.
17. Give the English for *atteindre (une chose), atteindre à (une chose), aider quelqu'un, aider à quelqu'un, continuer à, continuer de.*
18. Give the definition of an idiom and of a gallicism ; illustrate each definition by an example.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

CHEMISTRY.

Three hours allowed.

1. Show that the terms supporter and non-supporter of combustion are merely relative.
2. Define the terms atom, molecule, mixture, and chemical-compound.
3. Give an account of the preparation and properties of chlorine. How does it differ from sulphurous acid (SO₂) as a bleaching agent ?
4. Describe the manufacture of coal gas.

5. What are the oxygen compounds of nitrogen ; how is nitric acid prepared ?
6. Explain the use of the Spectroscope in Chemistry.
7. How much zinc and sulphuric acid would be required for the preparation of 50 litres of Hydrogen gas at 15°C. and 755 m.m. ?
8. How is sulphuric acid prepared ?
9. How is copper extracted from its ores ?
10. Describe the chemical changes brought about in air by the respiration of plants and animals.

N.B.—In all cases where possible, illustrate your answers by sketches and equations

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Three hours allowed.

1. What is meant by the diffusion of gases ? What is the law of Diffusion ?
2. What is the specific heat of a body ? Show its use in controlling the atomic weight of a substance.
3. What is Electrolysis ? What is the action of an electric current upon solutions of Hydrochloric acid, copper sulphate, and sodium chloride ?
4. Describe the Ruhmkorff coil and explain its action.
5. Explain the action of the common glass frictional electrical machine.
6. What is sound and how does it travel ?
7. Give an account of the eye as an optical instrument. Give sketch.
8. How would you illustrate the conduction, convection, and radiation of heat to a class ?
9. The latent heat of water is 79, and that of steam 537—what is meant by this ?
10. Give instances of the reflection and refraction of light.

N.B.—In all cases where possible, illustrate your answers by sketches.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GEOLOGY.

Three hours allowed.

1. State generally the chief objects of the Science of Geology.
2. Upon what principles have the *sedimentary formations* been classified ? Mention some of the characteristics of the *Palæozoic Epoch* and of the *Jurassic* and *Pleistocene Periods*.
3. Name the periods of the *Palæozoic* or *Primary Epoch*. To which of them does the oldest known fossil belong ? Name and describe this fossil.
4. To what periods do the principal Coal Measures of England and of New South Wales belong ? Name some of the fossil plants of each. In what other geological formations have workable seams of coal been found ?
5. How have quartz veins been formed ? In what sedimentary and igneous formations are the auriferous quartz veins chiefly found ?
6. In what formations do tin lodes usually occur ?
7. Explain the nature and origin of an *ordinary fault* and a *reversed fault*; and illustrate by a sketch. How would you ascertain the position of a faulted or displaced stratum in the case of an *ordinary fault* ?
8. How do you account for the origin of the Great Dividing Range which extends through New South Wales, and of the valleys on both sides of it; also of the vast alluvial plains of Riverina through which flow the Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Murray Rivers ?
9. Where do the most extensive Coral Reefs occur ? Describe the formation of a *Fringing Reef*, a *Barrier Reef*, and an *Atoll*.
10. Define the terms *porphyry*, *amygdaloid*, *breccia*, *conglomerate*.
11. What are the component minerals of *Ternary Granite*, *Diorite*, *Felstone*, and *Syenite* ? How do you account for the vesicular and dense structures of *Basalt* ?
12. How are *Glaciers* formed ? Explain the geological action of *Frost*, *Snow*, *Glaciers*, and *Icebergs*.
13. Explain the solvent action of rain-water upon limestone rocks ; and how *Stalactites*, *Stalagmites*, and *Calcareous Tufa*, or *Travertin*, are formed.
14. Name the accompanying fossils : of what formations are they characteristic ?
15. Name the accompanying rock specimens : what do you know about their mineral composition ?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Three hours allowed.

1. Describe the various stages of the process of Digestion in man, enumerating briefly the different functions of the various organs concerned.
2. What is a *gland* ? Describe its minute structure. Enumerate and describe the principal glands, and state what you know of the respective functions.
3. Describe the microscopic characters of human blood. How does arterial differ from venous blood ?
4. What is Reflex Action ? Give an illustration of Reflex Action with which you may be acquainted ?
5. Describe the different kinds of muscular structure, their minute characters, and their functions.
6. Describe the human lungs, their functions, and the effect of respiration on the blood and on the air inspired and expired.
7. How does the human eye accommodate itself to near and distant vision ?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

BRITISH HISTORY.

Three hours allowed.

1. What proofs exist that Britain was once occupied by Races different from those by which it has been inhabited since the Fifth Century?
2. Give an account of the Reign of King Alfred.
3. Account for the comparatively stationary condition of Scotland from the time of Alexander the Second to that of the Last of the Stuarts.
4. Describe the case of Sir John Fenwick. What lessons may be drawn from it?
5. Compare the condition of England with that of Scotland during the Reign of Charles the Second.
6. Relate concisely the Rise and Progress of Public Education in each of the "Three Kingdoms."
7. What differences do you observe between a Government as administered under Queen Elizabeth and that now existing in this Colony?
8. What was the Darien Scheme?
9. Account for the existence and power of the Bank of England.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.

1. Where is German said to be spoken most correctly? What are the English equivalent sounds to *an, än, en* and to *sch, sz, z, v, and w*?
2. Decline the articles *der, die, das, and ein, eine, ein*.
3. Decline the substantives *der Vater, der Sohn, die Nacht, der Fürst, die Uhr, das Dorf, das Pferd*.
4. Decline in the singular and plural the personal pronouns of the third person.
How is it usual to address a person in German, and how is this method expressed in printing?
5. Explain clearly the division of the German Verbs into the *Strong* and *Weak* Conjugations.
Give the *past* and *perfect* tenses of *singen, kommen, hören*.
6. What is the meaning of a *Separable*, and what of an *Inseparable Compound Verb*?
Give the present tense and the future perfect tense of
(1.) *abgehen*.
(2.) *entstehen*.
7. (a.) What auxiliary verb is used to form the *passive* of German verbs?
Ex. Give the Pluperfect passive of *lieben*.
(b.) What auxiliary verb is used to form the *perfect* tenses of German Reflexive Verbs?
Ex. Give the perfect tense of the verb "*sich waschen*."
8. Give the German of
(1.) The first twelve cardinal numerals.
(2.) The days of the week.
(3.) The months of the year.
(4.) The four Seasons.
Ex. Translate:—Sydney, the 5th December.
A quarter to 12
Half-past 3.
A bottle of wine.

Translate into English:—

"Durch diese hohle Gasse muss er kommen
 Es führt kein andrer Weg nach Küssnacht—Hier
 Vollend 'ich's—Die Gelegenheit is günstig.
 Dort der Hollunderstrauch verbirgt mich ihm,
 Von dort herab kann ihn mein Pfeil erlangen,
 Des Weges Enge wehret den Verfolgern.
 Nach' deine Rechnung mit dem Himmel, Vogt,
 Fort musst du, deine Uhr ist abgelaufen.
 Ich lebt still und harmlos—Das Geschoss
 War auf des Waldes Thiere nur gerichtet,
 Neine Gedanken waren rein von Nord—
 Du hast aus meinem Frieden mich heraus
 Geschreckt; in gährend Drachengift hast du
 Die Nilch der frommen Denkart mir verwandelt
 Zum Ungeheuren hast du mich gewöhnt—
 Wer sich des Kindes Haupt zum Ziele setzte,
 Der kann auch treffen in das Herz des Finds.
 Die armen Kindlein die unschuldigen,
 Das treue Weib muss ich vor deiner Wuth
 Beschützen, Landoogt! Da, als ich den Bogenstrang
 Anzoz-als mir die Hand erzitterte—
 Als du mit grausam teuflischer Lust
 Nich zwangst auf's Haupt des Kindes anzulegen—
 Als ich ohnmächtig flehend rang vor dir,
 Damals gelobt' ich mir in meinem Innern
 Mit furchtbarm Eidschiour, den nur Gott gehört,
 Das meines nächsten Schusses erstes Ziel
 Dein Herz sien sollte—Was ich mir gelobt
 In jenes Augenblickes Höllenqualen
 Ist eine heil'ge Schuld, ich will sie zahlen."

Translate

Translate into German :—

“Paul had never risen from his little bed. He lay there, listening to the noises in the street, quite tranquilly ; not caring much how the time went, but watching it, and watching everything about him with observing eyes. When the sunbeams struck into his room through the rustling blinds and quivered on the opposite wall like golden water, he knew that evening was coming on, and that the sky was red and beautiful. As the reflection died away, and a gloom went creeping up the wall he watched it deepen, deepen, deepen into night. Then he thought how the long streets were dotted with lamps, and how the peaceful stars were shining overhead. His fancy had a strange tendency to wander to the river, which he knew was flowing through the great city ; and now he thought how black it was, and how deep it would look, reflecting the host of stars—and more than all, how steadily it rolled away to meet the sea.”

1881.

For Second Class Teachers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
GRAMMAR.

Three hours allowed.

“Your *Grace* should now in *these* grave years of *yours*
Have found ere this the price of mortal joys
How short *they be* how fading here on earth
How *full* of change how little our *estate*
Of nothing *sure save* only of the death
To *whom* both man and all the world *doth owe*
Their end at last Neither should nature's power
In *other sort* against your *heart prevail*
Than as the naked *hand* whose stroke assays
The armed *breast* where force doth light *in vain*”

- Supply the punctuation in the above.
- Arrange the passage in ordinary prose sentences.
- Give the substance or meaning in your own words.
- Parse in detail the words italicised.
- Analyse fully.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
ARITHMETIC.

MALES. -

Three hours allowed.

- 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs. $13\frac{1}{4}$ oz. at £7 11d. $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton. By *Practice* and *Proportion*.
- A beam 16 feet long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide, and 8 inches thick, weighs 1280 lbs., required the length of another beam whose breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, thickness $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and weight 2020 lbs. ?
1000·10001
- Find the Square Root of $\frac{1000}{1000}$ to six decimal places.
- A. can do a piece of work in 12 hours, B. in 4, and C. in 3 hours. All work together for half an hour, and then A. leaves. When will B. and C. complete the work ?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
ARITHMETIC.

FEMALES.

Three hours allowed.

- From 15 acres take 5 ac. 3 ro. 39 per. 30 yds. 1 ft. 73 in., and express the fifth part of the remainder in square inches.
- The erection of 384 yards of stonework cost £142 11s. 7d., what will the cost be when 19 yards more are added to the original contract ?
- $6032\frac{2}{3}$ articles at 12s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. each ? *Practice*.
- The carriage of a cwt. costs $\frac{3}{8}$ of a shilling per mile. What shall I give to convey $13\frac{1}{2}$ tons for three-quarters of a mile ?
- Find the difference between $6\frac{1}{2}$ guineas and £3·525. Reduce the result to the decimal of a crown.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
GEOGRAPHY.

Three hours allowed.

- Compare the river system of Western New South Wales with that of South-Eastern Europe.
- Describe the winds peculiar to the Indian Ocean.
- Give a full account of the tides.
- Describe the mountain systems of North America.

DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
LESSON BOOKS.

Two hours allowed.

1. *Third Book I. N. B.* How is the sagacity of the sheep-dog illustrated in this treatise?
2. What allusions to African countries or scenes are contained in Sequel No 2, I. N. B.?
3. What Hebrew History is given in the Fourth Book, I. N. B.?
4. Describe the contents and scope of the Australian Class Book, No. 1, Part 3.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
ART OF TEACHING.

Three hours allowed.

1. How would you classify and arrange a mixed school, newly opened, containing seventy pupils?
2. Distinguish between Analysis and Synthesis, as applied to method. Describe the circumstances under which each can best be employed.
3. Distinguish between "Exposition" and "Examination." *When and how* should progress be ascertained by the teacher?
4. Why is a knowledge of the constitution of the Human Mind essential to the success of the teacher?
5. Give an example of what you understand to be a High-class Object Lesson, say upon the "Rainbow" or "Superb Menura."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Three hours allowed.

1. What evils follow a residence in damp houses?
2. How should an ox tongue be cooked and served?
3. What tests would you employ to determine the quality of woollen and silken fabrics?
4. In the case of excessive bleeding from a wound—say in the arm or leg—how would you act if beyond all medical aid?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
WRITING.

An hour allowed.

1. Construct a programme of *Writing* suitable for a Third Class in its First Quarter.
2. What do you understand by the terms "parallelism," "uniformity," and "equality of space," as applied to the art of Writing?
3. As a "Silent Lesson," what should be the position of Writing "upon the Time-table and Synopsis"?
4. Give specimens of the copy-lines you deem most suitable for youth.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
DRAWING AND PERSPECTIVE.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Give an example of the first figures you would use in Elementary Drawing.
2. Draw and shade a globe, showing light, shade, and projected shadow.
3. To what points do parallel receding lines appear to converge?
4. Draw in outline, from memory, a chest of drawers in parallel perspective.

In addition to answering the foregoing questions, Examinees should furnish specimens of their finished drawings.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
VOCAL MUSIC.

TONIC SOL-FA METHOD.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Why is *te* called the *Leading Tone*, and what is its Manual Sign?
2. Compare the uses of the tone *ta* in the two following passages:—

(1.) s d^l ta l s f
(2.) s d^l t ta l

What is implied by its use in (1.)?

What is the progression in (2.) called?

3. Describe what is meant by the *similar* motion of two parts in relation to each other,—by *contrary* motion,—by *oblique* motion.
4. Analyse the following rhythmical passages from Gounod's *Faust*:—

a.	., r : r	| f _l . f _l :-, f _l . la _l	|	., r : r	| — : s _l :	||
b.	: d ^l : r _l	| m _l : dl : l	|	s : — : —	| — : — : m	||
	s : s : —	| — : — : r	|	m : — : —	| — : — : —	||

5. Describe the method of beating time for each of the kinds of measure quoted above.
6. What is meant by *ear* or dictation exercises in teaching singing, and what is their use?

DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
EUCLID.

Three hours allowed.

1. The straight line, which bisects the external vertical angle of an isosceles triangle, is parallel to the base. Show this.
2. If a parallelogram and a triangle stand upon the same base and between the same parallels, the triangle is half of the parallelogram.
3. If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts, the squares on the two unequal parts are together double of the square on half the line and of the square on the line between the points of section.
4. If two chords in a circle cut one another, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.
5. The perpendiculars drawn from the angular points of a triangle to the opposite sides pass through the same point.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
ALGEBRA.

Three hours allowed for the subject.

1. $3x - \frac{a}{b} + cx = \frac{a+x}{3} - \frac{b-x}{a}$ Required the value of x .
2. How much rye, at 4s. 6d. a bushel, should be mixed with 50 bushels of wheat, at 6s. per bushel, so that the mixture shall be worth 5s. a bushel.
3.
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{3x+2y}{6} + 2x &= 16 \\ \frac{2x-3}{9} + \frac{2x+7y}{11} &= 4 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Find values of } x \text{ and } y.$$
4. Find two numbers, such that if 5 be added to the first, the sum will be twice the second; and if four times the second be increased by 3, the sum will be three times the first.
5. Find two numbers whose product is 143, and the sum of whose squares is 290.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
FRENCH.

Three hours allowed.

Translate into English:—

Le roi de Danemarck était alors dans le Holstein, où il semblait ne s'être rendu que pour lever le siège de Tonningue. Il voyait la mer Baltique couverte de vaisseaux ennemis, un jeune conquérant déjà maître de la Zéeland, et prêt à s'emparer de la capitale. Il fit publier dans ses états que ceux qui prendraient les armes contre les Suédois auraient leur liberté. Cette déclaration était d'un grand poids dans un pays autrefois libre, où tous les paysans, et même beaucoup de bourgeois, sont esclaves aujourd'hui. Charles fit dire au roi de Danemarck qu'il ne faisait la guerre que pour l'obliger à faire la paix; qu'il n'avait qu'à se résoudre à rendre justice au duc de Holstein, ou à voir Copenhague détruite, et son royaume mis à feu et à sang. Le Danois était trop heureux d'avoir affaire à un vainqueur qui se piquait de justice. On assemble un congrès dans la ville de Travendal, sur les frontières de Holstein. Le roi de Suède ne souffrit pas que l'art des ministres traînât les négociations en longueur: il voulut que le traité s'achevât aussi rapidement qu'il était descendu en Zéeland. Effectivement il fut conclu, le 5 d'Août, à l'avantage du duc de Holstein, qui fut indemnisé de tous les frais de la guerre, et délivré d'oppression.

Translate into French:—

Was he rejoicing at his good fortune? There would be more happiness if every one knew how to moderate his desires. Let us go away from here. Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the fifteenth of August, seventeen hundred and sixty-nine. How many people cannot be convinced but by experience. Do you fear his resentment? No, not at all. I can go in one day from Edinburgh to London, and in two days from London to Geneva. The Monument of London is a round pillar, 200 feet high. He, perceiving their intentions, gave up the project. I see only us two who are reasonable. Whose daughter is she? You and he shall accompany me.

Write the Präterite Défini, Future Simple, and the Imperative of Savoir—To know; also, the Subjunctive of Vouloir—To will. When does the Past Participle agree with its subject, and when with its object? Name the Primitive Tenses, and state how the others are formed from them.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
LATIN.

Three hours allowed.

1. Translate into English the following passages:—

Id aliquot de causis acciderat, ut subito Galli belli renovandi legionisque opprimendæ consilium caperent: primum, quod legionem, neque eam plenissimam, detractis cohortibus duabus, et compluribus singillatim, qui commeatus petendi causa missi erant, absentibus, propter paucitatem despiciebant: tum etiam; quod, propter iniquitatem loci, cum ipsi ex montibus in vallem decurrerent, et tela conjicerent, ne primum quid posse impetum sustinere existimabant. Accedebat, quod suos ab se liberos abstractos *obsidum* nomine dolebant: et Romanos non solum itinerum causa, sed etiam perpetuæ possessionis, culmina Alpium occupare conari, et ea loca *finitimæ* provinciæ adjungere, sibi persuasum habebant.

2.

Hic cursus fuit:

Quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion
 In vada caeca tulit, penitusque *præacibus* austris,
 Perque undas, superante *salo*, perque in via saxa
 Dispulit; huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris.

3. Translate into Latin the following:—

He who will help the guilty will become a partner in his fault. When the Sun rises, night flees away. You promised that you would come. Who doubts that good men deserve praise? Be wise, hear much, and speak little. All must die. Should not all the citizens strive to benefit the State? Are the wise and good always happy? Faithfully discharge the duties of your office.

4. Parse fully the Latin words in italics. Write the second persons, singular and plural, of all the tenses in the active voice of *accido*. What verbs govern the Ablative and what the Genitive?

1881.

For Third Class Teachers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR.

Three hours allowed.

- I. Life is not merely to live—it is *much more* than this—merely to live might not prove a blessing—the question is *still behind*—*what* and *how*—*what manner* of life to live, and how *should we live it*.
- II. The humours of the body have a stated regular course which impels and imperceptibly guides our will they co-operate with each other and exercise successively a secret empire within us so that they have a considerable part in all our actions without our being able to know it hence the necessity of attention to our bodily health.
 - a. Supply the punctuation necessary in the above passages.
 - b. Paraphrase the second extract, and
 - c. Analyze the first.
 - d. Parse the words in italics.
2. Exhibit by examples all the offices (as a part of speech) which can be performed by the word “still.”
3. Some words change *y* into *i*, with *ous*, as *Furry*, *Furious*; but some change the *y* into *e* in the same position. Give examples.
4. Distinguish between the “preposition” and the “adverb,” special reference being made to the passages given above.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ARITHMETIC.

Three hours allowed.

1. Divide 725 guineas among five persons, so that one may have 105 shillings more than each of the others.
2. To what sum will £842 17s. 6d. amount in 5 years 16 weeks and 14 days, at $3\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. per annum?
Simple Interest.
3. 17 cwts. 3 qrs. 23 lbs., at £9 11s. 5d. per ton. *Practice.*
4. Explain the leading principles of Decimal Notation, and divide forty-five ten thousandths by fifteen millionths, decimally.
5. Renting a farm of 46 acres 3 roods 29 perches for 150 guineas, I desire to know what I should have to pay for the third part of another, larger by 13 acres and 14 perches.

NOTE.—At least four questions are to be solved. Candidates for Class 3, Section A, must work the last two.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GEOGRAPHY.

Three hours allowed.

1. On what part of the earth's surface should you be placed so that
 - Your latitude should be the least possible?
 - Your longitude the least possible?
 - Your latitude the greatest possible?
 - Your longitude the greatest possible?
 - Your latitude and longitude the least possible?
2. A ship sails from Riga to Sebastopol. Through what Seas, Gulfs, and Straits does the vessel pass?
3. Describe the remarkable features of the South American Continent.
4. Compare, in detail, the Eastern side of New South Wales with the Western, as regards Surface and Vegetation.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

WRITING.

An hour allowed.

1. Construct a Programme of *Writing* suitable for a Second Class in its First Quarter.
2. To what account would you turn a Black Board in teaching the art of Writing?
3. Give specimens of all the Head Lines you employ.
4. State the essentials of good penmanship.

DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
LESSON BOOKS.

Two hours allowed.

1. How many times is the Alphabet presented in the First Reading Book?
2. Write out any Prose Lesson, Section I., I.N.B.
3. What account is given in Sequel No. 2 of the Birds called Natatores?
4. Distinguish between the "Pearly Nautilus" of the Pacific, and the "Nautilus" spoken of in Book III., I.N.B.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Three hours allowed.

1. Organization.—What is necessary to the complete equipment of a Mixed School of fifty pupils?
2. Give a Synopsis showing the best use you could make of the time devoted weekly to Instruction, supposing the school to consist of three classes. Show the time given to *each subject* weekly.
3. What is the cause of disorder in School? How is it to be prevented?
4. What is meant by *Nonpenetrative Instruction*? What methods are best calculated to secure solid teaching?
5. The Teacher's example has more power than his injunctions.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Three hours allowed.

1. How would you make a Currant Cake?
2. Describe the process of washing Blankets.
3. To what account would you turn a plot of unbroken ground about 50 feet square, attached to your residence?
4. How do you discover the approach of Scarlet Fever in children? How would you act in the early stages of this disease, supposing no medical aid were available?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
DRAWING.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. By what means would you represent the solidity of objects in drawing?
2. What direction do the shade lines take in shading a Concave or Convex figure?
3. Describe the proper method for drawing Curved Lines.
4. Draw and shade a cube and a basin.

In addition to answering the foregoing questions, Examinees should furnish specimens of their finished drawings.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
VOCAL MUSIC.

TONIC SOL-FA METHOD.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. What are the three common uses of the word "Time," and what distinct names do we give to each of the three things?
2. Describe Transition to the first Sharp Key, and illustrate by a diagram.
3. Express numerically the values of the Notes and Rests in the following passage:—

: . r : m . f	s ., s : d' . t : l . s	s : f :
., l : r' . d' : t . l	l ., s : s :	||

4. Give examples of the following intervals:—Thirds—Sixths—Fifths—Sevenths.
5. What are the meanings of the following abbreviations and signs?—*f*, *cres.*, *rall.*, *fine*, *d*, *^*
6. Write a Song from one of the School Song-Books, and describe how you would teach it to a class of children.

2.

QUESTIONS ASKED AT JUNE EXAMINATIONS OF 1882.

1st Class Teachers.
2nd " "
3rd " "

1882.

For First-class Teachers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GRAMMAR.

Three hours allowed.

1

[“To be or not to be *that is the question*
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune
Or *to take arms against a sea of troubles*
And by opposing end *them to die to sleep*
No more and by a sleep to say *we end*
The heartache and the *thousand* natural shocks
That flesh is heir to 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd] to die to sleep
To sleep *perchance* to dream aye *there's the rub*
For in that sleep of death what dreams *may come*
When we *have shuffled* off this mortal coil
Must give us pause there's the respect
That makes *calamity* of *so long life.*”

—SHAKESPEARE.

- a. Supply the punctuation of the above passage.
- b. Arrange it in simple prose order.
- c. Give a paraphrase, or exhibit the meaning in other words.
- d. Parse the words in italics.*
- e. Analyse the portion within brackets.

2. Distinguish between the words “Further” and “Farther” as regards derivation, use, &c.
3. What are Latham's views with reference to “my,” “thy,” &c., and “mine,” “thine,” &c.

* NOTE.—*The Standard of the Training School is to be observed in the parsing. No other will be recognized. See also printed instructions issued to Examinees.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ARITHMETIC.

MALES.

Three hours allowed.—At least five questions must be answered.

1. What vulgar fractions produce recurring decimals? What limit is there to the number of figures in the circulating period?
What is the rule for reducing a mixed recurring decimal to a vulgar fraction? Give three examples by means of which you can deduce this rule.
2. Divide £7,623 15s. 11d. into three sums such that their amounts at 5 per cent. compound interest in one, two, and three years respectively may be equal.
3. A pipe, whose bore is $6\frac{3}{4}$ square inches, discharges 4 cwt. $20\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of water in a minute. A cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ozs. At what rate per hour does the water issue?
4. If the true discount on £407 1s. 1d., due at the end of eleven months, be £21 4s. 5d., what is the rate of interest?
5. A grocer on the whole gains 10 per cent. by selling equal quantities of black tea at 3s. 3d. per lb. and green tea at 5s. per lb. If he had sold the green alone at 5s. 6d. per lb. he would have gained $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on it. Find the prime cost of each kind of tea.
6. A person owning fifty-six bank shares (£100 par.) which pay 8 per cent., sells them at £175, and after leaving the money in the bank at simple interest for three years at 7 per cent., invests the amount in 3 per cent. stock at 98. Find the change in his income.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ARITHMETIC.

FEMALES.

Three hours allowed.—At least five questions must be answered.

1. Express decimally the difference between $\cdot 142857$ of $\cdot 125$ and $\cdot 142857$ of $\cdot 125$.
2. A person has shares worth £1,261 14s. 1d., amounting to $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of a property, and after purchasing additional shares worth $\frac{1}{3}$ th of his own, sells $\frac{1}{3}$ th of his whole interest in the property. What share has he left, and what is it worth.

3.

3. A pipe whose bore is $6\frac{3}{4}$ square inches discharges 4 cwt. $20\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of water in a minute. A cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ozs. At what rate per hour does the water issue?!
4. A man purchases gold-dust at £36 16s. per lb. Troy, and sells it at £3 7s. 1d. per ounce Avoirdupois Find his gain per cent.
5. A room is 23 feet 9 inches long, and 19 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. Find the cost of covering it with carpet 27 inches wide at 5s. 3d. per yard. (Use fractions.)
6. I placed £204 17s. 7d. at 5 per cent. simple interest on 3rd August, 1881. By what date had I become entitled to £4 9s. $2\frac{7}{8}\frac{1}{2}$ d. interest?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
GEOGRAPHY—DESCRIPTIVE.

Three hours allowed.

1. What are the following productions? How or where are they obtained?

Malachite	Haschisch	Camphor
Opium	Vanilla	Cinnabar
Cinnamon	Asafetida	Coca
Attar of Roses	Amber	Cocoa.
Ivory		
2. Describe Canada or Chili.
3. What differences do you perceive between the North, Middle, and Southern belts or zones of France as regards Climate, Soil, and Productions?
4. Give a full account of one of the Australian Colonies (New South Wales excepted).

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Three hours allowed.

1. What is meant by the "Horizontal Profile" and "Vertical Profile" of Land Masses? Explain, with special reference to the map of Asia.
2. Give an account of the "Llanos," their drainage, climate and productions.
3. Describe the Lake Regions of Africa.
4. Explain as fully as possible how the principle of Isothermal and Isochimal lines would apply to the Australian Continent.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING.

Three hours allowed.—Answer five questions at least: the last to be one.

1. DISCIPLINE.—Define the terms Regularity and Punctuality. State how these qualities should be cultivated in the light of forming the character of the future colonist.
2. Upon what principle should a teacher govern his school?
3. Describe the leading features of the Pestalozzian System.
4. A child may be looking full at the teacher, and outwardly appearing to be following the Lesson, while he is actually engaged in quite another train of thought. How would you act in this case?
5. Distinguish between the best methods of conducting "exposition" on one hand, and "examination" upon the other.
6. THE HUMAN MIND.—What is meant by the "Conceptive Faculty," as distinguished from those known as the "Representative" and "Perceptive Faculties"?
7. Give notes of an *advanced* or *Fifth Class* Object Lesson upon one of the following:—
The Hydraulic Press. Fire. The Cell of the Honey Bee.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
WRITING.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. How long in your opinion should it take a child to acquire the art of writing well, supposing he commenced at the age of five years?
2. In reference to the above, by what stages would you conduct such a child to proficiency in Writing?
3. What are the copy-lines you employ?
4. What systems of Writing have you studied?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Three hours allowed.—Answer five questions at least.

1. Write out the argument of the "Knight's Tale" from Chaucer, with the circumstances under which it is introduced.
2. Describe the plot of "Macbeth." Quote, if possible, the passage of six lines commencing:—
"Methought I heard a voice cry, 'Sleep no more.'"
and explain the allusions therein.
3. Give a brief account of Dryden and his poetry.
4. Give an account of the changes which took place in poetry and in poetic taste between the era of Pope and that of Lord Byron.
5. Trace the origin and course of Newspaper Literature.
6. Compare the style of Addison with that of the author of the "Decline and Fall."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
FIRST CLASS.
VOCAL MUSIC.
TONIC SOL-FA METHOD.

Two hours allowed.

1. What is the use of the different clefs used in vocal music? (Established notation.)
2. How many clefs in Singing are in use? Illustrate by a diagram.
3. What do you consider your first duty to be in giving a new song to a class of girls or boys?
4. What is meant by faulty intonation? What would you do to improve it?
5. Harmonize the following piece of music in two, or, if possible, in three parts:—

Key Doh.

s	: —	d'	|	l	: —	r'	|	d'	: —	t	|	r'	: —	d'
m'	: —	m'	|	r'	: m'	d'	|	t	: —	l	|	s	: —	|

6. Translate into the established notation the following part of a round. Use treble clef only:—

Key B flat.

s ₁	: m ₁ ., f	s ₁	: l ₁	l ₁	: s ₁	: s ₁ ., d	|	d	: t ₁ ., r	r	: d., m	m	: r
m ₁	: d ₁ ., r ₁	m ₁	: f ₁	f ₁	: m ₁	: m ₁ ., d ₁	|	s ₁	: s ₁ ., t ₁	d	: d. fe	s ₁ . fe	: s ₁
d	: m., r	d	: d	l ₁ ., t ₁	: d	: d., m	|	m	: r., f	f	: m. d	d	: t ₁

7. What is the use of discords in Music, and what do they always require?
8. In the following part of a song a class of young singers may find a difficulty. State by what means it may be removed; re-write it in an improved form.

Key G.

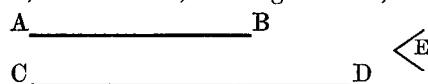
: m., r	d	: —	d	: t ₁	. d	m	: r	: r., m	f	: —	l	: s.	t ₁	d	: —	: t ₁	. d	|	
r	: —	: m. fe.	s	s	: fe	: fe., m	r	: —	: m. r.	l ₁	d	: t ₁	. : t ₁	. d	r	: —	: r. d.	t ₁	|
m	: —	: m., m	r	: —	: r. m.	fe	s	: f	: m. r	d	: —	: d. t.	. d	m	: r	||	&c., &c.	|	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
DRAWING.

SHADING. GEOMETRY. PERSPECTIVE.

Two hours allowed.

1. Define the difference between shade and shadow.
2. In the case of a shadow falling on a flat surface, which part of the shadow will be the darkest?
3. Describe an Ellipse through any three points not in a right line.
4. Construct a Trapezian, one side A B, one diagonal C D, one angle E being given.



5. Must the picture plane always be vertical, and at what angle does it cut the axis of vision?
6. Describe an equilateral triangle of 10' side, lying upon the ground-plane, its nearest angle being 2' on the spectator's left, and 2' from the picture line, one side of the triangle vanishes towards the left hand at an angle of 45° with the picture plane.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
LATIN.

Three hours allowed.

N.B.—In this particular paper the Latin in question 1., and the English in question 4., need not be transcribed. 1. B. and 4. f. should be attempted for Class 1. A.

1. Translate into English A. or B.:—

A. O socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante *malorum*),
O passi *graviora*, dabit Deus *his* quoque finem
Vos et Scyllæam rabiem penitusque sonantes
Accêstis scopulos; vos et Cyclopa saxa
Experti. Revocate animos, mœstumque timorem
Mittite: forsan et hæc olim *meminisse* juvabit.
Per varios casus, per tot *discrimina* rerum,
Tendimus in Latium; sedes ubi fata quietas
Ostendunt. Illic fas regna resurgere Trojæ.
Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis.

B.

B. Hæc dum Dardanio Aeneæ miranda videntur.
 Dum stupet, obtutuque hæret *defixus* in uno,
 Regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido
 Incessit, magna juvenum stipante caterva.
Qualis in Eurotæ ripis, aut per juga Cynthi,
 Exerces Diana choros, quam mille secuta
 Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades: illa pharetram
 Fert humero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnes;
 Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia *pectus*:
 Talis erat Dido, talem se læta ferebat
 Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.
 Tum foribus divæ, media testudine templi,
Septa armis, solioque alte subnixâ, *resedit*.

2. Parse the words in italics.

3. Give the principal parts of the verbs *finjo, seco, sero, quæro, queror, fido, spondeo, aufero, pario, emo*.

Give the gender, genitive singular, and English of *palus, domus iter, os, cor, margo, manus, sanguis, merces, cinis*.

Give all the infinitives of *mordeo, do, vincio, fero*; and all the participles of *morior, vinco, jacio, domo*.

4. Translate into Latin:—

- a. You promised to return the book I lent you three days ago. Having now read it, why do you refuse to do what you have promised?
- b. Having addressed the people, Cæsar departed for Rome on the 30th of August.
- c. In his life-time he was envied, but after his death he was praised as the father of his country.
- d. Though I am very sorry for your misfortunes, yet I cannot forget the rashness with which you asserted that this was a matter of no importance to you.
- e. In the middle of the city of Thebes there is a large marsh, around which grow many tall trees, full of birds, whose cheerful songs give the greatest possible pleasure. They are first heard among the new leaves in early Spring, and throughout the whole of the Summer they are never silent. What can be more sweet to a sick mind than these sweet sounds?
- f. It is the right of war that those who have conquered can govern those they have conquered as they like: the Roman People has been accustomed to govern the people they have conquered, not according to the dictation of another, but according to their own free will. If I do not dictate to the Roman People, how they shall use their privilege, it is not right that I should be hindered by you in my privilege.

(Put this into Oratio obliqua and Oratio recta.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH.

Three hours allowed.

I. Enfin, toutes les difficultés étant aplanies, toutes ses volontés exécutées, après avoir humilié l'empereur, donné la loi dans l'empire, avoir protégé sa religion luthérienne au milieu des catholiques, se voyant la terreur de tous les princes, il se prépara à partir. Les délices de la Saxe, où il était resté oisif une année, n'avaient en rien adouci sa manière de vivre. Il montait à cheval trois fois par jour, se levait à quatre heures du matin, s'habillait seul, ne buvait point de vin, ne restait à table qu'un quart d'heure, exerçait ses troupes tous les jours, et ne connaissait d'autre plaisir que celui de faire trembler l'Europe.

(a.) Translate the foregoing into English.

(b.) Parse the verbs.

II. Il erre au sein des bois: ô nuit silencieuse!
 Prête ton ombre amie à sa course pieuse.
 S'il doit souffrir encore, ô Dieu! sois son appui;
 C'est la voix du hameau qui t'implore pour lui.
 Et vous, qu'anime encore une rage cruelle,
 Pardonnez aux vertus dont il est le modèle.
 Aux cachots échappés, vingt fois chargé de fers,
 Il prêche le pardon des maux qu'il a soufferts:
 Et chez l'infortuné, qui se plaît à l'entendre,
 Il va sécher les pleurs que vous faites répandre.
 En fuyant à travers ces fertiles vallons,
 Pauvre et sans espérance il bénit les sillons,
 Seul au courroux céleste, il s'offre pour victime,
 Et dans ce siècle impie, où règne en paix le crime,
 Lorsqu'un destin cruel nous condamne à souffrir,
 Il nous apprend à vivre, et nous aide à mourir.

Translate the foregoing into English.

III. Translate into French:—

The interior of the cave, which here rose very high, was illuminated by torches made of pine-tree, which emitted a bright and bickering light, attended by a strong, though not unpleasant odour. Their light was assisted by the red glare of a large charcoal fire, round which were seated five or six armed Highlanders, while others were indistinctly seen couched on their plaids, in the more remote recesses of the cavern. In one large aperture, which the robber facetiously called his pantry, there hung by the heels the carcasses of a sheep, or ewe, and two cows lately slaughtered. The principal inhabitant of this singular mansion, attended by Evan Dhu as master of the ceremonies, came forward to meet his guest, totally different in appearance and manner from what his imagination had anticipated. The profession which he followed—
 the

the wilderness in which he dwelt—the wild warrior forms that surrounded him, were all calculated to inspire terror. From such accompaniments, Waverley prepared himself to meet a stern, gigantic, ferocious figure, such as Salvator would have chosen to be the central object of a group of banditti.—W. SCOTT.

IV. Give the first persons singular and plural of—

(a.) The Présent de l'Indicatif, Passé Défini, and Présent du Subjonctif of *adjoindre*, *déchoir*, *grasseyer*, *ouïr*, *rompre*, *se taire*.

(b.) The second persons singular and plural of—the Imparfait de l'Indicatif, Futur, and Impératif of *accourir*, *appuyer*, *cacheter*, *contenir*, *maintenir*, *traduire*.

(c.) The Participe Présent and Participe Passé masculine and feminine of *admettre*, *découdre*, *croître*, *frïre*, *promouvoir*, *seoir*.

V. Give the English for—

(a.) Le manœuvre, la manœuvre, le poêle, la poêle, le solde, la solde.

(b.) State briefly the difference between :—*Colorier*, *colorer*, *participer à*, *participer de*, *retrancher de*, *retrancher à*.

VI. Correct the following sentences when necessary, and state which are correct and why.

1. Quelque soit la modération de nos désirs, ne nous croyions pas à l'abri des revers. 2. Thomas a dit, en parlant des grands : s'ils ont l'éclat du marbre, ils ont sa dureté. Que je suis malheureuse ! ô Ciel ! que je la suis ! 4. Votre sœur s'est achetée de belles robes. 5. Elle n'a pas rempli tous les devoirs qu'elle aurait dûs. 6. Plus il a eu de livres plus il en a lu.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GEOMETRY.

Three hours allowed.—At least six propositions must be worked.

- Equal triangles upon the same base, and on the same side of it, are between the same parallels. Hence show that if two sides of a triangle be bisected, the straight line which joins the points of bisection is parallel to the base.
- Describe a square equal to a given rectilinear figure.
- In a circle the angle in a semi-circle is a right angle, and the angle in a segment greater than a semi-circle is less than a right angle, and the angle in a segment less than a semi-circle is greater than a right angle. Prove this.
- About a given circle describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.
- If three straight lines be proportionals, the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the square on the mean.
- Two circles have the same centre : show that all chords of the outer circle which touch the inner circle are equal.
- A quadrilateral is described so that its sides touch a circle ; show that two of its sides are together equal to the other two sides.

N.B.—If any problem has to be continued on a second page the figure ought to be described again. Neatness and good arrangement are highly valued.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ALGEBRA.

Three hours allowed.

The first three questions must be answered with the fourth or fifth.

1. Find the G.C.M. of

$$x^3 - 4x - 15 \text{ and } 2x^4 - 6x^3 + x^2 - 2x - 3.$$

2. Simplify—

$$A. \frac{a^2}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b^2}{(b-a)(b-c)} + \frac{c^2}{(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

$$B. \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{\sqrt{3}+1}} ; \left\{ a\sqrt{a^3b}\sqrt{ab^3} \right\}^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \sqrt[12]{ab}.$$

$$C. \frac{3}{1-2x} - \frac{7}{1+2x} - \frac{4-20x}{4x^2-1}.$$

3. Solve the equations:—

$$A. x^2 + 5x - 10 + 2\sqrt{x^2 + 5x + 2} = 12.$$

$$B. \frac{1}{3}(x-1) - \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 2x - (x-3) \right\} = 2.$$

$$C. \left. \begin{aligned} 3x - 2y &= 6 \\ 3y - 2z &= 5 \\ 3z - 2x &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

- A man sells a horse by lottery. If the tickets were 5 shillings each he would lose £5 ; if they were 6 shillings each he would gain £4. Find the number of tickets.
- A man has two sons, one of them twice as old as the other, and the father's age is six times the united ages of the two boys ; in six years' time the father's age will be only three times the united ages of his sons. Find the respective ages.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Three hours allowed—At least six questions must be answered.

1. Given $\log 2 = .3010300$, $\log 3 = .4771213$, find $\log \frac{27}{32}$, $\log \frac{2}{375}$, $\log \sqrt{5}$, $\log \sqrt[3]{.0020736}$, $\log 187.5$, and $\log .00288$.
2. If $\tan A = \sqrt{3}$, find all the other trigonometrical ratios of A .
3. Trace the variations in sign and magnitude of the tangent of an angle through the four quadrants.
4. Find the value of $\tan 2A$ in terms of $\tan A$.
5. Express the sine of an angle in any triangle in terms of the sides.
6. Prove the formulæ

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2A &= \frac{1 - \tan^2 A}{1 + \tan^2 A} \\ \operatorname{cosec} A \cdot \sec A &= \sec A \operatorname{cosec} A \\ \frac{\sec A}{\operatorname{cosec} A} &+ \frac{\operatorname{cosec} A}{\sec A} = \sec A \operatorname{cosec} A \end{aligned}$$

7. The sides of a triangle are 3, 5, and 7 inches respectively; find the angle contained by the two smaller sides, and the area of the triangle.
8. Solve the equation $\frac{1 + \tan A}{1 - \tan A} = \frac{3}{2} \sec 2A$

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
ELEMENTS OF MECHANICS.

Three hours allowed,—At least four questions must be answered.

1. Define the terms equilibrium, resultant, fixed pulley, unlike parallel forces, moment of a force, centre of gravity.
2. Give the general expression for the resultant of two forces which act on a particle whatever be the angle between their directions.
Three forces act on a particle; the forces are 1 lb., 4 lbs., and 6 lbs. respectively, and the force of 4 lbs. is inclined at an angle of 60 deg. to each of the other forces; find the magnitude and the direction of the resultant.
3. Show how to find the centre of gravity of any number of heavy particles.
Find the centre of gravity of four weights, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 3 lbs., 4 lbs., placed at the angular points of a square.
4. What do you mean by a lever of the second class? Give an example.
On a uniform straight lever weighing 5 lbs., and 5 feet in length, weights of 1, 2, 3, 4 lbs. are hung at the distances of 1, 2, 3, 4 feet respectively from one end; find the position of the fulcrum on which the whole will rest.
5. Show that in the system of pulleys in which each pulley hangs by a separate string and all the strings are parallel, when there is equilibrium the weight is equal to the power multiplied by $2^n - n$ being the number of pulleys.
Find the magnitude of the weight in the second system of pulleys if it exceed the power by 40 lbs., and there are six parts of the string at the lower block.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Two hours allowed.

1. Draw up, as for the guidance of a young housekeeper, twelve rules bearing upon domestic habits, dress and food.
2. How do you wash flannel.
3. What, in your opinion, is the chief end of clothing? How is this best attained in semi-tropical countries, more especially in view of health and cleanliness?
4. In case of an accident to a limb causing the effusion of blood, how would you distinguish between the venous and the arterial fluid.

1882.

For Second Class Teachers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
GRAMMAR.

Three hours allowed.

1. [“It must be so Plato thou reason'st well
Else whence this pleasing hope this fond desire
This longing after immortality
Or whence this secret dread and inward horror
Of falling into nought why shrinks the soul
Back on herself and startles at destruction
'Tis the divinity that stirs within us
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter”
And intimates eternity to man”

“TRAGEDY OF CATO.”

2.

- a. Supply the punctuation in the above passage
 - b. Arrange in simple prose order.
 - c. Paraphrase it.
 - d. Parse the words in italics.
 - e. Analyse the passage within brackets.
2. Define the Adverbial Clause. Give examples showing this clause following, or qualifying—
 - a. An Adverb.
 - b. An Adjective.

NOTE.—*The Training School Standard is to be observed in parsing. No other can be recognized.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ARITHMETIC.

MALES.

Three hours allowed.

At least five questions must be answered for Class II., Sect. B.

1. Express decimally the difference between $\cdot 142857$ of $\cdot 125$ and $\cdot 142857$ of $\cdot 125$.
2. The compound interest on a certain sum of money for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years at 5 per cent. exceeds the simple interest by £4 1s. Find the sum.
3. A., B., and C. undertake to mow 38 acres at 3s. 6d. an acre. A. works half as long again a day as B., and does half as much work again in the same time. B. works half as long again as C., and does half as much again in the same time. How much ought each man to receive?
4. Find the cost of 20 acres 3 roods $25\frac{1}{4}$ perches of land at £5 7s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre.
5. If the simple interest on £1,008 10s. from 1st Jan. to 8th Aug., 1882, be £45 7s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d., find the rate per cent.
6. The floor of a square room measured with a foot-rule $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch short is supposed to contain 30 square yards. What is the true area?
7. When gas is 9s. 4d. per thousand cubic feet, the gas for 45 burners for 169 nights of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each costs £10 13s. 4d. How much will gas at 6s. 9d. per thousand cost for 78 burners for 30 nights of 3 hours 40 minutes each?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ARITHMETIC.

FEMALES.

Three hours allowed. At least five questions must be answered.

1. Simplify $\left\{ 1.375 + \frac{.2 - .04}{11 \times .02} \right\}$ of £66 11s. 11d.
2. Simplify $\frac{2\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 2\frac{2}{5} - 1\frac{5}{7} \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } (2\frac{2}{5} - 1\frac{5}{7}) \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{2}}$
3. When gas is 9s. 4d. per thousand cubic feet, the gas for 45 burners for 169 nights of 7 hours 20 minutes each costs £10 13s. 4d. How much will gas at 6s. 9d. per thousand cost for 78 burners for 30 nights of 3 hours 40 minutes each?
4. Find by Practice the cost of 19 quarters 7 bushels 3 pecks 1 quart at 62s. per quarter.
5. Reduce $7\frac{7}{8}$ ounces Troy to the fraction of a lb. Avoirdupois.
6. A rectangular area 25 yards 1 foot 6 inches long by 11 yards 1 foot 8 inches broad, is to be covered with paving stones 17 inches long and 13 inches broad. How many of these will be required?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GEOGRAPHY.

Three hours allowed.—One question may be omitted, but not the first.

1. Give a full account of the Hawkesbury Basin, N.S.W.
2. Describe the rainfall of Europe.
3. Give an account of the principal currents of the Pacific.
4. What evidences exist that the space now occupied by the Caribbean Sea, Mexican Gulf, and West Indian Archipelago was once a portion of the American Continent?
5. Describe in full one of the African river basins.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ART OF TEACHING.

Three hours allowed.

1. Explain the principle upon which you would construct a Time-table in a School of four classes.
2. What are the uses of Dictation Lessons? Give a graduated course for Junior Pupils, showing the stage at which you would commence.
3. Why are point blank questions only used in Oral Examinations?
4. It has been said that the best methods may be made the worst, or rendered powerless. How far is this correct? What are the tests of well grounded instruction?
5. Upon what does the formation of a healthy tone in School depend?

DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
WRITING.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Arrange the Letters of the Alphabet showing the order in which you would teach them.
2. Draw up a Programme of Writing for a Third Class in its Fourth Quarter.
3. Specify the Subjects you deem most suitable for "head lines," and give examples of penmanship.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Two hours allowed.

1. Describe how Beef Tea should be made.
2. In what manner is solid fat prepared for use in paste?
3. In the "East" dress alters little from generation to generation. In the "West" it is always changing Account for this; and show what evils arise from the latter practice.
4. Explain your views as to the following statement:—
"It is on the mother's knee that the destinies of nations are shaped."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SECOND CLASS.

VOCAL MUSIC.

TONIC SOL-FA METHOD.

Two hours allowed.

1. What is meant by Melody? Describe the various styles of Melody, and mention instances under each.
2. What do you understand by Parsing or Analysis of Musical Form?
3. What are the advantages of Transition? Explain fully and illustrate by example and diagram.
4. Translate the following Song into the Old Notation. Use G Clef only.

KEY C.

d ^l : — : t : d ^l	r ^l : — : t	d ^l : — : —	— : t : l
m : — : r : m	f : — : f	m : — : —	— : s : f
s : fe : s	l : — : r ^l	d ^l : — : —	t : — :
m : re : m	f : — : f	m : — : —	r : — :
d ^l : — : t : d ^l	r ^l : — : t	d ^l : — : —	— : t : l
m : — : r : m	f : — : f	m : — : —	— : s : f
s : fe : s	m ^l : — : r ^l	d ^l : — : —	— : :
m : re : m	s : — : f	m : — :	— . .

5. Repeat it also in the Key of F.
6. Analyse fully the foregoing Song.
7. What are the causes of Flattening in Singing? And what should be done to prevent it?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
DRAWING.

SHADING. GEOMETRY. PERSPECTIVE.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Give a definition of reflected light.
2. Define the difference between shade and shadow.
3. Draw a square Box, one face parallel to the picture plane and above the level of the spectator's eye.
4. Illustrate the different Triangles, and point out the difference between them.
5. What is the intersection of two planes?
6. What are imaginary planes, and of what forms and extent are they?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

LATIN.

Three hours allowed.

1. Translate into English:—

a. Dum hæc in colloquio geruntur, Cæsari nuntiatum est, equites Ariovisti propius tumulum accedere, et ad nostros adequitare, lapides telaque in nostros conjicere. Cæsar loquendi finem facit seque ad suos recipit, suisque imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in hostes rejicerent. Nam, etsi sine ullo periculo legionis delectæ cum equitatu prælium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat, ut, pulsus hostibus, dici posset, eos ab se per fidem in colloquio circumventos. Posteaquam in vulgus militum elatum est, qua arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus, omni Gallia Romanis interdixisset, impetumque in nostros ejus equites fecissent, eaque res colloquium ut diremisset; multo major alacritas, studiumque pugnandi majus exercitu injectum est.

b.

b. Instructo exercitu, magis ut loci natura, dejectusque collis, et necessitas temporis, quam ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat, cum diversis locis legiones, aliæ alia in parte, hostibus resisterent, sepibusque densissimis, ut ante demonstravimus, interjectis prospectus impediretur; neque certa subsidia collocari, neque quid in quaque parte opus esset provideri, neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant. Itaque in tanta rerum iniquitate, fortunæ quoque eventus varii sequebantur.

2. Parse fully the words in italics.

3. Give the principal parts of the verbs *detero*, *meto*, *texo*, *tollo*, *vincio*, *pango*, *repello*, *hæreo*.

Give all the infinitives of *mordeo*, *veto*, *morior*, and all the participles of *vinco*, *sequor*, *ago*.

4. Give the genitive singular, gender, and English of *supellex*, *domus*, *vulgus*, *palus*, *mus*, *genus*, *cor*, *pulvis*, *nubes*, *obses*.

5. Translate into Latin:—

a. My dear son, tell me what you have seen in Rome.

b. We are well aware that the daughters who are so cruel have not been loved by the old man.

c. We believe that our sister will use her wealth wisely, will help her friends, and not forget the poor.

d. Who fears a man that he despises, or loves one that has injured him?

e. Having conquered the Gauls in battle, Cæsar returned to Rome on the 30th of August.

f. When Cæsar was dead he was praised by Antony, but while alive he was envied.

g. Though I am sorry for your misfortune, yet I cannot forget the rashness with which you entered on this great undertaking.

h. Three days after reaching Athens, we heard that the enemy had marched 200 miles into the country.

N.B.—If time presses omit 1 *A* or 1 *B*. In these questions the Latin need not be transcribed. The Latin and English in question 5 should be written in adjacent columns.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH.

Three hours allowed.

1. Translate into English:—

A. Pierre le Grand leur apprit à obéir par son exemple et par les supplices; car il servait en qualité de soldat et d'officier subalterne, et punissait rigoureusement en czar les boyards, c'est-à-dire les gentils-hommes, qui prétendaient que le privilège de la noblesse était de ne servir l'État qu'à leur volonté. Il établit un corps régulier pour servir l'artillerie, et prit cinq cent cloches aux églises pour fondre des canons. Il a eu treize mille canons de fonte en l'année 1714. Il a formé aussi des corps de dragons, milice très-convenable au génie des Muscovites, et à la forme de leurs chevaux, qui sont petits. La Moscovie a aujourd'hui trente régiments de dragons, de mille hommes chacun, bien entretenus.

B. Sa marche fut précédée par un manifeste dont le cardinal et son parti inondèrent la Pologne en huit jours. Charles par cet écrit invitait tous les Polonais à joindre leur vengeance à la sienne, et prétendait leur faire voir que leurs intérêts et les siens étaient les mêmes; ils étaient cependant bien différents: mais le manifeste, soutenu par un grand parti, par le trouble du sénat, et par l'approche du conquérant, fit de très-fortes impressions. Il fallut reconnaître Charles pour protecteur, puisqu'il voulait l'être, et qu'on était encore trop heureux qu'il se contentât de ce titre.

2. Write out the second person singular of each tense of each mood of the pronominal verb *se lever*; the first person plural of each tense of each mood of the regular verb *devoir*; and the first person singular of each tense of each mood of the irregular verb *aller*.

3. What is the place of the French adjective with regard to the noun? Give six examples of adjectives which have a different meaning according as they are placed before or after it.

4. Translate into French:—

a. The victory which Cæsar gained on the plains of Pharsalia was baneful to his country, pernicious to the Romans, and disastrous to mankind.

b. An Irishman said to a Scotchman: Lend me three guineas. That is impossible, said he, for I only possess half a guinea. Well, then, lend it me, and you will owe me two guineas and a half.

c. Our Queen honors literature with that attachment and patronage capable of making it flourish.

d. Scipio Africanus was respectful to his mother, liberal to his sisters, good to his servants, just and affable to every one.

e. Of ten thousand combatants, there were one thousand killed and five hundred wounded.

f. Your uncles and your brother take charge of the enterprise; they find the money and he will manage the work.

g. A well-brought-up son never rebels against his father; he loves, honors, and respects him.

h. To be too much dissatisfied with ourselves is a weakness; but to be too much pleased with ourselves is a folly.

i. Of all living creatures man is the only one who has not his face turned towards the earth; he walks with his eyes directed towards heaven, as if to indicate the superiority of his origin.

j. It is said of Alexander the Great that he said of Diogenes, that if he had not been Alexander, he would have wished to be Diogenes.

N.B.—In this particular paper candidates, to save time, need not transcribe the French in question 1. The French and English in question 4 should be written in adjacent columns.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GEOMETRY.

Three hours allowed.

1. If a straight line fall on two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to one another. Hence show that if a straight line be drawn perpendicular to one of two parallel straight lines, it is also perpendicular to the other.

2. Equal triangles upon the same base and on the same side of it are between the same parallels. Hence show that if two sides of a triangle be bisected, the straight line which joins the points of bisection is parallel to the base.
3. If a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts together with the square on the line between the points of section is equal to the square on half the line.
Prove this also algebraically, calling the line $2x$ and one of the parts $3y$.
4. In a circle the angle in a semicircle is a right angle, and the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle, and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

N.B.—If any problem has to be continued on a second page the figure ought to be described again. Neatness and good arrangement are highly valued in this paper.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
ALGEBRA.

Three hours allowed.

1. Reduce to lowest terms $\frac{3a^3 - 22a - 15}{5a^4 - 17a^3 + 18a}$.
2. Simplify:—
 - A. $\frac{2a}{a-b} + \frac{3a}{a+b} - \frac{5a^2 - 7ab}{a^2 + b^2}$.
 - B. $\frac{a^2}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{b^2}{(b-a)(b-c)} + \frac{c^2}{(c-a)(c-b)}$.
3. Solve the equations:—
 - A. $x - \frac{x-2}{3} = 5\frac{3}{4} - \frac{x+10}{5} + \frac{x}{4}$.
 - B. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{3}{4}(x-1) = \frac{3}{4}(y-1) \\ 2x - \frac{1}{3}y = 7. \end{array} \right\}$
 - C. $\left. \begin{array}{l} x - y = 3 \\ x^3 - y^3 = 63. \end{array} \right\}$
4. Wishing to give £3 to each of a certain number of persons I find I have too little by £3; I therefore give each £2 and have £3 remaining. Find the number of persons.
5. An officer can form the men in his battalion into a solid square, and also into a hollow square 12 deep; if the front in the latter formation exceed the front in the former by 3, find the number of men.

N.B.—The fourth or fifth question may be omitted by candidates for II. B.

1882.

For Third Class Teachers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
GRAMMAR.

Three hours allowed.

1.

*“What softened views thy magic glass reveals
When o'er the landscape Time's meek twilight steals
[As when in ocean sinks the orb of day
Long on the wave reflected lustres play
Thy tempered gleams of happiness resigned
Glance on the darkened mirror of the mind]
The School's lone porch with reverend mosses gray
Just tells the pensive pilgrim where it lay
Mute is the bell that rung at peep of dawn
Quickening my truant feet across the lawn”*

“PLEASURES OF MEMORY.”

 - a. Supply the punctuation in the above passage.
 - b. Paraphrase, or write its import in your own words.
 - c. Parse the words in italics.*
 - d. Analyse the portion in brackets.
2. Explain briefly the particular *function* or *office* of each word contained in the ninth line—“Mute is the bell,” &c.
3. Give a list of words pronounced alike but spelled differently.
4. The adjective “noble” may be compared in three different forms.

**NOTE.—The Standard of the Training School is to be observed in parsing. No other can be recognized.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
ARITHMETIC.

Three hours allowed.

(Candidates for Class III, Section A, must work all.)

1. Divide thirty-three millions, ninety-seven hundreds, and sixty-five thousands, and forty-seven hundred and three pounds sterling, by $767\frac{3}{4}$. Prove the answer.
2. How many shillings and half guineas in 98630054711 half-crowns?
3. 346 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs. 11 oz. Avoirdupois at £3 17s. 9½d. per ton. Practice for one way.
4. Required the Interest on £987 16s. 6d. for $7\frac{1}{2}$ years at $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. Simple Interest.
5. Supposing I buy a ton and a quarter of groceries at 6s. 9½d. per lb., and that 56 lbs. proved valueless, how should I sell per ounce so as to gain thirty guineas by the transaction?
6. One block of land contains 483 acres, and is worth 276 guineas per acre; another contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and is worth 52 guineas per acre. What should I give for $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of half of a block five times the size of the two former combined?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
GEOGRAPHY.

Three hours allowed.—At least four questions must be answered.

1. Describe the distribution of Land and Water on the Earth's surface.
2. Give an account of one of the Archipelagoes of the Pacific.
3. Draw a map of South America, indicating its countries, principal towns, rivers, and mountains.
4. Trace the course of the Danube from its source to its mouth, naming, in order, the countries through which it passes, the towns on or near its banks, and its principal tributaries.
5. Define the position and historical or commercial importance of each of these towns:—Bagdad, Cobar, Lyons, Santiago, Dresden, Seville, Aberdeen, Astrakhan, St. Louis, Manilla.
6. Describe the Coast District of Eastern New South Wales.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Three hours allowed.

In the first lines of the first answer give specimens of penmanship or copy-setting.

1. How would you make your pupils understand the nature and values of the numerals used in Arithmetic?
2. In the regulation of the Course of Instruction, can anything be done to advance the Regularity and Punctuality?
3. State clearly what time you would, out of the thirty-five hours devoted to school duty weekly, give to each subject in a School of three classes.
4. Explain fully how you would give a Dictation Lesson.
5. In *bonâ fide* examinations why should direct questions only be used?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. How would you treat a child suffering from fever?
2. How would you make a good plain soup?
3. In what ways may the shape or fashion of clothing be injurious to health?
4. What constitutes the nutritious principle in meat, bread, eggs, and milk?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
THIRD CLASS.
VOCAL MUSIC.

TONIC SOL-FA METHOD.

Two hours allowed.

1. Name the following intervals, and what do they become when inverted?
sto ta . ta — de' . t — f' . f — se .
2. Name the Tones that should always commence or end a Song; also those that give pathos and express sorrow.
3. Mention the ordinary compass of boys' and girls' voices.
4. Write a partial dissonance, and illustrate what it requires.
5. Write two measures each of 2, 3, 4, 6 pulse measures; employ different lengths of Notes, and write the numerical length under the Notes. 6.

6. Translate the following part of a song into the Old Notation, using the G clef :—

Key F.

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} : d . r \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} m : m :— . f \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} l : s :— . m \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} s . , f : f : s \end{array} \right]$$

Key C.

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} m : — : m \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} r \\ s : d' :— . d' \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} t : r' :— . r' \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} s' . f' : m' . r' : d' . t \end{array} \right]$$

Key F.

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} d' : — : s . , f \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} d' \\ m : m :— . f \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} l : s :— . m \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} s . , f : f : s \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} m : — \end{array} \right] \parallel$$

7. What are the faults into which children fall most easily in their singing, and state what means you would employ to correct them.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

DRAWING.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Is it necessary to use more than one light when shading from the round?
 2. What is shadow?
 3. What shade will a light give if it is exactly behind the spectator?
 4. At what angle to the light does an object receive its greatest illumination?
 5. Name the line which represents the level of the eye of a spectator in relation to the object.
 6. What is the appearance of a line placed opposite the eye and perpendicular to the picture plane?
-

3.

TEACHERS EXAMINED FOR CLASS I DURING DECEMBER, 1881.

Mr. Jonathan Banks	Mr. Alexander Johnston	Miss Bridget M. Galbraith
„ William Bateson	„ George Metcalfe	„ Kate Gooch
„ Walter Beavis	„ Walter Nolan	„ Kate Lucy Harding
„ Samuel Bent	„ Levi Peak	„ Emma Johnson
„ Edward Beston	„ Thomas Pearson	„ Catherine Kennedy
„ Luke Blumer	„ John Rooney	„ Kate Landreth
„ James Butler	„ Jacob Saxby	„ Louisa Mary Lewis
„ Jonathan Clouting	„ Henry Skillman	Mrs. Elizabeth MacTaggart
„ John Cusack	„ Alexander Smith	Miss Susannah Owen
„ Thomas Dunlop	„ Stephen S. Smith	Mrs. Mary Smith
„ Peter Durie	„ John W. Turner	Miss Mary Anne Smith
„ Herbert Farr	„ David Thomas Wiley	„ Mary Sullivan
„ Charles O. Flashman	„ Arthur Wood	„ Georgina Thornton
„ Nimrod Greenwood	Miss Caroline Campling	„ Kate Wentworth
„ Donald Gallagher	„ Alice Clarke	„ Louisa Williams
„ Jame Hooworth	„ Mary Connor	
„ Richard Van Heythuysen	„ Mary Ann Fitzgerald	

TEACHERS EXAMINED FOR CLASS I DURING JUNE, 1882.

Edward Beston	John O'Brien	Emma Dean
Peter Board	Peter O'Reilly	Margaret Doyle
James Butler	Charles John Pitt	Mary Ann Fitzgerald
James Conway	Patrick F. Sheehy	Elizabeth Hay
John Dettmann	Stephen S. Smith	Annie Hotten
Charles O. Flashman	George Suttie	Catherine Kennedy
Cornelius Kelly	James Joseph Walsh	Alice DeLambert
Charles Kevin	Alice Clarke	Eva Teale
Alexander Lobban	Mary E. Connor	Emily Trueman
Philip Nelligan	Fanny Cooke	

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS FOR CLASS I IN DECEMBER, 1881.

Teachers who were promoted :—

- Mr. Peter Durie to Class I, Section B.
„ Donald Gollagher to Class I, Section B.

Teachers who appealed :—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Mr. John Cusack, | Mr. Walter Nolan, |
| „ George Metcalfe, | Miss Catherine Kennedy. |

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS FOR CLASS I IN JUNE, 1882.

Teachers who were promoted :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| Mr. James Conway to Class I, Section A. | Mr. Charles John Pitt to Class I, Section B. |
| „ John Dettmann „ I, „ A. | „ Patrick F. Sheehy „ I, „ B. |
| „ James Butler „ I, „ B. | „ Stephen S. Smith „ I, „ B. |
| „ Alexander Lobban „ I, „ B. | |

No appeals.

EXAMINATION OF DECEMBER, 1881.

Names	Reading	English Grammar					Arithmetic (Males)					Arithmetic (Females)							Geography										School Books					Principles of Teaching					Writing																						
		Questions					Questions					Questions							Descriptive					Physical					Total for five Questions	Questions					Questions					Questions																					
		1					1					1							1					1						1					1																										
		a	b	c	d	e	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4																			
		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total																				
Durie Peter	A 900	40	75	155	150	285	85	790	200	200	200	200	200	1,000														185	155																	840	200	225	125	550	170	150	190	160	170	840	80	80	90	700	950
Gollagher Donald	750	45	100	165	195	315	100	920	200	200	200	200	800														140	190	180																920	250	250	250	750	190	190	190			570	100	80	80	600	860	
Cusack John	780	40	85	175	155	290	45	790	200	200	200	200	800														180	160	160	80	24	140	96	135	175	80	815	200	225	225		650	100	160	140	140	100	640	100	60	60	530	750								
Metcalfe George	800	10	55	90	140	250	75	620	120	200	180	200	700														100	72	104	125	40	112	104	96	145		590	250	250	100		600	160	100	100	120	120	600	80	60	60	350	550								
Nolan Walter	950	50	100	150	200	200	100	800	196	200	200	200	796														80	90	120			110	140	160			700	240	222	182	142	786	130	130	180	200	200	840	100	100	100	420	820								
Kennedy Catherine	750	45			175	315		535						150	180	50	150										200	630	120	80	80						600	175	125	100		400	140	110		110	140	500	40	40	80	300	410								

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NOTES — A Maximum for each Subject, 1,000. B Maximum for Practical Skill, 10,000. C This Teacher did not comply with the conditions of Examination, having declined to deal with the Mechanics His practical skill is not up to the standard required for Class I Section A. D The Examinee is not prepared to give the details, he states he has kept no record

EXAMINATION OF JUNE, 1882.

[Three Illustrations.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer—1883.

Names.	Reading.	English Grammar.						Arithmetic (Males).						Descriptive Geography.					Physical Geography.					Principles of Teaching.							Writing.	Vocal Music.								Drawing.														
		Questions.						Questions.						Questions.					Questions.					Questions.								Questions (Written Examination).								Questions.														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	Tests.	Total.	Average.								
Butler, James ...	900	48	63	120	374	133	42	780	180	150	140	150	150	150	920	130	125	200	150	605	240	270	30	270	810	180	80	170	160	140	730	900	None—Physically incapacitated.	50	100	150	50	350	175										
Conway, James ...	900	60	63	144	393	190	55	960	160	130	200	110	150	150	900	180	250	210	250	890	300	300	50	300	950	160	160	180	160	200	190	180	910	900	100	100	150	100	150	100	150	1000	2000	1000	80	150	..	150	700	1080	540	
Dettmann, John ...	925	55	70	135	365	185	50	910	190	..	200	150	150	150	840	200	250	220	200	870	270	290	70	260	890	160	150	180	160	160	..	160	820	900	75	..	100	100	100	..	100	100	Not exd.	575	..	150	800	950	475
Lobban, Alexander	900	50	54	135	385	185	30	875	130	90	140	150	150	150	810	190	250	225	250	915	280	290	30	300	900	190	180	160	170	180	160	180	900	900	50	50	150	100	50	50	50	..	800	1300	650	100	150	..	150	0	..	100	500	250
Pitt, Charles John.	900	50	..	120	380	200	60	840	150	80	140	150	150	150	820	160	210	200	230	800	260	290	..	290	840	180	170	170	150	..	170	180	870	950	100	200	100	100	..	100	100	..	550	1250	625	100	150	..	100	80	100	400	930	465
Sheehy, Patrick ...	900	48	68	135	380	194	10	865	170	150	200	150	150	150	970	80	225	250	225	780	200	270	80	210	760	190	180	150	160	160	120	180	870	900	None—Physically incapacitated.	150	150	200	..	50	50	..	500	250										
Smith, Stephen ...	800	40	65	135	365	180	30	850	130	..	200	70	150	150	700	220	200	230	200	850	300	240	90	270	900	170	130	130	180	200	810	900	100	100	50	100	100	100	100	150	Not exd.	800	..	80	150	200	700	1130	565

30

Names.	Geometry.							Algebra.					Trigonometry.							Mechanics.					English Literature.						Latin.					Practical Skill.	Grand Total for Subjects and Skill.	Average of Subjects only.	Award.								
	Questions.							Questions.					Questions.							Questions.					Questions.						Questions.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total for seven Quest.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total for five Questions.	1	2	3	4	Total.									
Butler, James ...	A	140	140	140	50	110	150	145	875	100	400	300	100	100	1000	150	100	120	120	120	200	100	75	910	160	200	200	200	200	960	170	120	140	80	..	160	670	B	8,000	18,235	787 ⁴ / ₃	Class I, Section B.
Conway, James ...	140	140	140	140	140	150	150	1000	100	380	300	100	100	980	120	100	110	75	..	200	150	150	905	200	60	180	200	200	840	200	190	200	150	180	180	950	9,000+	21,625	901 ¹ / ₄	Class I, Section A.		
Dettmann, John	140	140	140	140	150	150	860	100	400	300	100	100	1000	120	100	..	120	110	..	110	140	780	190	..	160	100	200	650	180	180	150	150	660	9,500	20,655	796 ¹ / ₄	Class I, Section A.		
Lobban, Alexander	140	140	140	140	140	110	..	810	100	360	280	100	100	940	60	100	200	150	40	550	180	60	100	340	170	170	100	200	170	140	850	9,000	19,590	742 ² / ₄	Class I, Section B.		
Pitt, Charles John	140	140	140	140	140	140	..	840	100	350	290	100	100	940	80	100	120	100	140	150	690	120	120	160	200	200	800	160	140	180	150	170	170	830	9,000	20,200	800	Class I, Section B.		
Sheehy, Patrick ...	140	140	130	130	100	120	140	900	100	120	230	100	100	650	80	80	120	110	85	200	120	..	800	180	80	120	80	120	580	80	160	160	150	160	150	780	135	125	220	160	640	8,500	19,145	760 ⁵ / ₄	Class I, Section B.		
Smith, Stephen ...	60	140	130	130	130	140	..	730	100	300	300	100	100	900	140	70	..	120	100	100	120	..	650	180	100	120	80	..	480	..	180	160	140	180	150	810	8,500	19,245	767 ¹ / ₄	Class I, Section B.		

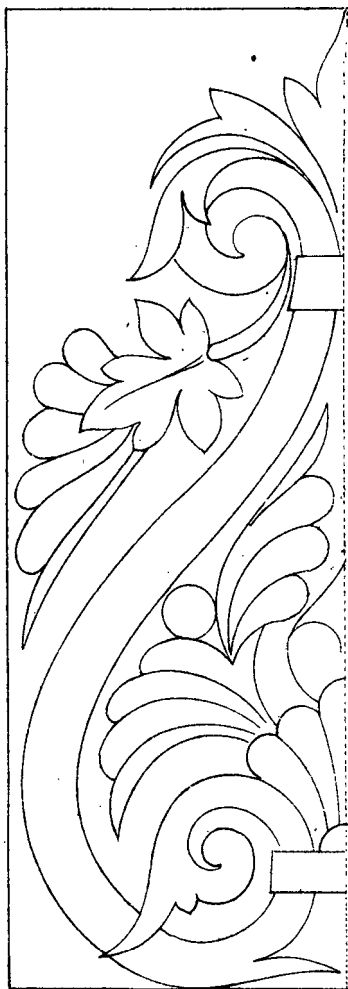
NOTES.—A. Maximum for each subject, 1,000. B. Maximum for practical skill, 10,000. C. The practical skill is not sufficient for Class I, Section A.

Collins' Second Grade Free Hand Test Papers,

BY THOS N. ANDREWS, CHARLES SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH.

Examiner's Number

District



DIRECTIONS.

Copy the figure above, reducing it proportionally so that its length may be reduced to AB. No ruling or measuring to be resorted to. One hour allowed for this paper.

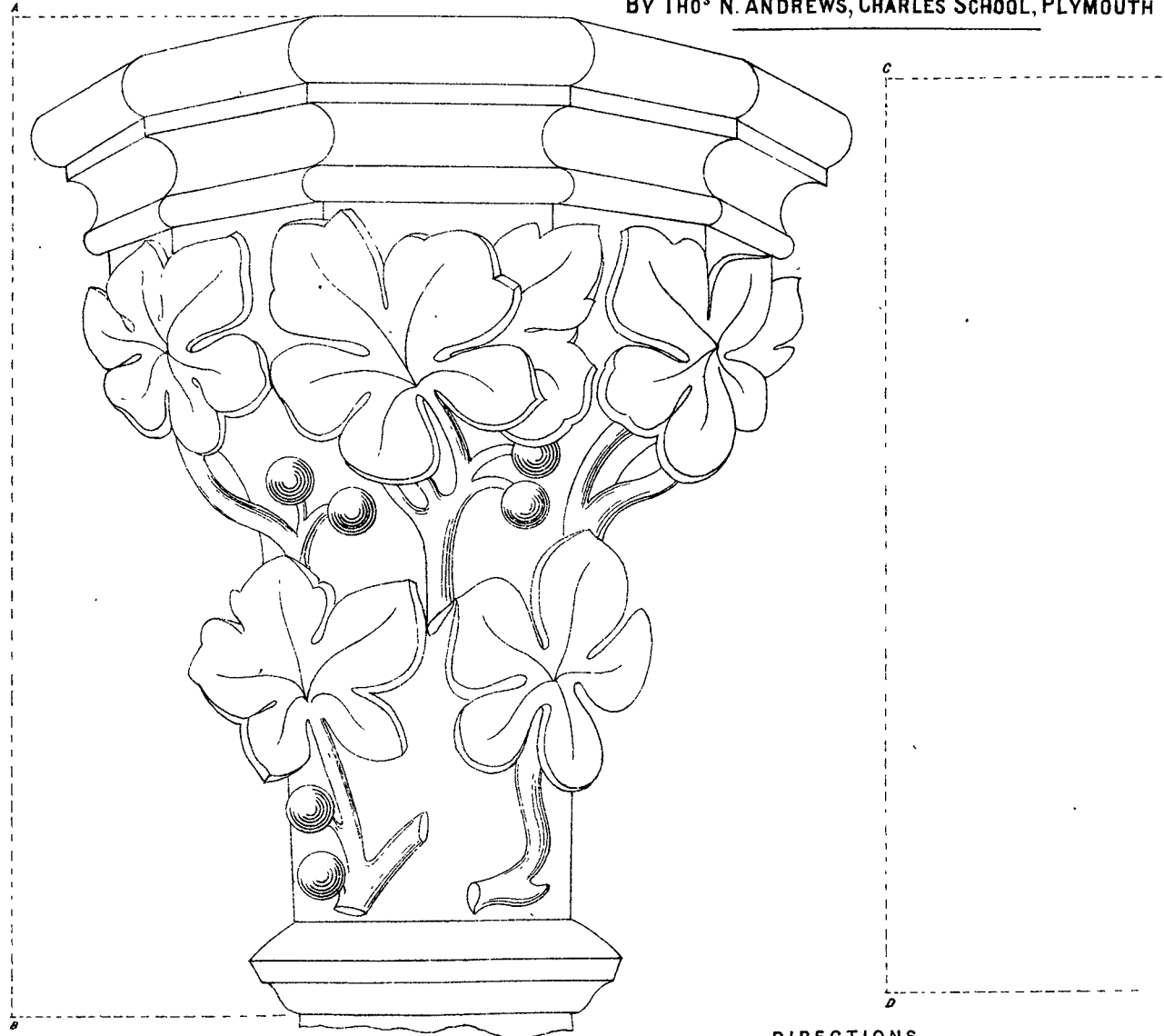
(Sig. 246-)

Collins' Second Grade Free Hand Test Papers,

BY THOS N. ANDREWS, CHARLES SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH

Examinee's No.

District



(Fig 246)

DIRECTIONS.

Copy this "Capital," decreasing each part proportionally from AB to CD. No ruling or measuring allowed. One hour allowed for this paper.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

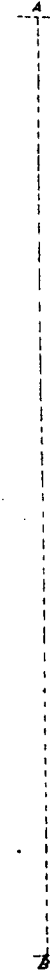
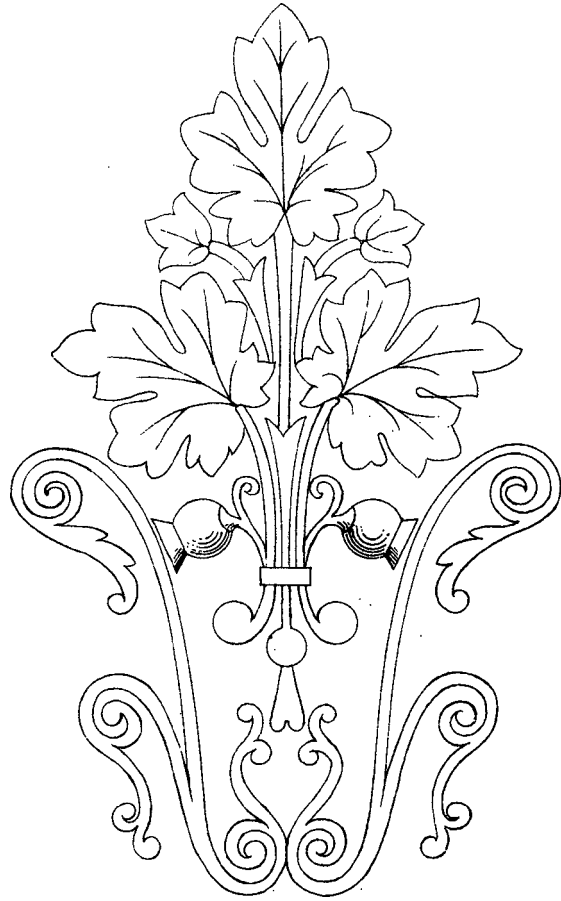
W

Hollins' Second Grade Free Hand Test Papers,

BY THO^S N. ANDREWS, CHARLES SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH.

Examinee's No.

District.



DIRECTIONS.

Copy the above design proportionally, when its height is equal to the line AB. No ruling or measuring to be resorted to. One hour allowed for this paper.

(Sig 246-)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BREWARRINA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(APPLICATION FOR AN ADDITIONAL WEATHER-SHED.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 April, 1883.

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. Louis Phillips to the Minister of Public Instruction. 3 May, 1882	1
2. Memorandum from Chief Inspector to Under-Secretary. 5 October, 1882	1
3. Mr. J. A. Bryant to Mr. Russell Barton, M.P. 1 September, 1882	2
4. Under-Secretary to Mr. Russell Barton, M.P. 5 October, 1882	2
5. Under-Secretary to Mr. Russell Barton, M.P. 16 October, 1882	2
6. Mr. R. J. Kelly to Minister of Public Instruction. 16 November, 1882	2
7. Under-Secretary to Mr. R. J. Kelly. 29 November, 1882	2
8. Mr. R. J. Kelly to the Minister of Public Instruction. 8 December, 1882	2
9. Under-Secretary to Chief Inspector. 4 April, 1883	3
10. Memorandum from Chief Inspector to Under-Secretary. 4 April, 1883	3
11. Under-Secretary to Mr. R. J. Kelly. 11 April, 1883	3

No. 1.

Mr. L. Phillips to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Brewarrina Progress Committee, 3 May, 1882.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Brewarrina Progress Committee on the 24th ultimo, I have the honor respectfully to submit, for your favourable consideration, that the weather-shed in connection with the Public School at this place is entirely too small for division, and that you will cause a separate weather-shed to be erected for boys, the extreme heat and the size of the present shed rendering an additional shed absolutely necessary.

I have, &c.,

LOUIS PHILLIPS,

Hon. Secretary, Brewarrina Progress Committee.

The Chief Inspector, for report.—W.W., B.C., 19/5/82. District-Inspector W. H. Johnson, for report.—E.J., B.C., 23/5/82. Inspector Thornton, for report.—W.H.J., B.C., 27/5/82.

No. 2.

Memorandum from Chief Inspector to The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction.

District Inspector Johnson,

For use as shade at Brewarrina Public School there are—

1. A weather-shed, 30 feet by 13 feet 6 inches.
2. A verandah to the school, 30 feet by 5½ feet.
3. The old school, 19 feet by 16 feet, which is not used during recreation time.

I consider this sufficient out-door accommodation for the number of children at present attending the school.

G.T.,

B.C., 3/9/82.

Inspector Thornton,—Please state class of this school; also present attendance.—W.H.J., B.C., 19/9/82. District-Inspector Johnson,—Your B.C. above:—1. Class VI.; 2. About 50.—G.T., B.C., 29/9/82. Chief Inspector,—Under the circumstances stated by the Inspector, I would recommend that another shed be not erected.—W.H.J., B.C., 2/10/82. Under-Secretary. I concur.—E.J., B.C., 5/10/82. Submitted. Approved.—F.B.S., 12/10/82.

[Enclosure to No. 2.]

Mr. A. P. Lambert to Mr. Inspector Thornton.

Sir,

Public School, Brewarrina, 29 August, 1882.

In reply to your communication of the 26th instant, I have the honor to inform you,—

1. What use (if any) is made of your "old" school building?—It is used as a class-room for religious instruction and for sewing purposes.
2. What are its dimensions?—Length, 19 feet 6 inches; breadth, 16 feet.
3. What are the dimensions of the present weather-shed?—Length, 30 feet; breadth, 13 feet 6 inches.

I have, &c.,

A. P. LAMBERT.

No. 3.

Mr. J. A. Bryant to R. Barton, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Brewarrina Progress Committee, Brewarrina, 1 September, 1882.

I am desired by the Brewarrina Progress Committee to ask you to kindly ascertain from the Minister for Public Instruction what has been determined upon by that Department in the matter of the weather-shed at the Public School here.

I am, &c.,

J. A. BRYANT,

Hon. Sec.

No. 4.

The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction to R. Barton, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 5 October, 1882.

With reference to Mr. J. A. Bryant's letter of the 1st ultimo, presented by you, requesting information as to the erection of a weather-shed for the Public School at Brewarrina, I am directed to acquaint you that the matter is in the hands of the Chief Inspector, and from inquiries made of that officer it is understood that his report will be submitted in a few days.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER,

(For Under-Secretary.)

No. 5.

The Under-Secretary for Public Instruction to R. Barton, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 16 October, 1882.

Adverting to a letter presented by you on the 15th May last, signed by Mr. Louis Phillips, requesting the erection of a separate weather-shed for boys in connection with the Public School at Brewarrina, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction, having had under notice a report from the Chief Inspector, deems it inexpedient to accede to the request.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under-Secretary.

No. 6.

Mr. R. J. Kelly to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

"Eckford Hotel," Sydney, 16 November, 1882.

I wish to bring under your notice the necessity that exists for the erection of a weather-shed at the Brewarrina Public School for the use of the boys.

I would call your attention to the importance of this work, owing to the very severe heat felt during the summer.

I remain, &c.,

R. J. KELLY.

No. 7.

The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. R. J. Kelly.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 29 November, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, bringing under notice the alleged necessity for erecting a weather-shed for the use of the boys attending the Public School at Brewarrina, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction, having already considered a report from the Chief Inspector, deems it inexpedient to provide any further out-door accommodation than that already supplied.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Under-Secretary.

No. 8.

Mr. R. J. Kelly to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Darling River, Brewarrina, 8 December, 1882.

When I last saw you I endeavoured to point out the necessity that existed for the erection of a weather-shed here for the use of the boys. I perceive by the enclosure that, relying upon report from your Inspector, you have abandoned the idea of doing this much needed work. I think now the public will complain, and much damage will be done to the Public School here, more especially when the reasons are known why female children have been taken away.

Very truly yours,

R. J. KELLY.

The

The Chief Inspector,—Have you anything to add to your memo. of the 5th October, 1882, on 82-11,640 ?—W.W., B.C., 18 December, 1882. District Inspector Johnson.—J.C.M., B.C., 28 December, 1882. Inspector Thornton. For report see Under-Secretary's B.C., 18 December, 1882.—W.H.J., B.C., 30 December, 1882.

[Enclosure to No. 8.]

The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. R. J. Kelly.

(No. B. 82-8,450.)

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 29 November, 1882.

With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, bringing under notice the alleged necessity for erecting a weather-shed for the use of the boys attending the Public School at Brewarrina, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction, having already considered a report from the Chief Inspector, deems it inexpedient to provide any further out-door accommodation than that already supplied.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,
Under-Secretary.

No. 9.

The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chief Inspector.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 4 April, 1883.

My memorandum, dated the 18th December last, requesting you to report further on the question of erecting a weather-shed at Brewarrina Public School:—

In inviting your attention to my memorandum above quoted, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to take such steps as will ensure the matter being dealt with as early as possible.

G. MILLER,

(For Under-Secretary).

No. 10.

Memorandum from Chief Inspector to The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction.

District-Inspector Johnson,

I ENCLOSE a plan of the school premises at Brewarrina. You will see the out-door accommodation at present existing—the verandah, the old school, and the weather-shed. It will also show that there is accommodation for 100 children, while the ordinary attendance for a long time past has not been more than fifty.

I do not know what Mr. Kelly is hinting at when he speaks of the withdrawal of female children, but I append a letter from the teacher giving the reasons for the leaving of all girls within the last six months.

I am still of opinion that another weather-shed is not needed.

G.T.,

B.C., 21 March, 1883.

Chief Inspector,—I concur in the Inspector's opinion. [I would recommend, however, that two fences and a gate be erected where shown on the rough plan of the school premises appended. This would render the old school-room available for the boys, leaving the present weather-shed wholly for the girls use.]—W.H.J., B.C., 26 March, 1883.

Under-Secretary,—I concur, omitting the portion in brackets. The old school-room can be used by the boys and the weather-shed by the girls, without putting up any fence.—E.J., B.C., 4 April, 1883. Submitted.—7 April, 1883. Approved.—G.H.R., 10 April, 1883.

[Enclosure to No. 10.]

Mr. A. P. Lambert to Mr. Inspector Thornton.

Sir,

Public School, Brewarrina, 8 March, 1883.

In compliance with your request contained in your letter of the 28th February, I have the honor to append herewith the required information:—

(1.) How many girls have left your school during the last six months?

Nine, viz. :—Annie King, Minnie Phillips, Louisa May, Mary Collins, Maggie Collins, Annie Harding, Sarah Smith, Cecilia Smith, and Annie Norton.

(2.) What reason is assigned in each case for such withdrawals?

The first six have removed from the district with their parents, and the remaining three are at service.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED P. LAMBERT.

No. 11.

The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. R. J. Kelly.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 11 April, 1883.

Adverting to your letter of the 8th December last, further with reference to the alleged necessity for the erection of a weather-shed for the use of the boys attending the Public School at Brewarrina, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction, having reconsidered the matter, sees no reason to alter the decision already arrived at, and communicated to you in my letter of the 29 November last (No. B 82-8,450).

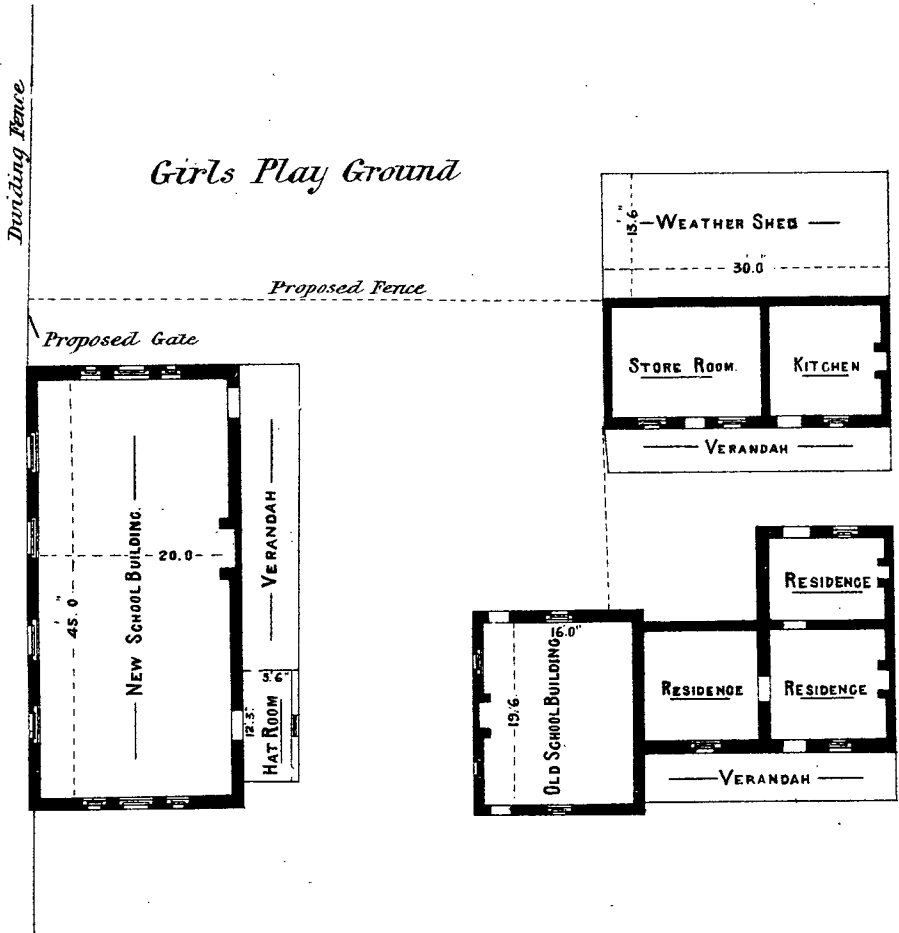
I have, &c.,

G. MILLER,

(For Under-Secretary).

[Plan.]

— PLAN OF SCHOOL PREMISES. —



1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 January, 1883.

MR. ABIGAIL'S QUESTIONS.—ANSWERS to Nos. 1 and 2.

Question No. 1.		Question No. 2.		
District.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Withdrawals.	Dismissals.
No. 1	128	121	5	2
„ 2	155	150	2	3
„ 3	146	140	4	2
„ 4	140	133	6	1
TOTALS...	569	544	17	8

ANSWERS to Nos. 3 and 4.

Question No. 3.		Question No. 4.	Question No. 3.		Question No. 4.
Districts.	No. of Children induced to attend School.	No. of such Children who had not attended School before appointment of S. A. Officer.	Districts.	No. of Children induced to attend School.	No. of such Children who had not attended School before appointment of S. A. Officer.
No.			No.		
1	375	45	28	59	59
2	391	37	29	138	15
3	280	38	31	100	25
4	210	59	32, 33, and 34	3	3*
5	26	6	35	120	18
6	30	7	36 and 37	34	23
7	77	77	38	30	13
8	47	6	39 and 67	20	12
9	20	10	40 and 41	55	37
10	15	8	42, 43, and 44	5	5*
11	175	...	45 and 46	17	17
12 and 13	55	19	47 and 48	15	15
14	17	3	49, 50, and 51	15	13
16 and 17	26	14	52, 53, and 54	...	...†
15, 18, and 19	45	22	55 and 56	35	31
20	141	65	57 and 58	104	43
21	225	77	59	6	...*
22 and 23	58	58	60	...	...*
24 and 25	140	60	TOTALS	3,241	973
26	6	6			
27 and 30	126	27			

* S. A. Officer recently appointed to district.

† Unable to furnish report yet.

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

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(REGULATIONS UNDER THE 13TH, 17TH, & 19TH SECTIONS OF THE ACT OF 1880.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 February, 1883.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 8 April, 1881.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE 13TH, 17TH, & 19TH SECTIONS OF THE
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

The following Regulations under the 13th, 17th, and 19th sections of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, have been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of that Act, in substitution of Articles 48, 49, 50, 51, and 68 of the Regulations of 4th May, 1880.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE 13TH SECTION OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT.

1. Parents or guardians desiring to be relieved from the payment of school fees must apply to the Minister in the form prescribed for that purpose.
2. In any case where, after due inquiry, the inability of parents or guardians to pay school fees is satisfactorily shown, a certificate of exemption from such payment will be issued under the authority of the Minister for a period not exceeding three months.

FORM A.

APPLICATION TO BE RELIEVED FROM THE PAYMENT OF SCHOOL FEES.

I, _____ of _____ hereby apply to be relieved from payment of School Fees for
my _____ for the period of _____ from date, on the ground that
(Signature of applicant.)

REGULATIONS UNDER THE 13TH, 17TH, AND 19TH SECTIONS OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880,
RESPECTING THE DUTIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS.

1. Every Public School Board at the first meeting thereof shall elect from the members a Chairman, whose duty will be to correspond with the Minister on behalf of the Board; and the Board may in like manner appoint such other honorary officers, being members of the Board, as the Board may deem expedient.
2. A Public School Board may, by resolution passed at a duly constituted meeting thereof, appoint any member or members to perform the duty, prescribed by the 19th section of the Public Instruction Act, of visiting any of the schools placed under the supervision of the Board, and it shall be the duty of the member or members so appointed to report the results of any such visitation to the Board.
3. In the inspection of schools placed under the supervision of a Public School Board in accordance with the aforesaid section of the Act, the Board may be represented by a quorum thereof, and the Board may, if it see fit, report the result of such inspection to the Minister; the Board is not, however, to interfere with the professional duties entrusted to the Inspectors as set out in the Regulations under the head of Duties of Inspectors.
4. The grounds upon which any Public School Board shall exercise the power conferred on it by the section before-mentioned to suspend a Teacher for misconduct should be the following:—Unfitness on the part of such Teacher to perform his duties from intemperance; immoral conduct; gross neglect of duty; or, continued absence from duty without leave.
5. Public School Boards shall report to the Minister any case in which a Teacher is suspended by them before leaving the school under inspection at the time, and apprise the Inspector having charge of such school by letter.

6. Public School Boards should use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and should report, in cases coming under their notice, the names of any parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children, for which purpose necessary forms will be provided.

7. When the course laid down in the Regulations under the 13th section of the Public Instruction Act for relieving parents and guardians from payment of school fees by the Minister is not convenient, application may be made by parents or guardians to the Public School Board of the district, and if satisfied, as to the inability of the applicants to pay school fees, such Public School Board may issue a certificate of exemption from payment thereof for a period not exceeding three months, and shall thereupon report the case to the Minister.

8. In fixing, in consultation with any Teacher, the hour for Special Religious Instruction, in accordance with section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, the Public School Board should take care that the daily routine of the school as laid down in the Regulations is not unduly interfered with.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT.

(AMENDED REGULATION UNDER AS REGARDS FOURTH CLASS SCHOOLS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 43 Vic., No. 23, sec. 37.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 27 March, 1883.

REGULATIONS OF 17TH JUNE, 1880: AMENDMENT OF, AS REGARDS FOURTH CLASS SCHOOLS.

HIS Excellency the Governor; with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Amended Regulation, relating to Fourth Class Schools, viz. :—

Fourth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than 200, nor more than 300 in two Departments, and in which the Standard of Proficiency, prescribed for that class of schools, is fully reached.

G. H. REID.

1883.

 NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT.

(AMENDED REGULATION UNDER AS REGARDS RETURNS.)

 Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 43 Vic., No. 23, sec. 37.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 5 April, 1883.

AMENDMENT OF REGULATION AS REGARDS RETURNS.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following amended Regulation regarding Returns, in substitution for clause 10 of the Regulations of 4th May, 1880, viz. :—

Returns.

10. Quarterly and Annual Returns shall be furnished from every School. Each Quarterly Return must be neatly made out in duplicate immediately after the close of the quarter; one copy to be furnished to the Inspector, and the other retained by the Teacher as a record. The Annual Return must be forwarded, with the Quarterly Return, immediately after the close of the December quarter.

G. H. REID.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS—ADDITIONAL REGULATION.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vict. No. 23, sec. 37.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 3 January, 1883.

ADDITIONAL REGULATION FOR PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

THE following additional Regulation for Provisional Schools has been made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in accordance with the 37th section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, and in substitution of Article 3 of the Regulations of 17th August, 1880.

F. B. SUTTOR.

ADDITIONAL REGULATION FOR PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

3. Aid may be granted towards the erection and furnishing of Provisional School Buildings, to be erected by the residents in the locality, on the following conditions, viz. :—

- (a) That the amount of aid shall be limited to £45, when, in the opinion of the Inspector, the average attendance will be from twelve to fifteen, and to £60 when the average attendance is likely to be eighteen, provided that such aid shall not in any case exceed two-thirds of the cost of the buildings, and that payment be not made until the building is erected, and reported by an Inspector or other Officer of the Department of Public Instruction to be ready for occupation.
- (b) That in the case of Provisional Schools so aided, the buildings shall be placed on Crown Lands if central to the school population and otherwise suitable; if built on private land, the right-of-way must be secured, and the property must be leased to the Minister of Public Instruction for a term of years as may be agreed upon at a peppercorn rent, the Minister having the right to remove the building before or at the expiration of that term.
- (c) That where the average attendance is expected to range from twelve to fifteen, the schoolroom shall measure 14 feet in length, 12 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fire-place. Two out-offices must also be provided, and the following articles of furniture supplied, viz. :—
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 desks, each 10 feet 6 inches long. | 1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet. |
| 2 forms, each 10 feet 6 inches long. | 1 chair. |
| 1 book-press. | |
- (d) That where the average attendance is expected to be eighteen, the schoolroom shall measure 17 feet in length, 14 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fire-place. Two out-offices must also be provided, and the following articles of furniture supplied, viz. :—
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 4 desks, each 7 feet 6 inches long. | 1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet. |
| 4 forms, each 7 feet 6 inches long. | 1 chair. |
| 1 book-press. | |
- (e) The applicants must state, on the usual form of application, the arrangements which they propose to make to erect and furnish the buildings in accordance with the preceding general conditions.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT MOONAN FLAT, PIALAMORE, LONG GULLY, AND BROUGHTON CREEK,
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

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

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
(L.S.) the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
Governor. and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

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

All that piece or parcel of land containing 1 acre 2 roods, situate in the parish of Moonan, county of Durham, forming part of D. Geary's 280 acres, which originally formed part of H. C. Sempill's 560 acres: Commencing on the northern side of a road 1 chain wide from Scone to Denison Gold-field, at a point bearing north 74 degrees 43 minutes west and distant 21 chains 3½ links from the north-west corner of portion 6 of 48

acres, on the left bank of Moonan or Bell's Brook; and bounded thence on the south by that side of that road bearing south 77 degrees west 3 chains; on the west by a line bearing north 13 degrees west 5 chains; on the north by a line bearing north 77 degrees east 3 chains; and on the east by a line bearing south 13 degrees east 5 chains, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTOR.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross
(L.S.) of the Most Honorable Order of
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Honorable Privy Council, Governor and
Governor. Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Tamworth Observer" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Tamworth of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of

the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 2 acres, situate at Pialamore, parish of Nemingha, county of Parry (part of portion 107, T. Kelly's conditional purchase), being portion 161: Commencing at the south-western corner of portion 107 of 40 acres 3 roods 16 perches, and bounded thence on the west by a road 1 chain wide, dividing it from part of S. W. Cooke's 570 acres, bearing north 5 chains; on the north by a line bearing east 4 chains; on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains; and on the south by part of northern boundary of portion 50 of 120 acres bearing west 4 chains, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
(L.S.) Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
Governor. the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

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

All that piece or parcel of land containing two acres, situate in the parish of Turi, county of Parry, and forming part of portion 39, Henry Page, senior's, conditional purchase of 40 acres: Commencing at the eastern side of a one-chain road, at the south-west corner of portion 22, H. Page, senior's, 80 acres; and bounded thence on the west by that side of that road bearing south 6 chains and 67 links; thence on the south by

the northern side of a one-chain road, separating portions 109 and 39 aforesaid, bearing east 3 chains; thence on the east by a line bearing north six chains and 67 links; and thence on the north by part of the south boundary of portion 22 aforesaid, bearing west 3 chains, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
(L.S.) Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
Governor. the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

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

All that piece or parcel of land containing 2 acres, situate in the parish of Cooloomgatta, county of Camden, being allotments 5, 7, 9, and 11 of section 20 of the private town of Broughton Creek, and forming part of D. Berry's, formerly A. Berry's 4,000 acres: Commencing on the southern side of a street 1 chain wide, at a point bearing west and distant 2 chains from its intersection with the western side of another street 1 chain wide; and bounded thence on the east by the east boundary of allotment 5 aforesaid, bearing south 5 chains; on the south by the north boundaries of allotments 6, 8, 10, and 12 of section 20, bearing west 4 chains; on the west by the east boundary of allotment 13, bearing north 5 chains; and on the north by the south side of the first mentioned street aforesaid bearing east 4 chains, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

F. B. SUTTON.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT DUNGARUBBA, LEICHHARDT WEST, AND ST. LEONARDS WEST, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

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

[Dungarubba.]

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
(L.S.) and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, of New South Wales and its Depen-
Governor. dencies.

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

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of portion 93, James Campbell's conditional purchase of 40 acres, being portion 260, situated at Dungarubba, parish of Coraki, county of Rous, containing by admeasurement 2 acres more or less: Commencing on the south-west side of the road from Woodburn to Broadwater, at a point on the north boundary of portion 92 of 40 acres bearing north 89 degrees 30 minutes west and distant 133 links from the north-east corner of that portion, and bounded thence on the north-east by that side of that road bearing north

30 degrees 14 minutes west 21 links and north 20 degrees 55 minutes west 3 chains and 79 links; thence on the north by a line bearing north 89 degrees 30 minutes west 4 chains 71 links; on the west by a line bearing south 0 degrees 30 minutes west 3 chains and 70 links; and on the south by part of the north boundary of portion 92 aforesaid bearing south 89 degrees 30 minutes east 6 chains and 19 links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

G. H. REID.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[Leichhardt West.]

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
(L.S.) Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
Governor. of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification

of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing 2 acres, more or less, being part of John Keep's property, originally part of John Austen's 100 acres, Austenham Estate, in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland: Commencing on the south-western side of Wharf Road, at its intersection with the south-eastern side of Perry-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of that street bearing south 64 degrees 42 minutes west 4 chains and 50 links; thence on the south-west by a line bearing south 25 degrees 18 minutes east, 4 chains and 50 links; thence on the south-east by a line bearing north 64 degrees 42 minutes east, 4 chains and 39 links, to the south-western side of the Balmain Road; and thence by that side of that road and Wharf Road aforesaid, being a line bearing north 23 degrees 54 minutes west, 4 chains and 50½ links, to the point of commencement.

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

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

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[*St. Leonards West.*]

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross
(L.S.) of the Most Honorable Order of the
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Governor. Honorable Privy Council, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the

acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided. And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of Wolstoncraft's, now Alexander Berry's, 524 acres, in the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement two acres, more or less: Commencing on the eastern side of the Lane Cove Road, at a point bearing north 44 degrees 15 minutes west, and distant 4 chains and 6 links from the west corner of Finlay M'Kay's property as fenced; and bounded thence on the south-east by a line bearing north 58 degrees 12 minutes east, 4 chains 28 links, to the boundary dividing Alexander Berry's 524 acres from B. O. Holtermann's property; thence on the north-east by part of that boundary bearing north 31 degrees 48 minutes west, 4 chains and 35 links; thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 31 degrees 48 minutes west, 4 chains 99½ links to the eastern side of the Lane Cove Road aforesaid; and thence by that side of that road by lines bearing south 40 degrees 6 minutes east, 3 chains, and south 44 degrees 15 minutes east, 1 chain 37 links, to the point of commencement.

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

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

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND AT UNDERMENTIONED PLACES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES—BERRY JERRY, BOCO CHATSWOOD, CLARENDON, McDONALD UPPER, NEWCASTLE, PENRITH.)

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

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
(L.S.)
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

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

All that piece or parcel of land held in trust for the Church of England, and containing 24 perches in the city of Newcastle, parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland: Commencing on the north side of Church-street, at the south-east corner of P. Jackson's allotment No. 85; and bounded thence on the west by the east boundary-line of that allotment northerly at right angles with Church-street, 1 chain to E. C. Close's allotment No. 82; on the north by part of the south boundary of that allotment easterly parallel to Church-street, 1 chain and 50 links to Bolton-street; on the east by 1 chain of the west side of Bolton-street southerly to Church-street; and on the south by 1 chain and 50 links of the north side of Church-street westerly, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

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

[1901] GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
(L.S.)
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a

Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Nepean Times" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Penrith of this notification of the said land being so resumed the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance, in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights of way, or other easements whatsoever, and the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto, or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land in the town of Penrith, parish of Castlereagh, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 0 acres 1 rood 15½ perches, more or less: Commencing on Henry-street, at the south-west corner of the present Public School site, being a point distant 112 feet 6 inches from its intersection with the western side of Evans-street; and bounded thence on the south by Henry-street, the line bearing north 84 degrees 20 minutes west 91 feet; thence on the west by a line bearing north 6 degrees 25 minutes east, 168 feet 11 inches, dividing it from an allotment of land belonging to W. J. Vine; thence on the north by a line bearing south 84 degrees 20 minutes east, 90 feet; and thence on the east by a line bearing south 6 degrees 5 minutes west, 168 feet 11 inches to Henry-street, and point of commencement,—being an allotment of land, the property of Mrs. Mary Jackson, of Penrith.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

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

[1902] GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Berry Jerry North.

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross
of the Most Honorable Order of the
(L.S.) Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Honorable Privy Council, Governor and
Governor. Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Wagga Wagga Express" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Wagga Wagga, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty,

for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinafter referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Berry Jerry North, in the parish of Murrumbidgee, county of Bourke, containing six acres, portion 153: Commencing on the eastern side of a road 1 chain wide, at a point distant 1 chain east from the north-eastern corner of portion 15 of 200 acres, parish of Berry Jerry; and bounded thence on the west by that road dividing it from part of that portion bearing south 12 chains; on the south by a northern boundary of portion 77 now of 494 acres, bearing east 5 chains; on the east by a western boundary of that portion bearing north 12 chains; and on the north by a line forming the southern side of the Berry Jerry and Junece Road, bearing west 5 chains to the point of commencement,—being part of J. C. Mangelsdorf's conditional purchase of 500 acres portion 77.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

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

[1899] GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Boco.

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross
of the Most Honorable Order of the
(L.S.) Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, Honorable Privy Council, Governor and
Governor. Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

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

All that piece or parcel of land containing 4 acres, situated at Boco, parish of Boco, county of Wellesley, being portion 215. Commencing at the south-western corner of portion 187 of 180 acres; and bounded thence on the east by part of the western boundary of that portion bearing north 6 chains and 33 links; on the north by a southern boundary of portion 186, now of 96 acres, bearing west 6 chains and 32 links; on the west by an eastern boundary of that portion bearing south 6 chains and 33

links; and on the south by part of the northern boundary of portion 178 of 280 acres, bearing east 6 chains and 32 links to the point of commencement,—being part of portion 186, George Lewis' conditional purchase, now of 96 acres.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

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

[1903]

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

*Chatswood.*NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK

(L.S.)
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, }
Governor. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

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

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2 acres or thereabouts, situated in the parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and Colony of New South Wales, being part of 60 acres, originally granted to J. M'Millan: Commencing at a point bearing south 58 degrees 47 minutes west and distant 10 chains and 16 links from the northernmost corner of said grant of 60 acres; and bounded thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 58 degrees 47 minutes west 4 chains; thence on the south-west by a line bearing south 31 degrees 13 minutes east 5 chains; thence on the south-east by a line bearing north 58 degrees 47 minutes east 4 chains; and thence on the north-east by a line bearing north 31 degrees 13 minutes west 5 chains, to the point of commencement: together with a right-of-way 30½ links wide, commencing on the western side of the Lane Cove Road, at the northernmost corner of M'Millan's 60 acres grant; and bounded thence on the north-west by part of the north-west boundary of that grant bearing south 58 degrees 47 minutes west 10 chains and 16 links; thence by part of the eastern boundary of the abovescribed 2 acres bearing south 31 degrees 13 minutes east 30½ links; thence by a line bearing north 58 degrees 47 minutes east to the Lane Cove Road aforesaid; and thence by that road bearing north-westerly to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

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

[1898]

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

*Clarendon.*NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK

(L.S.)
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, }
Governor. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

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

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Clarendon, parish of Eurongilly, county of Clarendon (part of portion 16, A. J. A. Beveridge's conditional purchase of 40 acres), being portion 209: Commencing at the north-western corner of portion 15 of 40 acres; and bounded thence on the south by part of the northern boundary of that portion bearing east 5 chains and 27 $\frac{4}{10}$ links; on the north-east by a line bearing north 23 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 4 chains and 14 $\frac{4}{10}$ links; and on the north-west by a line bearing south 43 degrees 45 minutes west 5 chains and 27 $\frac{4}{10}$ links to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

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

[1897]

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

*M'Donald Upper.*NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency The Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK

(L.S.)
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, }
Governor. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the
Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Honorable Privy Council, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of
New South Wales and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now therefore I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published

in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Windsor Australian" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land, hereinafter particularly described, has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed, with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Windsor, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors on behalf of Her Majesty for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land at the Upper McDonald, parish of Auburn, county of Northumberland, containing by admeasurement 2 acres 0 roods 11 perches, more or less, forming part of William Sternbeck's 30 acres, portion 20:

Commencing on the north-west boundary of Peter Murphy's now W. Sternbeck's 20 acres, at a point which is north 54 degrees east 3 chains 95 links from its west corner, on the McDonald River; and bounded on the south-east side by part of the north-west boundary of said 20 acres, the line bearing north 54 degrees, east 205 links; thence on the east by a line bearing north 17 degrees 45 minutes, west 671 links; thence on the north-west by a line bearing south 54 degrees west 370 links to the road leading from Melon Creek to St. Albans; thence on the west by said road bearing south 16 degrees east 274 links, and thence on the south-west by a line bearing south 43 degrees 28 minutes east 383 links, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

G. H. REID.

[1900]

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT. (RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT BULLANAMING-STREET (CHIPPENDALE), NEMINGHA, AND PYRMONT.)

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

Bullanaming-street.

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

NEW SOUTH WALES,) By His Excellency the Right Honorable to wit.) Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

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

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Bullanaming-street, being allotments 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, and 23 of section 4 of the Redfern Estate, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 0 acres 2 roods 28½ perches, more or less: Commencing at the intersection of the western side of Bullanaming-street with the southern side of James-street; and bounded thence on the east by that side of Bullanaming-street bearing south 4 degrees 40 minutes east 312 feet; thence on the south by a line bearing south 85 degrees 20 minutes west 95 feet; thence on the west

by a line bearing north 4 degrees 40 minutes west 312 feet; thence on the north by the southern side of James-street aforesaid, bearing north 85 degrees 20 minutes east 95 feet to the point of commencement.

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

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

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Nemingha.

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

NEW SOUTH WALES,) By His Excellency the Right Honorable to wit.) Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

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

other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of portion No. 34, W. Roberts', now G. Sims', 74 acres 1 rood, being portion No. 130 of 2 acres, situated at Nemingha, parish of Nemingha, county of Parry: Commencing on the southern side of the road 1 chain and 50 links wide from Tamworth to Nundle, passing through portion 34 aforesaid, at a point distant 5 chains and 90 links south from its north-eastern corner; and bounded thence on the north-east by that side of that road bearing north 59 degrees 37 minutes west 2 chains 84½ links; on the west by a line bearing south 8 chains 88 links; on the south by part of the north boundary of portion 30 bearing east 2 chains 45½ links; and on the east by a line bearing north and forming part of the west boundary of portion 31, 7 chains and 44 links, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

G. H. REID.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Pymont.

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

NEW SOUTH WALES, } By His Excellency the Right Honorable
to wit. } Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's
(L.S.) Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony
Governor. of New South Wales and its Depen-
dencies.

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public

School: Now, therefore, I, Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Metropolitan Police District, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Pymont, parish of St. Andrew, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 30½ perches, more or less: Commencing on the north-east side of Mount-street, at a point bearing south-easterly, and distant 99 feet from its intersection with the south-east side of John-street, and bounded thence on the north-west by a line partly forming the south-east boundary of land resumed on the 7th January, 1882, for Public School purposes, bearing north 54 degrees 30 minutes east, 169 feet; on the north-east by a line bearing south 35 degrees 30 minutes east, 50 feet; on the south-east by a line bearing south 54 degrees 30 minutes west, 168 feet 9 inches; and on the south-west by the north-eastern side of Mount-street aforesaid, bearing north 35 degrees 43 minutes west, 50 feet, to the point of commencement.

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

By His Excellency's Command,

G. H. REID.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

BLANDFORD PROPRIETARY SCHOOL BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
13 *February*, 1883.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.

1883.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 11. TUESDAY, 6 FEBRUARY, 1883.

16. BLANDFORD PROPRIETARY SCHOOL BILL (*Formal Motion*) :—Mr. Burns moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Blandford Proprietary School Bill be referred to a Select Committee for inquiry and report, with power to send for persons and papers.
 - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Reid, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. W. R. Campbell, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Gill, Mr. Poole, Mr. Spring, Mr. Tighe, Mr. White, and the Mover.
 - (3.) That the Report from the Select Committee of Session 1882 on the Bill, together with the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, be referred to the said Committee.
- Question put and passed.
-

VOTES No. 15. TUESDAY, 13 FEBRUARY, 1883.

7. BLANDFORD PROPRIETARY SCHOOL BILL :—Mr. Burns, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 6th February, 1883; together with a copy of the Bill as amended and agreed to by the Committee.
- Ordered to be printed.

* * * * *

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1883.

 BLANDFORD PROPRIETARY SCHOOL BILL.

 REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose inquiry and report was referred, on 6th February, 1883,—the “*Blandford Proprietary School Bill*,”—and to whom were also referred on the same date,—“*the Minutes of Proceedings and of Evidence of Session 1882*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the witness* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto), and carefully considered the evidence referred to them; and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Clauses and Schedules of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

J. F. BURNS,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 13th February, 1883.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns,	|	Mr. W. R. Campbell,
Mr. Gill,	|	Mr. Poole,
Mr. Spring,	|	Mr. White,
	Mr. Tighe.	

Mr. Burns called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, and Evidence of Session 1882, together with original Petition to introduce the Bill before the Committee.

Present:—Henry Burton Bradley, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Henry Burton Bradley, Esq., sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at half-past *Twelve* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 13 FEBRUARY, 1883.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Burns in the Chair.	
Mr. White,	|
	Mr. Gill,
Mr. W. R. Campbell.	

Preamble considered.

Question—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill"—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clauses 1 to 5 read, and agreed to.

Clause 6 read, amended,* and agreed to.

Clauses 7 to 10 read, and agreed to.

Schedules read and agreed to.

New clause to stand clause 11 read, and agreed to.

Title read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 4, clause 6, line 7, *Omit* "or of their or his duly constituted attorneys or attorney."

" *Insert* the following new clause, to stand as clause 11:—

"11. The duly constituted attorney of any trustee may lawfully execute all authorities hereby vested in a trustee."

* See Schedule of Amendments.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

BLANDFORD PROPRIETARY SCHOOL BILL.

FRIDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1883.

Present:—

MR. BURNS,
MR. W. R. CAMPBELL,
MR. GILL,

MR. WHITE

MR. POOLE,
MR. SPRING,
MR. TIGHE,

J. F. BURNS, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

H. Burton Bradley, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

Henry Burton Bradley, Esq., examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are solicitor for this Bill? I am.
2. And you were also solicitor for the Bill of last session on the same subject? I was.
3. Is the Bill now before the Committee the same as the Bill of last session? It is the same.
4. That Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the House and reported upon? It was.
5. The Committee reported in favour of the Bill? They did.
6. And the Chairman of the Committee brought up the report to the House, and a day was fixed for the second reading of the Bill? I believe so.
7. Further proceedings were stopped in consequence of the late dissolution of Parliament? Yes.
8. In consequence of that dissolution the parties concerned in the Bill could proceed no further at that time, and this Bill is now necessary? That is exactly the case; the parties have had to recommence the Bill.
9. Is there any change in the circumstances in relation to this Bill? The only change is that there has been an accrual of additional interest upon the funds belonging to the Company, and that the Venerable Coles Child, one of the trustees, has intimated the necessity for his proceeding to Europe, the state of his health being impaired; in consequence of which it has been necessary to introduce a short clause into the Bill authorizing the duly constituted attorney of a trustee to discharge the duties vested by the Bill in the trustees.
10. *Mr. W. R. Campbell.*] To elect another trustee? No; to authorize him to appoint an attorney to act in his place; to leave Mr. Coles Child in the position of a trustee, but to secure the appointment of a trustee to act for him during his absence.
11. In fact the object of this Bill is to wind up this affair? Yes, that is all.
12. *Chairman.*] Have you any further suggestion to make? Only that the printed matter before the Committee is the evidence taken last session before the Committee that then sat on the Bill, and for myself to aver over again the truth of the evidence as printed.

H. B.
Bradley, Esq.
9 Feb., 1883.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES, FOR 1882.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Trustees of the Free Public Library to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney, 9 March, 1883.

I have the honor to transmit to you the Twelfth Annual Report of the Trustees, for the year 1882.

It is with regret that the Trustees have to record the death of Sir Wm. Macarthur, Knt., a member of the Board from the period of its establishment, and a citizen who on all occasions manifested a warm interest in all questions affecting public education.

From the 1st to the 30th January, 1882, the Trustees found it necessary to close the Reference Library, for the purpose of allowing the ceiling and walls of the Reading Room to be thoroughly cleaned and painted, and the sun-lights to be lowered down for necessary alterations. In order to effect these repairs it became requisite to erect scaffolding inside the building, which occasioned the removal from the shelves of nearly all the books in the Library. Advantage was taken of the closing of the Institution to effect the cleaning and stock-taking of the books. Such a work necessarily entailed much labour upon the whole of the staff, but it was cheerfully and energetically performed simultaneously with the removal and replacing of the books on their shelves, thus avoiding any prolonged delay before re-opening the Library.

During the year the number of books has been increased by 3,774 volumes; 1,801 volumes being added to the Reference Library, and 1,973 volumes to the Lending Branch, making the total now in the Library (as detailed in Appendix A) 54,937 volumes.

By the returns which the Trustees have caused to be prepared, the result of the use made of the Library by students and readers is shown to have exceeded that of any previous year (except the Exhibition year, 1879), and the number of visits for eleven months 135,731, only 541 less than for the whole of the preceding year. This fact appears to the Trustees to justify them in again bringing under your notice the necessity for immediate steps being taken to carry out the erection of a new Library, for which provision has already been made by Parliament, so that some better accommodation may be provided for visitors.

Appendices C and D show the class of books borrowed from the Lending Branch during the past year, and the same information (which will be found deeply interesting) of the class of books read, the number of volumes used, and the number of visits to the Libraries on Sundays, during the year. Both of these returns exhibit an increase over those of the previous year.

By the return (see Appendix F) of books missing, it will be seen that thirty volumes have not been returned by borrowers from the Lending Branch, and five volumes have been taken from the Reference Library; but happily no books of any great value have been wilfully destroyed or mutilated during the year in either Department; and though it is not satisfactory to have to report the loss of some books every year, yet, when the free access allowed to the shelves of the Reference Library by all classes is considered, and that on the recommendation forms a large number of tickets are issued from the Lending Branch to persons who are strangers to the Department and only casual visitors to the city, it must be expected that a few books will not be returned, in some cases perhaps more from negligence than dishonesty.

On the 27th February, 1882, the Trustees caused a letter to be addressed to the Under-Secretary of your Department, stating that in their judgment steps should be taken to preserve the records contained in the old "Sydney Gazette," now deposited in the Library, and suggesting that in consequence of the great value of these documents in elucidating the early history of the Colony, they should be reprinted from the commencement in 1803 up to the year 1842 (making about forty thin volumes), and issued as an authorized reprint by the Government Printer.

The Trustees also suggested that the manuscript "Standing Orders," issued by Governors Phillip and Hunter, from 11th February, 1791, to 13th August, 1806, copies of which were bequeathed to the Library by Mr. Justice Wise, might be printed and issued at the same time.

On the 11th August, at a meeting of the Trustees, a letter was read from the Under-Secretary of Public Instruction, stating that the question of re-printing the "Sydney Gazette" would be considered when the Estimates for 1883 were being prepared. The Trustees have not, however, received any intimation of a sum having been placed upon the Estimates for this service, but they consider that it is impossible to say too much with regard to the importance of preserving these curious and valuable documents, more especially the early numbers, which contain information relating to the history of our country, to legal matters, Government orders, grants of land, &c., &c., which cannot be found elsewhere. Owing to the inferiority of the paper upon which the documents are printed, and from other causes, portions of these historical and legal records will in a few years be quite obliterated, and at present it is extremely doubtful whether five perfect copies of the "Sydney Gazette" are in existence. Under these circumstances the Trustees would strongly recommend that the matter may again be brought under the consideration of the Government, in order that no time may be lost in the preservation of records so absolutely essential to a complete acquaintance with the early history of the Colony.

In the month of April the Trustees received a letter from your Department, inviting their attention to the subject of providing in the Lending Branch some books for the blind, to be issued on the same conditions as are provided for the use of other books. This matter engaged the attention of the Trustees, and as soon as they had fully considered the subject and received your approval of the suggestions they felt it their duty to offer respecting the selection, an order was sent to London, and the books are expected to arrive in the course of this month, and will then be issued to applicants.

In accordance with the suggestions made to you by the Trustees in their last Report, they have submitted in their Estimate for the year 1883 a sum for the purpose of carrying out the proposition of lending books to country libraries; and so soon as these items receive the sanction of Parliament, the Trustees will be prepared to submit for your approval a code of regulations under which they propose to effect this important extension of their labours.

The number of books and pamphlets which the Trustees have to record as contributions from several donors during the past year is 252, of which a complete list is given in Appendix G.

The Trustees appended to their last Report a rough list of books, either printed in or specially relating to Australasia, which they had prepared as a foundation for printing at an early date a complete catalogue of all such books; but as it was found impossible to commence this work until a supplement to the Reference Library Catalogue, from 1879 up to date (now in hand) is completed, they have caused a further list (see Appendix H) of Australian books to be added to this Report, which they think will be useful to readers and to librarians.

The Trustees, in closing their Report, are pleased to be able to publish so satisfactory an account of the use that has been made of the Library by readers, and of the manifest educational advantages that the Institution is conferring upon such a large and increasing body of students.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES BADHAM,
Chairman.

APPENDIX A

RETURN of the number of Volumes in the Free Public Library on the 31st December, 1882.

Synopsis of Classification	Reference Department	Lending Branch	Total
Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	4,061	2,047	6,108
History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	3,657	1,656	5,313
Biography and Correspondence	2,538	1,970	4,508
Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c	3,318	2,046	5,364
Periodical and Serial Literature	9,813		9,813
Jurisprudence	1,735	406	2,141
Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education	2,571	763	3,334
Poetry and Drama	1,117	432	1,549
Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works	3,263	3,362	6,625
Works of Reference and Philology	3,092		3,092
Patents		3,978	3,978
Duplicates and unbound Volumes	951		951
Pamphlets	2,161		2,161
Total number of Volumes	38,277	16,660	54,937

APPENDIX B

RETURN of the number of VISITS of Readers to the Library, the number of Days the Library was open to the Public, and the AVERAGE NUMBER OF VOLUMES USED ON SUNDAYS AND ON WEEK-DAYS

Total number of VISITS to the Reference Library (eleven months only)	82,100
Do do Lending Branch	53,631
Total	135,731
Total number of Days that the REFERENCE LIBRARY was open (including Sundays)	331
Total number of Days that the LENDING BRANCH was open (including Sundays)	344
Average number of VOLUMES used on SUNDAYS—	
Reference Library (from 2 to 6 o'clock p m)	151
Lending Branch (from 2 to 6 o'clock p m)	49
Total	200
Average number of VOLUMES used on WEEK DAYS—	
Reference Library (from 10 o'clock a m to 10 o'clock p m)	485
Lending Branch (from 10 o'clock a m to 9 o'clock p m)	207
Total	692

Summary of Visits to the Library, 1869-1881 —

1869 (three months—1 Oct to 31 Dec)	17,006	1876	72,724
1870	59,786	1877	124,688*
1871	60,165	1878	117,047
1872	48,817	1879 (Exhibition open)	152,036
1873	76,659	1880	134,462
1874 (eleven months)	57,962	1881	136,272
1875	66,990	1882 (eleven months)	135,731

Lending Branch first open

APPENDIX C

RETURN of the Class of Books Borrowed from the LENDING BRANCH, from 1st January to 31st December, 1882.

No of days open	No of Tickets issued to Borrowers	No of Borrowers' Visits	Synopsis of Classification of Reading	No of Volumes read
344	3,722	53,631	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	6,974
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	5,385
			Biography and Correspondence	6,271
			Geography, Topography, Voyages, and Travels	9,565
			Jurisprudence	895
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c	2,546
			Poetry and Drama	1,762
			Miscellaneous Literature and Prose Works of Fiction	37,865
			Patents	24
			Total	71,287

APPENDIX D.

RETURN of the Class of Books read, the number of VOLUMES USED, and the number of VISITS to the LIBRARIES, on SUNDAYS during the year 1882.

No. of Sundays open.	No. of Visits.	Daily average of Visits.		No. of Volumes Issued.	Daily average of Volumes Issued.
REFERENCE LIBRARY.					
49	5,213	106	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts.....	1,091	22·265
			History, Chronology, Antiquities and Mythology.....	572	11·673
			Biography and Correspondence.....	602	12·286
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c.....	1,023	20·877
			Periodical and Serial Literature.....	504	10·286
			Jurisprudence.....	295	6·020
			Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education.....	494	10·082
			Poetry and Drama.....	385	7·857
			Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works.....	1,881	38·389
			Works of Reference and Philology.....	552	11·265
			Total.....			7,399	151·000
LENDING BRANCH.					
50	2,451	49	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts.....	258	5·16
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology.....	171	3·42
			Biography and Correspondence.....	203	4·06
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels.....	317	6·34
			Jurisprudence.....	37	0·74
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c.....	109	2·18
			Poetry and Drama.....	52	1·04
			Miscellaneous Literature, Patents, and Prose Works of Fiction.....	1,304	26·08
Total.....			2,451	49·02	

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Trustees.

The Rev. Charles Badham, D.D., Professor of Classics and Logic in the University of Sydney (*Chairman*).
 The Hon. W. B. Dalley, Q.C., M.L.C. | The Hon. W. Macleay, F.L.S., M.L.C.
 W. A. Duncan, Esq., C.M.G. | The Hon. James Norton, M.L.C.
 Edward Greville, Esq. | Professor W. J. Stephens, M.A.
 His Honor Sir John George L. Innes, Knt. | The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C.

Principal Librarian :—Robt. Cooper Walker.

Assistant Librarian and Compiler :—D. R. Hawley.

LENDING BRANCH.

Librarian :—E. G. W. Palmer. | *Assistant Librarian* :—Edward O'Brien. | *Entry Clerk* :—A. A. Richardson.

London Agents :—Messrs. Trübner & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

APPENDIX F.

Books missing from the Lending Branch during 1882.

<i>Author and Title of Book.</i>	<i>Author and Title of Book.</i>
Algebra and Trigonometry.	Hawthorne's Transformation.
Bagot—Men we meet in the Field.	How to Live Long.
Beeton—Livingstone and Stanley.	Hughes—Things New and Old.
Bremer—Hertha.	Jenkins—Glances at Inner England.
Chorley—A Prodigy.	Letters from China and Japan.
Darwin—Transmutation.	Lindley—Elements of Botany.
Dickens—Hard Times.	Lytton—Alice.
Dickens—Speeches.	Molyneux—Reconciliation of Reason and Faith.
Dixon—Tower of London, 2 vols.	Osborne—Twelve Months in S. Europe.
Dodge—Hunting Grounds of the Great West.	Thackeray—Denis Duval.
Extra Physics.	Thackeray—Lovel the Widower.
Fletcher—Text-book for Surveyors.	Trollope—Domestic Manners of Americans.
Fraser—Tales of the Caravanserai.	Warren—Ten Thousand a Year.
Fyffe—History of Greece.	Young Lady's Book.
Griffin—Holland Tide.	

Books missing from the Reference Library during 1882.

Capper's South Australia.	Willis's People I have met.
Goethe—Poems.	Prison Characters, vol. 1.
Moore's Irish Melodies.	

APPENDIX G.

List of Donations during the year 1882 ; received from the following :—

- Parliamentary Library, Adelaide. Supplementary Catalogue.
 Anti-Slavery Reporter.
 Anti-Vaccination Society of London. National Anti-compulsory Vaccination Reporter.
 " " Vaccination Inquirer and Health Review.
 Australian Museum. Catalogue of the Australian Stalk- and Sessile-eyed Crustacea.
 " " Report of the Trustees for 1881.
 Australian Mutual Provident Society. Report on the Mortality Experience.
 J. Barnet, Esq. Cost of Public Works carried out and in progress, New South Wales.
 " " Lithographs of the Garden Palace.
 From the Editors. The Bathurstian.
 W. Bishop, Esq. Goulburn District Directory.
 " " Murray and Ovens District Directory.
 Bolton Public Library and Museum. Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Committee.
 A. F. Borradaile, Esq. Sketch of the Borradailes of Cumberland.
 J. J. Calvert, Esq. Journals of the Legislative Council, 1881.
 Cambridge Free Library. Twenty-sixth Annual Report.
 Dr. J. L. Campbell. Poenamo; Early Days of New Zealand.
 Cobden Club. A B C of Free Trade. (Two copies.)
 " " England under Free Trade. (Three copies.)
 " " Free Trade and Tariffs.
 " " The French Treaty and Reciprocity. (Two copies.)
 " " Imports, Exports, and the French Treaty. (Two copies.)
 Colonial Secretary. Colonial Office List.
 " " Foreign Office List.
 D. Dickinson, Esq. Eighth Annual Report of the Committee of the West Bromwich Library.
 Messrs. Dulau & Co. Catalogue of French Books.
 J. A. Fletcher, Esq. The Social Circle.
 Henry Francis, Esq. Public Warning on Life Insurance.
 Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, & Co. Catalogue of the *Illustrated Sydney News* Prize Art Competition.
 G. Gifford, Esq. Lanzi's Luminaries of Painting. By Rev. G. W. D. Evans.
 C. A. Goodchap, Esq. Time-tables and Fares of the Suburban, Great Western, and Great Southern Railways.
 E. Greville, Esq. Almanac of Australia and Official Directory.
 H. F. Gurner, Esq. List of Works in the possession of.
 W. J. Haggerston, Esq. Report of the Committee of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Library.
 Health Society of New South Wales. Human Physiology, by T. L. Nichols, M.D.
 F. G. Holden, Esq. Trained Nursing.
 F. S. E. Holt, Esq. Method of Teaching the Deaf and Dumb Speech, Lip-reading, and Language.
 Messrs. E. Hordern & Sons. Old and New Sydney.
 H. W. H. Huntington, Esq. Southern Lights and Shadows, by F. Fowler.
 J. Hurst, Esq. Prospectus of the Long Bay Inebriate Retreat Association. (Two copies.)
 Messrs. Jarrett & Co. Journal of Commerce of New South Wales. 12 vols.
 H. Jones, Esq. The Milky Way. (Two copies.)
 S. W. Jones, Esq. Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, 1881. 5 vols. fol.
 R. Kay, Esq. Annual Report of the South Australian Institute. 1881-82.
 Messrs. H. S. King & Co. Cash Price List of 1880.
 Koumiss Co. Koumiss, great Dietetic and Hygienic Remedy for Wasting Diseases.
 F. P. Labilliere, Esq. Colonial Papers.
 Linnean Society of New South Wales. Proceedings, &c. 6 vols.
 Borough of Liverpool. Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library.
 A. Liversidge, Esq. Congrès International de Géologie.
 Madras Government. Annual Medical Report of the Lying-in Hospital, 1880.
 " " Annual Report on the Civil Hospitals, 1880.
 " " Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums, 1880-81.
 " " Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency, 1880-81.
 " " Report on Public Instruction for 1880-81.
 Manchester Free Library. Catalogue of the Reference Library and Index. 4 vols. 4to.
 Manchester Geological Society. Transactions. Vol. 16.
 Mitchell Library, Glasgow. Report for 1881.
 Messrs. Moore and Macleod. Victorian Press Manual and Advertiser's Handbook. 1882.
 S. H. Moreton, Esq. Milford Sound and the Middle Island of New Zealand.
 National Rifle Association. Proceedings, 1881.
 Capt. Neitenstein. Report of the Training Ship "Vernon," 1882.
 New South Wales Aborigines Protection Association. Report, 1881.
 New South Wales Rifle Association. Report for 1881-82.
 New Zealand Government. Thermal Springs Districts.
 New Zealand Institute. Transactions, &c. Vol. 14.
 R. Noish, Esq. Map of Greece annexed to the Protocol, 1830.
 Hon. J. Norton. The Australian, 1878-81.
 " " Australian Essays. (Six copies.)
 " " Condition of the Colony of New South Wales. (Six copies.)
 C. N. J. Oliver, Esq. Regulations for the employment of Licensed Surveyors, New South Wales, 1882.
 J. H. Parker, Esq. A Plan of Rome, Ancient and Modern.
 Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore. Fifteenth Annual Report, 1882.
 Philadelphia Library. Bulletins, 1882.
 H. E. Poole, Esq. Report of the Free Public Libraries of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, 1882.
 C. Poppenhagen, Esq. Northern Agricultural Association. Members' Pamphlet, 1882.
 H. Prescott, Esq. Report of the New South Wales Mission for Teaching the Blind to Read, 1882.
 Public Library of Victoria. Electors in Provinces, Victoria, 1877.
 " " Land Act, Victoria, 1878.
 " " List of Newspapers, Magazines, &c., currently received.
 " " Parliamentary Papers, 1879-80.
 " " Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, Victoria, 1876.
 " " Reports of the Trustees, 1880-81.
 " " Statistics of Friendly Societies, Victoria, 1877.
 " " Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council, 1877-81.
 Queensland Government. Acts of the Parliament, 1881. 2 vols. 4to.
 W. F. Reid, Esq. The First of Days.
 E. A. Rennie, Esq. Outline of the History of St. George's Church.
 Dr. A. Renwick. The Realm of Knowledge and the Realm of Faith.

- T. Richards, Esq. Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales.
 " Friendly Societies Act of 1873.
 " The Industries of New South Wales. By C. Lyne. (Three copies.)
 " New South Wales Customs Laws and Practice.
 " New South Wales Law Almanac, 1881-82.
 " New South Wales Parliamentary Debates, 1881. 2 vols. (Two copies.)
 " Official Catalogue of the Wines of New South Wales forwarded to Bordeaux, 1882.
- Col. C. F. Roberts. Maps of the Seat of War in Egypt, 1882.
 Borough of Rochdale. Report of the Free Public Library, 1880.
 Borough of Rotherham. Report and Catalogue of the Free Public Library.
 Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia. Proceedings, 1882.
 Royal Colonial Institute. Catalogue of the Library.
 Royal Society of New South Wales. Journal and Proceedings, 1881.
 " Minerals of New South Wales. By A. Liversidge.
 Royal Society of South Australia. Proceedings, &c., for 1880-81.
 Royal Society of Tasmania. Report for 1880.
- H. C. Russell, Esq. Results of Double Star Measures made at the Sydney Observatory, 1871-81.
 " Results of Rain and River Observations made in New South Wales in 1881.
- San Francisco Mercantile Library Association. Twenty-ninth Annual Report, 1881.
 Dr. R. Schomburgk. Report on the Progress, &c., of the Botanic Garden, Adelaide, 1881.
 A. R. C. Selwyn, Esq. Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada. Report and Maps.
 F. Senior, Esq. Callimachi Cyrenæi Hymni Epigrammata et Fragmenta.
 S. W. Silver, Esq. Catalogue of the York Gate Geographical and Colonial Library.
 Dr. J. Simms. Physiognomy, by M. O. Stanton.
 Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report of the Board of Regents.
 South Australian Government. Proceedings of Parliament for 1881. 5 vols.
 F. G. Spybey, Esq. Annual Registers of Nottinghamshire Cricket Matches for 1881-82.
 Dr. R. Steel. The New Hebrides and Christian Missions.
 Borough of Swansea. Annual Report of the Public Library and Gallery of Art, 1880-81.
 Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts. Annual Report, 1881.
 Sydney University. Calendars, 1881-83.
 Tasmanian Government. Acts of Parliament.
 " Census for 1881.
 " Journal of the Legislative Council, 1881. 2 vols.
 " Statistics of the Colony for 1881.
- J. Tebbutt, Esq. Results of Meteorological Observations, 1877-81.
- Miss Thomas. Drayton Hall, by A. Gray.
 " Tom Cringle's Log.
 " Market Harborough, by W. Melville.
- R. Thomas, Esq. How the Parish of Debach borrowed £400 and refused to pay it all back.
 J. Thomson, Esq. Financial Statements of the Colonial Treasurers of N.S.W. (Two copies.)
 Messrs. Trübner & Co. Catalogue of the Productions of the Aldine Press, 1880.
 T. Twining, Esq. Familiar Lessons on Food and Nutrition.
 Victoria Institute. Journal of Transactions. Vols. 15, 16.
 Victorian Government. Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 1881. 3 vols.
 Wesleyan Mission Society. Gospel of St. Mark translated into Language of Duke of York Island.
 Messrs. Williams and Mandy. Ecclesiastical Manual for N.S.W., 1882.
- H. Wood, Esq. Mineral Products of New South Wales, 1882.
 " Annual Report of the Department of Mines, N.S.W., for 1881.
 " Third Annual Report upon the Occupation of Crown Lands Branch of Mines, 1881.
 " Report of the Stock and Brands Branch, 1881.
- C. D. Wright, Esq. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of the Statistics of Labor, 1882.

APPENDIX H.

ADDITIONAL List of Works on Australasia, and Colonial Publications, in the Collection of the Free Public Library, Sydney. (Received during the year 1882.)

- Acton (R.) Our Colonial Empire.
 Acts of Parliament. Queensland.
 Adams (C. W.) A Spring in the Canterbury Settlement.
 Adams (J.) Emigrant Life in New Zealand.
 Addison (G. R.) Balmain; its Municipality, &c.
 Allen (C. H.) Visit to Queensland and her Gold-fields.
 Anley (C.) The Prisoners of Australia.
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 Berry (A.) Geology of Part of the Coast of New South Wales.
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 Brady (Rev. J.) Vocabulary of Western Australia.
 Brazier (J.) List of Land Shells collected on Fitzroy Island.
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 Brodie (W.) Pitcairn's Island and the Islanders in 1850.
 Broome (F. N.) Poems from New Zealand.
 Browne (H. J.) A Short Address to the Clergy. Melbourne.
 Browne (T. A.) Ups and Downs: a Story of Australian Life.
 Browne (T. F. de C.) The Miner's Handy Book.
 Bruce (R.) Voice from the Australian Bush.
 Bunbury (Lieut.-Col. T.) Reminiscences of a Veteran.
 Bunce (D.) Travels with Leichhardt in Australia.
 Calder (J. E.) Tasmanian Industries.
 Campbell (Dr. J. L.) Poenamo; Early Days of New Zealand.
 Capper (J.) Emigrant's Guide to Australia.
 Carrington (G.) Colonial Adventures and Experiences.
 Carter (S. G.) Victoria, the British "El Dorado."
 Catalogue of the Australian Stalk- and Sessile-eyed Crustacea.
 Causation and Prevention of Dysentery. By Mucor. Melbourne.
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 Chisholm (Mrs. C.) Her Life and Labours.
 Clarence and New England Railway League; Proceedings.
 Clarke (Rev. W. B.) Santa-Cruz. Death of Commodore Good-enough.
 Coan (Rev. T.) Life in Hawaii.
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 Cooper (F. de B.) Adventures in Australia, &c.
 Cornwallis (K.) Yarra Yarra, or the Wandering Aborigine.
 Crawford (R.) Echoes from Bushland.
 Crellin (W.) Complete Traverse Table. Melbourne.
 Cunningham (A.) Journal of a Route from Bathurst to Liverpool Plains.
 Botany of the Blue Mountains.
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 Curtis (J.) Shipwreck of the "Stirling Castle" and "Charles Eaton."
 Dampier (W.) Nouveau Voyage autour du Monde.
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 Delessert (E.) Voyages dans les deux Océans.
 Dicker (T.) Mining Record and Gold Mines of Victoria.
 Eagar (Hon. G.) Financial Statement, &c.
 Earl (G. W.) Handbook for Colonists in Tropical Australia.
 Earle (A.) Nine Months' Residence in New Zealand.
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 Emerson (J. S.) Hawaiian Dictionary.
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 Evans (G. C.) Stories told around the Camp Fire.
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 Finnegan (J.) Account of a Fight among the Natives of Moreton Bay.
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 Foigny (G. de). A New Discovery of Terra Incognita Australis. By James Sadeur.
 Forster (G.) Characteres Generum Plantarum.
 Forster (W.) Political Presentments.
 Francis (H.) Public Warning on Life Insurance. Sydney.
 Frauenfeld (G.) Aufenthalt auf Neuholland, Neuseeland, &c.
 Fry (Rev. H. P.) A System of Penal Discipline.
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 Grant (J.) Ontdekkingsreize na Nieuw-Zuid-Wales.
 Greenwood (Rev. J.) New South Wales Public School League.
 Harris (A.) Settlers and Convicts.
 Haswell (W. A.) Australian Stalk- and Sessile-eyed Crustacea.
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 Hingston (J.) The Australian abroad.
 Holden (F. G.) Trained Nursing.
 Hopkins (J.) New Zealand Bee Manual.
 Hutton (J.) Missionary Life in the Southern Seas.
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 Jephson (H.) Fata Morgana: a Poem. Tasmania.
 Johnston (W.) The Art of Farming.
 Jones (H.) The Milky Way.
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 Kelly (J. E.) Lord Roger in his War Paint. Sydney.
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 Legge (Rev. J.) Curious Results of applying Sceptical Criticism to itself. Ballarat.
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 Levasseur (E.) La Question de l'Or.
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 Liversidge (A.) The Minerals of New South Wales.
 Lock (G. G. W.) and Harland (G. W. & R. H.) Sugar Growing and Refining.
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 Lucatt (Mr.) Rovings in the Pacific.
 Lyne (C.) The Industries of New South Wales.
 Mackenzie (Rev. D.) The Emigrant's Guide.
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 Markham (C. R.) Fifty Years' Work of the Royal Geographical Society.
 Mart (E.) The Timber of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.
 Marryat (E.) Amongst the Maoris.
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 Massary (I.) Our Cousins in Australia.
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 Mundy (G. C.) Wanderungen in Australien.
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 Nesfield (W.) A Chequered Career, or Fifteen Years in Australia. New South Wales in 1881.
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 Odernheimer (F.) Das Festland Australien.
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 Oxley (J.) Report of Port Curtis, Moreton Bay. and Port Bowen.
 Palliser (Sir H.) Life of.
 Pamphlet (T.) Account of a Fight between two Natives. Narrative of his Shipwreck on the Coast of New Holland.
 Percy Pomo; or, the Autobiography of a South Sea Islander.
 Pompallier (J. B. F.) Notice de la Mission de la Nouvelle Zélande.
 Pratt (W. T.) Colonial Experiences.
 Proctor (R. A.) Studies of Venus Transits.
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 Quir (Capt. P. F. de). Australia Incognita.
 Ranken (G.) The Squatting System of Australia.
 Recipes for Cooking Australian Meat.
 Reid (G. H.) The Diplomacy of Victoria.
 Reid (M.) Odd People.
 Reid (W. F.) The First of Days. Ipswich.
 Reis naar de Noordkust van Nieuw-Holland.
 Renwick (Dr. A.) The Realm of Knowledge and the Realm of Faith. Sydney.
 Reports of the Department of Mines, New South Wales.
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 Robertson (A.) Our Home and Colonial Affairs.
 Roding (C. N.) Schilderung der Insel Van Diemensland.
 Rogers (W.) Cruising Voyage round the World. Nieuwe Reize naar de Zuid-Zee.
 Roggeveen (J.) Journal der Reize naar de Zuid Zee. Reyzes rondom de Wereld.
 Rolleston (C.) Progress of New South Wales.
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 Stewart (C. S.) Reis naar de Zuid-Zee.
 Stoddard (C. W.) Summer Cruising in the South Seas.
 Stones (W.) New Zealand (the Land of Promise) and its Resources. Suburban, Great Western, and Great Southern Railways. Time-Tables and Fares. N. S. Wales.
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 Swart (J.) Journaal van Tasman's Reize. Sydney, Old and New.
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 Thomson (G.M.) Ferns and Fern Allies of New Zealand.
 Thomson (J.) Financial Statements of the Colonial Treasurers of New South Wales.
 Thorne (E.) The Queen of the Colonies.
 Trollope (A.) Victoria and Tasmania.
 Tucker (Miss). Southern Cross and Southern Crown.
 Turnbull (J.) Reise um die Welt.
 Tyerman (Rev. D.) and Bennet (G.) Voyages and Travels round the World.
 Tyerman (J.) A Plea for Free Thinkers. Sydney.
 Ulrich (G. H. F.) Auriferous, Lead, and Silver Ores. Melbourne.
 Uniacke (J.) Narrative of Mr. Oxley's Expedition to Port Curtis and Moreton Bay.
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 White (J.) Te Rou; or, the Maori at Home.
 Wilkinson (C. S.) Notes on the Geology of New South Wales.
 Williams (C. H.) and Mandy (H. C.) Ecclesiastical Manual for New South Wales.
 Willmer (G.) The Draper in Australia.
 Wilson (E.) Rambles at the Antipodes.
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 Wood (H.) Mineral Products of New South Wales.
 Wyndham (J.) The Land Question. Sydney.
 Simmonds (P. L.) Tropical Agriculture.
 Simpson (A. H.) Crown Lands Alienation Acts of New South Wales.
 Smillie (J.) The Land of Promise.
 Sonnerat (P.) Voyage to the Spice Islands and New Guinea.
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1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES, FOR 1882.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 17 Vic. No. 2, sec. 9.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Trustees of the Australian Museum, incorporated by the Act 17 Victoria No. 2, have the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council, in accordance with the 9th section of that Act, this their twenty-ninth Annual Report.

1. Throughout the past as in the previous year the Museum has been open to the public daily, with the exception of Mondays, on which it is closed for cleaning purposes; the hours having been on week-days from 10 to 5 in winter and 10 to 6 in summer, and on Sundays from 2 o'clock until 5.

2. The increasing importance of the Australian Museum, and the growing interest of the public in it, are shown by the remarkable increase of 18,446 visitors during the past year; the attendance being 81,596 on week-days, as against 73,995 in 1881, and 52,505 on Sundays, as against 41,660 in 1881, the increase on week-days being upwards of 14 per cent., and on Sundays upwards of 26 per cent.

3. Many valuable and important additions have been made to the Museum by purchase and exchange. Numerous donations also have been received during the year. Particulars of these severally will be found in Appendices IV, V, and VI.

4. Several new show-cases have been fitted up, and specimens are in course of arrangement in them, but many more cases are required. The want of accommodation for the display of specimens is very much felt. Most of those acquired during the year have been unavoidably placed in store until they can be properly exhibited.

5. Application has been made to the Government to consider the necessity of enlarging the Museum buildings. More room is urgently required, not only for purposes of exhibition, but for the office staff and workmen. The Trustees hope that in the course of the year 1883, provision will be made by the Government for rendering available for these purposes the apartments now occupied by the Curator and his family.

6. A catalogue of Australian Stalk- and Sessile-eyed Crustacea, prepared by Mr. Wm. A. Haswell, M.A., B. Sc., has been printed and distributed extensively among various Museums and Natural History Societies; and the work of cataloguing the whole of the Museum collections is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

7. Many useful books have been added to the Library, necessitating a considerable addition of book-shelves. The work of arranging, classifying, and cataloguing the volumes is in progress, and will be completed in a few months.

8. The most serious loss ever sustained by the Museum has occurred through the recent destruction of the Garden Palace—the large and varied collection of technological and ethnological specimens, sent there for exhibition, having been totally destroyed by the fire which consumed the building. The Technological Committee lost no time in commencing a new collection; and, having already obtained many ethnological specimens of great interest, they are taking steps to secure as many others as possible. This is a work which admits of no delay, as genuine ethnological examples from the islands are becoming scarcer every day, in consequence of the general spread of trade and civilization through the whole of Polynesia. Suitable accommodation for the display of the technological and ethnological specimens already in hand should at once, if possible, be provided.

9. The most important work carried on by the Trustees during the year has been the Exploration of the Caves and Rivers of Australia. It was continued until the close of December at the Wellington Caves, where the bones of an immense Echidna, and of a large Struthian bird allied to the Emu, as well as some smaller animals of less note, hitherto unknown to science, have been discovered and added to the Museum. Numerous other fossil bones valuable for exchanges with foreign Museums have been obtained. The Exploration of Rivers was conducted by the Assistant Taxidermist in Queensland, where strong hopes of discovering some new ganoid fishes were entertained. A special report of this work, with a list of the specimens procured, will be found in Appendices X and XI.

10. The old By-laws and Rules of the Museum, framed soon after the establishment of the Institution, had long been found unsuited to its enlarged state and wants. A new code therefore was, in the year 1881, compiled by the Trustees, and transmitted to the Minister in charge of this Department, for submission to your Excellency. Being eventually adopted, the By-laws and Rules were returned to the Trustees, approved of, on the 15th day of September last.

11. On the 18th August last the Trustees had the painful duty imposed on them of communicating to the Government the very serious defalcations which they had discovered in the accounts of their late Secretary, amounting to no less than £555 in the whole—of which sum £240 was in the Technological branch of the establishment. This gentleman, having very high testimonials, was selected in November, 1879, out of a large number of candidates; and, up to the time of the discovery mentioned, had discharged his duties with such efficiency and regularity that no suspicion whatever attached to him. The Trustees lost no time in putting the case in the hands of the police; and all available steps have been taken for his arrest, but as yet without success, as he immediately absconded, and the place to which he has escaped has hitherto not been discovered. His successor is a gentleman of considerable attainments and undoubted integrity; but the Trustees have thought it right to obtain security from him (which has been given) in £1,000 for his fidelity. It may be added that, under the new rules, which were not in force in the late Secretary's time, defalcations of any kind will not be practicable.

12. The Trustees have with deep regret to record the death, during the year, of Dr. H. G. Alleyne, President of the Medical Board, an old and valued public officer, and useful fellow-worker as a Trustee of the Museum. His successor in office, Dr. Charles Mackay, takes his place. The Hon. W. A. Brodribb, M.L.C., was, early in the year, elected to fill the vacancy created by the absence of J. R. Fairfax, Esq.

13. Annexed to this Report will be found the following Appendices:—

- I. Annual balance-sheet.
- II. Attendance of visitors.
- III. Attendance of Trustees.
- IV. List of specimens purchased.
- V. Lists of exchanges.
- VI. List of donations.
- VII. List of specimens collected.
- VIII. List of books acquired.
- IX. Work done by Taxidermists.
- X. Report of the Exploration of Caves and Rivers.
- XI. Lists of the principal specimens obtained at the Caves and Rivers.

The Common Seal of the Museum is affixed by order of the Board, this third day of April, 1883.

(L.S.)

ALFRED STEPHEN,
Crown Trustee and Chairman.

S. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I

BALANCE-SHEET of the Trustees of the Australian Museum for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

RECEIPTS		£	s	d	£	s	d	PAYMENTS		£	s.	d	£	s.	d		
Balance from 31 December, 1881					1,609	15	9	Refunds to Treasury							134	5	8
The Hon the Colonial Treasurer—								Curator's Salary		500	0	0					
Curator		600	0	0				Assistant Taxidermist's Salary		150	0	0					
Assistant Taxidermist		150	0	0				Opening on Sundays		200	0	0					
Opening on Sundays		200	0	0				Collection of specimens		206	4	9					
Collection of specimens		300	0	0				Purchase of specimens		399	13	2					
Purchase of specimens		500	0	0				" mammals		2	4	0					
" large mammals		500	0	0				" cases		871	5	8					
" cases		2,000	0	0				" bottles		108	10	7					
" bottles		100	0	0				" books		546	18	3					
" books		500	0	0				Formation of catalogues		501	8	11					
Formation of catalogues		500	0	0				Travelling expenses		58	0	0					
Travelling expenses		100	0	0				Exploration of caves and rivers		580	15	6					
Exploration of caves and rivers		600	0	0				Furniture		80	10	7					
Furniture		100	0	0				Night watchman									
Night watchman		100	0	0				Preparation for Fisheries Exhibition		76	15	11					
Endowment for 1882 under Act of Incorporation		1,000	0	0				General Salaries							4,282	7	4
Additional endowment		500	0	0				Lighting		6	7	6			1,194	18	0
								Postage, telegrams, &c		6	1	1					
								Taxidermist's materials		9	17	10					
Formation of a Technological Museum					7,750	0	0	Chemicals		11	16	9					
								Stationery		21	11	3					
								Customs, freights, &c		68	7	9					
								Ironmongery		51	9	10					
								Insurance		22	10	0					
								Timber		14	5	7					
								Fuel		18	4	0					
								Advertising		6	4	6					
								Sundries		66	10	2					
								Technological Museum							303	6	3
								Defalcations of late Secretary							3,800	0	0
								Balance							316	11	0
															£10,031	8	3
															3,628	7	6
															£13,659	15	9

19th January, 1883.—Examined and found correct

ROBERT HUNT
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

APPENDIX II

ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS DURING 1882

	Weekdays	Sundays
January	8,181	4,259
February	5,229	3,644
March	5,903	3,765
April	8,112	5,230
May	6,384	3,799
June	6,528	4,890
July	6,382	6,073
August	6,311	4,873
September	7,033	4,024
October	5,408	3,832
November	6,404	3,155
December	9,721	4,961
	81,596	52,505
Total	134,101	
Attendance for 1881—		
Weekdays	73,995	
Sundays	41,660	
Total	115,655	

APPENDIX III.

ATTENDANCE OF THE TRUSTEES DURING 1882

Official Trustees	
His Honor the Chief Justice	0
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary	0
The Honorable the Attorney General	0
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer	0
The Auditor General	5
The Collector of Customs	0
The Surveyor General	0
The Colonial Architect	0
The President of the Medical Board	5

<i>Crown Trustees.</i>	
The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	19
<i>Elective Trustees.</i>	
J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.	22
J. Belisario, Esq., D.D.S.	7
A. Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Geology, Sydney	10
The Hon. Jas. Norton, M.L.C.	15
Alfred Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S.	8
H. H. B. Bradley, Esq.	10
Robert Hunt, Esq., F.G.S., Deputy-Master, Royal Mint	17
Chas. Moore, Esq., F.L.S.	9
C. Smith Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S.	14
Alex. Stuart, Esq.	2
The Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C.	7
The Honorable W. A. Biodribb, M.L.C.	11
Number of Board Meetings during the year	26

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF SPECIMENS PURCHASED.

6 Ptilohis paradisea.	3 Syngnathus intestinalis.
12 Sericulus.	1 Platax sp.
2 Psophodes.	10 Dascyllus aruanus.
1 Orthonyx spimicaudis, juv.	3 " sp.
2 Eopsaltria australis.	18 Syngnathus intestinalis.
3 " capito.	1 Novacula
2 Acanthiza citreogularis.	1 Coris sp.
1 Cisticola.	1 " sp.
1 Malurus.	8 " sp.
2 Bucerus ruficollis.	2 Genyorogete.
1 Scythrops.	2 Grammistes orientalis.
2 Centropus atra alba, juv.	4 Acanthurus sp.
1 " violacea.	1 Zanclus cornutus.
1 Corvus sp.	1 Naseus litrals.
1 Cacatua.	1 Ephippium sp.
1 Lorius hypoenachrous.	2 Chaetodon sp.
1 Loriculus tener.	2 " sp.
2 Munia melana.	2 " sp.
1 Hirundo tahaitica.	2 " sp.
2 Pitta novae-hiberniae.	2 " sp.
2 Dicrurus lemositictus.	2 " sp.
1 Piezorhynchus verticalis.	1 Chelmo longirostris.
2 Pachycephala melanura.	1 Monacanthus scriptus.
2 Myzomela sclateri.	1 Holacanthus semicircularis.
1 Cinnyris corinna.	1 Saurus.
3 Monarcha mornata.	2 Caranx.
1 Calornis feedensis.	1 Platax.
1 Halcyon albicilla.	1 Acanthurus.
2 Ceyx sacerdotus.	2 Percidae.
3 Tanysiptera nigriceps.	8 Apogon sp.
1 Anous leucocapillus.	1 Upeneus sp.
1 " stolidus.	2 Tetradon.
1 Sterna longipennis.	2 Dascyllus sp.
2 Amaurornis moluccana.	1 Diagramma.
1 Phlogæna johanna.	1 Caesio.
3 Ptilopus richardsoni.	6 Holocentrus sp.
1 " eugeniae.	1 Antennarius sp.
4 " johannis.	2 Diagramma.
1 Pomarea ujiensis.	2 Muraena.
2 Piezorhynchus vidua.	1 " nebulosa.
2 Calyptorhynchus baudeni.	6 Amphisile scutata.
1 Machterrhynchus.	1 Loligo.
1 Myzomela chloroptera.	4 Erebopsis sp.
1 Tephos.	8 Enygrus carinatus.
1 Puffinus brevicaudus.	2 Dipsas sp.
11 Specimens of Antimony.	5 Dendrophis solomonensis.
1 South Sea Canoe.	1 Poisonous snake.
1 Wooden god.	1 Amphibena.
1 Pterois.	2 Monitor.
1 Plectropoma semicincta.	1 Grammatophora.
1 Ostracion sp.	1 Gonodactylus graphurus.
1 Jules sp.	1 Small Bat.
5 Coris semicincta.	1 Karabidion horridum.
1 Parrot-fish.	3 Zanclus cornutus.
2 Eel-tail fish (small).	1 Platax sp.
3 Apogon sp.	1 Pterois zebra.
1 Eel.	4 Chaetodon sp.
1 Monacanthus sp.	1 " ephippium.
2 Pterois zebra.	5 " sp.
1 Scorpaena cyanacidium.	1 " strigangulus.
1 " sp.	2 Chaetodon mertensii.
1 " "	1 Antennarius sp.
1 " "	3 Balistes aculeatus.
1 " "	1 " sp.
1 Diodon.	1 " sp.
3 Serranus.	1 Holacanthus sp.
16 Balistes aculeatus.	6 " sp.
5 Chaetodon.	1 Upeneus sp.
2 Acronurus sp.	2 Seiranus sp.
2 Sphyrnaea sp.	1 Labricthys.
2 Jules sp.	1 Dascyllus.
1 Zanclus cornutus.	1 Novacula.
1 Genyorogete sp.	1 Acanthurus.
1 Fistularia.	1 Caesio.

List of Specimens purchased—*continued*.

- 4 Genyoroqe.
 1 Dascyllus.
 1 Centropogon.
 1 Tetrodon.
 4 Engyrus carinatus.
 1 Dipsas sp.
 2 Sterna fuliginosa.
 1 Anous cinereus.
 1 Procellaria sp.
 1 Limosa uropygialis.
 1 Eurystomus pacificus.
 1 Halcyon sordidus.
 1 Pachycephala gutturalis.
 1 Cuculus flabelliformis.
 1 Anous stolidus.
 1 Platycephalus.
 1 Mugil.
 2 Mugil sp.
 2 Sillago.
 2 " maculata.
 1 Chrysophrys sarba.
 1 " australis
 2 Caranx georgianus.
 4 Gerres sp.
 1 Arramphus.
 2 Hemiramphus regularis.
 2 Sphyrena.
 1 Belone.
 1 Seriola.
 2 Therapon cuvieri.
 1 Teuthis.
 4 Monacanthus chinensis.
 2 Triacanthus biaculeatus.
 1 Pionias aruensis.
 2 Apteryx owenii.
 2 Stringops habroptilus.
 1 Callocephalon galleatum.
 1 Cheiloscyllium furvum.
 1 Saurida trucleanta.
 1 Mugil grandis.
 1 Cuscus orientalis.
 1 Dactyloptila trivirgata.
 1 Tallegallus fuscirostris.
 1 Grallina sp.
 1 Head-dress of string and feathers of Sericulus aureus.
 5 Mugil.
 19 Jules sp.
 5 Upeneoides.
 6 Sphyræna.
 5 Lethrinus sp.
 11 Serranus.
 9 Balistes.
 6 Lethrinus.
 13 Caranx.
 2 Naseus johnstonei.
 8 Naseus sp.
 2 Tetrodon sp.
 2 Aracana.
 2 Stinging Rays.
 1 Rhinobatus.
 1 Scorpenæna.
 2 Dog-fish.
 7 Hemiramphus.
 7 Scatophagus.
 2 Labrichthys.
 5 Labrichthys sp.
 2 Arius sp.
 2 Parrot-fish.
 9 Chaetodon.
 7 Zanclus cornutus.
 8 " sp.
 5 Coris sp.
 9 Fish (?).
 2 Labrichthys.
 13 Fish (?).
 4 Lethrinus.
 1 Sillago.
 3 Balistes.
 2 Caranx.
 1 Lethrinus.
 6 Fish (?).
 1 Rhipidura tenebrosa.
 1 Pterois zebra.
 3 Cladorhynchus pectoralis.
 1 Plotus novæ-hollandiæ.
 1 Erismatura australis.
 2 Anas nævosa.
 1 Hieracidea orientalis.
 1 Scorpenæna cardinalis.
 1 Stone-axe Head.
 1 Heterodontus phillipi.
 1 Leptoscopus macropygus.
 8 Enoplosus armatus.
 2 Girella tricuspidata.
 8 Pseudorhombus russellii
 1 Sillago sp.
 5 Pseudorhombus russellii.
 2 Synaptura nigra.
 12 Pseudorhombus russellii.
 1 Prussian carp.
 4 Arnoglossus bleekerii.
 4 Synaptura nigra.
 5 Platypus.
 12 " (skeletons).
 1 Albatross.
 1 Eclectus.
 2 Carpophaga rufigula.
 2 Soles, Synaptura nigra.
 1 John Dorey, Zeus Australis.
 1 Haplodactylus lophodon.
 2 Large Yellow-tail, Caranx declivis.
 1 Sillago ciliata.
 1 Yellow-bellied Perch, Dules auratus.
 1 Therapon macleayana.
 1 Lotella grandis.
 1 Pagrus unicolor.
 2 Otolithus teraglin.
 1 Anas castanea.
 2 Malachorhynchus membranaceus.
 7 Barbed-headed Arrows.
 12 Long Arrows.
 2 Bows.
 1 Club, plaited matting on handle.
 1 " (neddie).
 3 Long-barbed spears.
 1 Shell, Voluta magnifica.
 3 Boomerangs.
 1 Waddie.
 4 Stone Tomahawks.
 4 Stones used for grinding seed.
 2 Stone used for drilling holes.
 1 Collection of Coleoptera.
 1 Samson Fish.
 1 Sea Mullet.
 1 Plotus novæ-hollandiæ.
 2 Sand Flathead, Platycephalus sp.
 1 Carp, Cheilodactylus fuscus.
 4 Yellow-bellied Perch, Ctenolates aurca.
 7 Oligorus macquariensis.
 4 Ctenolates.
 7 Oligorus.
 4 Stone adzes.
 3 Stone fragments.
 6 Ocydromus australis. (Eggs.)
 4 Sea gull's eggs.
 2 Tern's eggs.
 2 Duck's eggs.
 1 Egg, Apteryx owenii.
 1 Ptilopus ujiensis.
 1 Graucalus sp.
 1 Diodon hystrix.
 1 Acanthophs antarcticus.
 1 Platypus.
 2 Geoffroyius heteroclitus.
 2 Trichoglossus massenæ.
 2 Nasiterna finschii.
 2 Ianthænas philippianæ.
 2 Carpophaga rufigula.
 2 " pristinaria.
 1 " brenchleyii.
 2 Turacæna crassirostris.
 1 Ptilonopus richardsii.
 2 " johannis.
 1 Macropygia rufocastanea.
 2 Halcyon salamonis.
 2 Philemon sclateri.
 3 Myzomela pulcherrima.
 2 Edoliasoma monotomus.
 2 Pachycephala chrystophora.
 2 Pomarea ujiensis.
 1 Dicrurus longirostris.
 1 Sturnoides minor.
 1 Eurystomus crassirostris.
 2 Nycticorax manillensis.
 1 Haliæctus leucogoster.
 3 Astur versicolor.
 1 Athene sp., juv.
 2 Halcyon albicilla.
 5 Edoliasoma monotomus.
 5 Sturnoides minor.
 1 Graucalus sublineatus.
 3 Dicrurus longirostris.
 2 Nasiterna finschii.
 2 Trichoglossus margueritæ.
 4 " massenæ.
 4 Geoffroyus hecterollites.
 1 Carpophaga rufigula.
 1 Geophilus nicobaricus.
 3 Ianthænas philippianæ.
 3 Chalcophaps stephani.

List of Specimens purchased—*continued*.

1 Phlognæas salomonis (type).	4 Pagrus unicolor.
1 Turacæna crassirostris.	3 Platycephalus fuscus
1 Ptilonopus richardsii.	2 Aulopus purpurissatus
1 " johannis.	8 Mugil peronii.
1 Eurystomus crassirostris	4 Mugil grandis.
3 Philemon sclaterii.	3 Temnodon saltator.
1 Myzomela niger.	3 Chrysophrys australis.
1 Tachypætes minor.	2 Temnodon saltator.
2 Herodias jugularis.	4 Gerres sp.
1 Eudromias viridis.	3 Enoplosus armatus.
1 Charadrius longipes.	2 Cheilodactylus fuscus.
1 Bat.	4 Trigla kumu.
1 Palæornis cyanocephalus.	2 Upeneoides sp.
1 Conurus devilei.	3 Sillago sp.
2 " jugularis.	2 Lates colonorum.
1 Pionias menstruus.	1 Acronurus sp.
2 " melanocephalus.	4 Cheilodactylus vittatus.
1 " barrabandi.	1 Therapon macleayana.
1 Chrysotis auripalleata.	4 Girella simplex.
1 Acriddotheres fuscus.	1 Lates colonorum.
1 Sturnia pagodarium.	2 Ctenolates flavescens.
1 Lanius nigriceps.	1 Plectropoma cyanostigma
1 Xiphokæma lamellipennis.	2 Chætodon strigatus.
1 Toucan.	2 Labrichthys sp.
1 Querula cruentata.	2 Therapon cuveri.
1 Psarisomus dalhousiæ.	2 Cossyphus gouldi.
1 Dendrocitta rufa.	1 Coris sp.
1 Artamus fuscus.	1 Hemiramphus sp.
1 Irena puella.	1 Latris forsteri.
1 Exfalcatoria chinensis.	1 Olistherops brunneus.
1 Turnix plumbipes.	1 Carcharodon sp., juv.
1 Syrrhaptes sp.	2 Rhinobatus granulatus.
1 Porphyrio martinicus.	1 Caranx declivis.
1 Anas supercilliosa.	2 Zygena malleus.
1 Procellaria sp.	1 Odontaspis americanus.
2 Ptilorhis paradisea.	3 Synaptura.
2 Temnodon saltator.	2 Platycephalus fuscus.
2 Synaptura nigra.	6 Upeneus sp.
7 Scorpæna cardinalis.	1 Platycephalus.

APPENDIX V.

LIST OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE.

From Dr. J. C. Cox.

Collection of Mammals :—1 species—3 specimens.

From Mr. Bailey.

Collection of Mollusca :—3 species—5 specimens.

From Mr. James Dall.

Ethnological :—1 stone adze.

From M. Paul Bouvier,

Shells :—14 species—20 specimens.

From M. F. Bouvier.

Small collection of Coleoptera :—120 specimens.

From Dr. Hector, Wellington Museum, N.Z.

Birds :—2 species—2 specimens.

From Dr. J. H. Garnier.

Collection of Birds :—128 species—170 specimens.

LIST OF SPECIMENS SENT AWAY IN EXCHANGE.

To the Royal Museum, Berlin (through Professor Bastian).

Ethnological :—77 specimens.

To Professor Ward, Rochester, New York, America.

Collection of Crustacea :—10 species—28 specimens.

Collection of Echinodermata :—39 species—158 specimens.

Collection of Fishes :—9 species—34 specimens.

Collection of Mollusca :—3 species—5 specimens.

(In spirits) :—1 " 20 "

Collection of Mammals :—3 species—3 specimens.

Collection of Birds :—15 species—23 specimens.

Eggs :—4 Bird's eggs.

Birds in Spirits :—48 specimens for skeletons.

Casts of Australian Fossils :—

Radius of Diprotodon, from Darling Downs.
 Fibula " " "
 Upper Incisors " " "
 " " " " Nototherium, New South Wales.
 Atlas vertebra of Diprotodon, from Queensland.
 Portion of Marsupial bone, from Darling Downs.
 Condyle of lower jaw of Diprotodon.
 Femur of large Diprotodon, from Darling Downs.
 Humerus " " " "
 Ulna " " " "
 Tibia " " " "
 Portion of lower jaw " " "
 " rib " " "
 " upper jaw " " "
 Complete skull of *Zygomaturus trilobus*.
 Casts of skulls of Tasmanian Natives :—2 casts of Faces (after death).

To the Adelaide Museum, through Mr. Waterhouse.

Ethnological Collection.

1 Chalk image.	1 Head-scratcher.
1 Wooden do.	1 Ornamental gourd for holding lime.
1 Paddle.	2 Cocoa-nut Spoons.
4 Wooden spears.	9 Greenstone Adzes.
1 Disc-shaped Club.	2 Greenstone Meri.
2 Stone Clubs.	1 Flat-carved Baton.
3 Bows.	1 Oval-carved Baton, club-shaped.
2 Bundles of Arrows.	1 Stone net-sinker.
1 Drum.	3 Fern-beaters.
1 Bamboo Pipe.	1 Flax-beater.
4 Adzes.	1 Carved wood flat Baton.
6 Stone Axes.	New Guinea Club of dark Greenstone.

To Baron von Hügel.

2 Large Rails, "*Ocydromus sylvestris*."

To the Hobart Museum, through James Barnard, Esq.

Collection of Foreign Birds :—94 species—108 specimens.
 Collection of Australian Birds :—99 species—121 specimens.

To A. J. Campbell, Esq.

Bird's Egg :—1 Egg, "*Casuarus bennettii*."

To the Japanese Museum.

Collection of Shells :—121 species—286 specimens.
 Collection of Crustacea :—34 species—73 specimens.

To R. Hungerford, Esq.

Collection of Shells :—102 species—235 specimens.

M. Paul Bouvier.

Collection of Shells :—27 species—59 specimens.

To the Berlin Museum, through Professor Reuleaux.

Collection of Echinodermata :—Dry Spems.—14 species—43 specimens.
 " " Spirit " 11 species—55 specimens.

To Dr. J. C. Cox.

Collection of Mollusca :—2 specimens of Oysters.
 " " 6 " *Helicarion sophie*.
 " " 1 Fossil *Bulimus*, from Lord Howe Island.

To the Brussels Museum.

Collection of Mammals :—Dry, 21 species—31 specimens.
 " Spirit, 14 species—29 specimens.
 Collection of Birds :—29 species—45 specimens.
 Collection of Skeletons :—9 species—13 specimens.
 Collection of Fishes :—104 species—187 specimens.
 Collection of Freshwater Fish :—11 species—36 specimens.
 Collection of Crustacea :—47 species—235 specimens.
 Collection of Isopoda :—11 species—48 specimens.
 Collection of Echinodermata :—10 species—51 specimens.
 " Dry specimens, 14 species—124 specimens.
 Collection of Reptiles :—22 species—84 specimens.

To C. H. Hartmann, Esq.

Collection of Shells :—102 species—290 specimens.

To the Turin Museum, through Count Salvadori.

Collection of Birds :—28 species—51 specimens.

APPENDIX VI.
LIST OF DONATIONS, 1882.

MAMMALS.	DONOR.
1 Pteropus poliocephalus	Mr. E. G. W. Palmer.
4 " "	Mr. Thos. Chapman.
1 Monkey— <i>Macacus</i> sp.	} Mr. Chas. Moore.
1 Flying Squirrel— <i>Belideus flaviventra</i>	
1 White Rat—Albino of <i>Mus decumanus</i>	Mr. R. E. W. Loughnan.
1 Black Rat— <i>Mus rattus</i>	Dr. Ward.
2 Young Bats— <i>Scotophilus moria</i>	Mr. K. H. Bennett.
1 Skull and portion of Skeleton of an Aboriginal	Mr. E. G. W. Palmer.
1 Black Rat— <i>Mus rattus</i>	Mr. J. Peate.
1 Skull of Aboriginal, from Dawson R., Queensland	Mr. John Living.
1 <i>Antechinus albipes</i>	Mr. H. Newcombe.
1 Pteropus poliocephalus	Mr. Tidswell.
1 Black Rat— <i>Mus rattus</i>	Mr. Thos. Peate.
1 Flying Phalanger— <i>Belideus breviceps</i>	Mr. D. T. Bloomfield.
1 Mongoose— <i>Herpestes griseus</i>	Mr. M. Asher.
1 Loris— <i>Nycticebus</i>	Mr. Chas. Moore.
1 Skin of White Opossum	Mr. Thos. Street.
1 <i>Acrobata pygma</i>	Mr. W. J. Bartlett.
1 Native Bear— <i>Phascolarctos cinerea</i>	Mr. Dobson.
1 Musk Deer	Zoological Society, Moore Park.
1 Mongoose— <i>Herpestes</i> sp.	Messrs. Bradley, Newton & Lamb.
1 <i>Halmaturus ruficollis</i>	Mr. C. H. Roberts.
1 White Opossum— <i>Phalangista vulpina</i> (albino)	Mr. Beacom.
Portion of Pelvis of a Diprotodon	Mr. D. Collis.
2 Flying Foxes— <i>Harpya</i>	Lieut. Hemming, R.N.
1 Platypus— <i>Ornithorhynchus paradoxus</i>	} Mr. A. Clarke.
1 Native Cat— <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	
2 Flying Mice— <i>Acrobates pygma</i>	
BIRDS.	
1 Parrot— <i>Eclactus polychlorus</i>	Lieut. Goldfinch, R.N.
1 Rail— <i>Porzana palustris</i>	Mr. James Seymour.
3 Eggs of Carrier Pigeons	Mr. L. W. Wetherill, junr.
1 <i>Trichoglossus concinnus</i>	} Dr. J. C. Cox.
1 " " <i>pusillus</i>	
4 Quail Eggs— <i>Synoicus australis</i>	Master G. Parslow.
1 Rosella Parrot— <i>Platycercus pallidiceps</i>	Mr. C. W. Camp.
1 Honey-eating Parrakeet— <i>Trichoglossus concinnus</i>	Mr. J. W. Wetherill, junr.
1 Black-cheeked Falcon— <i>Falco melanogenys</i>	Mr. A. T. Holroyd.
1 Goshawk— <i>Astur approximans</i>	Mr. J. Brown.
2 Ravens— <i>Corone australis</i>	Mr. K. H. Bennett.
1 <i>Tinnunculus cenchroides</i>	Mr. John Brown.
1 <i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Mr. Palmer.
1 <i>Rollulus roulroul</i>	Mr. Chas. Moore.
1 <i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mr. C. W. Camp.
2 Plovers— <i>Eudromias viridis</i>	Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
1 Boatswain-bird— <i>Phaeton flavirostris</i>	Messrs. Curcier & Adet.
1 Young Kestrel— <i>Tinnunculus</i> sp.	Mr. Burnell.
1 Parrot— <i>Chrysotis ochrocephalus</i>	
1 <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i> ♂	Mr. R. Patterson.
2 <i>Acanthogenys rufogularis</i>	Mr. W. C. Brown.
1 <i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Mr. Wright.
1 Owl— <i>Ninox boobook</i>	Mr. James Taylor.
3 <i>Eclactus polychlorus</i>	Mr. Stringer.
1 Nest of a Linnet— <i>Linota cannabina</i>	Professor Liversidge.
1 <i>Ocydromus</i> sp.	} Mr. Thos. F. Coombes.
1 Pheasant— <i>Phasianus</i>	
1 <i>Amaurornis molucana</i>	Capt. J. M'Donald.
1 Gallah— <i>Eclactus polychlorus</i>	Mr. Stringer.
1 <i>Astur approximans</i>	Master R. Boyd.
1 <i>Turnix varius</i>	} Mr. Stringer.
5 Birds	
2 <i>Loxia orizivora</i> (albino), ♂, ♀	Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
2 <i>Sula australis</i> , ♀, ♀	Hon. Jno. Lackey.
1 Egg of <i>Eurostpodus australis</i>	Mr. D. H. Campbell.
2 <i>Melithreptus lunulatus</i>	Mr. J. Stringer.
1 Bird	Mr. Bailey.
1 <i>Pedionomus torquatus</i> , ♂	Mr. W. Camp.
1 Rosella— <i>Platycercus pallidiceps</i>	Mr. S. Cook.
1 Emu— <i>Dromaius australis</i>	Master C. Burke.
1 Dollar Bird— <i>Eurystomus pacificus</i>	Mr. H. Hackett.
1 <i>Ninox boobook</i>	
1 Nest with two eggs— <i>Calamoherpe australis</i>	} Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
2 Nests with eggs— <i>Campephaga humeralis</i>	
1 White-eyed Crow— <i>Corvus australis</i>	} Mr. J. Stroud.
1 Wood Swallow— <i>Artamus sordidus</i>	
1 Rufous-breasted Thickhead— <i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	} Mr. A. Clarke.
1 Rose Hill Parrakeet— <i>Platycercus eximius</i>	
1 White-fronted Falcon— <i>Falco frontatus</i>	Mr. H. Gordon.
1 Albino Magpie— <i>Gymnorhina tibicens</i>	Mr. Gifford.
1 Dollar Bird— <i>Eurystomus pacificus</i>	} Lieut. Hemming, R.N.
1 Gannet— <i>Sula</i>	
3 Petrels— <i>Procellaria</i>	
1 Noddy— <i>Anous</i>	
1 <i>Charadrius</i>	
1 Honey-eater— <i>Myzomela</i>	
FISHES.	
40 <i>Galaxias</i> sp.	Mr. A. B. Cox.
1 Box Fish— <i>Ostracion concatenatus</i>	Mr. Murray.
1 Flying Fish— <i>Exocoetus</i> sp.	Inspector Seymour.
1 Sucker Fish— <i>Echeneis remora</i>	Mr. Jno. Emmerson.
7 Rays— <i>Rhinobatus granulatus</i>	Mr. J. J. Josephson.

FISHES—*continued.*

- 3 Fishes—Opisthognathus
 1 Cat fish—*Cnidogobius megastoma*
 1 Box fish—*Aracana lenticularis*
 1 *Cestracion philipi*
 1 jaw *Galeocerdo rayneri*
 1 *Trigla kumu*
 1 *Atypichthys stringata*
 2 Red Bream—*Pagrus unicolor*
 2 *Galaxias coxi*
 1 Shark—*Crossorhinus dasypogon*
 2 Cod fish—*Oligorus macquariensis*
 1 Red Rock Cod—*Sebastes* sp.
 1 Box Fish—*Ostracion cubicus*
 1 Flounder—*Rhomboidichthys pavo*
 2 Herrings—*Clupea* sp
 1 Flying Gurnard—*Trigla polyommata*
 1 Perch—*Plectropoma ocellata*
 1 Parrot fish—*Labrichthys gymnogenys*
 1 *Aracana lenticularis*
 1 Pipe-fish—*Syngnathus* sp
 1 Box fish—*Aracana lenticularis*
 2 Sweeps—*Scorpius aequipennis*
 1 *Caranx declivis*
 1 *Sphyræna obtusata*
 1 Tetrodon—*Tetrodon virgata*
 1 Pipe fish—*Fistularia serrata*
 1 Sucker fish—*Echeneis remora*
 1 Egg and young of *Heterodontus galeatus*
 1 *Coris* sp. nov.
 3 Box fishes—*Aracana lenticularis*
 1 Box fish—*Aracana lenticularis*
 1
 1 Flying Gurnard—*Trigla kumu*
 1 *Trachichthys jacksonensis*
 14 Salmon Trout—*Ammis salar*
 1 Angel Shark—*Squatina angelus*
 1 *Monacanthus ayaaudi*
 1 *Plectropoma annulatum*
 1 *Cossyphus unmaculatus*
 1 *Salarias* sp
 1 *Plectropoma semicinctum*
 1 Tetrodon sp
 1 *Glaucosoma scapularis*
 4 White Travalley
 1 Large Eel
 1 Pig fish—*Cossyphus unmaculatus*
 1 *Loligo*
 1 Porcupine Fish—*Tetrodon* sp
 1 *Ostracion cornutus*
 1 *Lotella grandis*
 1 Flying Gurnard—*Trigla kumu*
 2 Striped Soles—*Solea microcephala*
 1 *Plectropoma semicincta*
 1 *Plesops bleckeri*
 2 *Eñoplosus armatus*
 1 *Obstherops brunneus*
 1 *Tretodon virgatus*
 2 Flying Gurnard—*Trigla kumu*
 1 Large Sun fish—*Oithagoniscus mola*
 1 *Amphisila* sp
 1 Leather-jacket—*Monacanthus ayaaudi*
 1 *Ostracion concatenatus*
 1 John Dorey—*Zeus australis*
 1 Shark—*Heterodontus galeatus*
 1
 1 " " " [♂]
 1 " " " [♂] philipi
 1 *Dicotylichthys punctulatus*

REPTILES.

- 3 Lizards—*Lialis buittoni*
 3 Snakes
 1 Death Adder—*Acanthohis antarctica*
 1 Young Snake—*Hoplocephalus curtus*
 1 Brown Banded Snake—*Hoplocephalus curtus*
 1 Diamond Snake—*Morelia spilotes*
 1 Lizard—*Phyllurus platurus*
 1 Snake
 1 *Typhlops ruppelli*
 1
 1 Young *Hoplocephalus variegatus*
 1 Gecko—*Phyllurus platurus*
 1 Diamond Snake—*Morelia spilotes*
 1 Gecko—*Phyllurus platurus*
 1 " *Phyllurus* sp.
 1 Green Lizard—*Chloroscarter* sp
 1 Brown Banded Snake—*Hoplocephalus curtus*
 1 Lace Lizard—*Hydrosaurus varus*
 2 Spine tailed Lizards—*Egernia cunninghami*
 5 *Grammatophora barbata*
 1 *Hydrosaurus varus*
 1 *Trachydosaurus asper*
 2 *Hinulia tamata*
 2 *Hinulia* sp.
 3 Geckos
 1 Tortoise—*Chelodina longicollis*

DONOR.

- Mr. J. Ireland
 Mr A D Taylor
 Mr. St Mountcastle.
 }
 Mr J J. Josephson.
 }
 Master W. Stephens
 }
 Inspector Seymour
 Mr A S Wilson.
 Mr. F Summers.
 Mr. K. H. Bennett.
 }
 Captain Braithwaite.
 }
 Mr. W. A. Haswell.
 }
 Mr. John Douglas.
 }
 Mr. W S. Reed.
 Mr. G H Barrow.
 Mr H. Ackland.
 }
 Dr W. Williams
 }
 Mr. W Wenham.
 Miss Evans
 Mr Rice
 Mr. G H Robinson.
 Mr H. Breakwell.
 Mr. Ireland
 Mr. Jas O'Hara
 Mr. J W Clarke
 Mr H Vale
 Mr H Codell
 Inspector Seymour
 }
 Nimrod Fishing Club
 }
 Mr W R Young
 Mr Taylor
 Mr. J Dawson, senior.
 }
 Inspector Seymour.
 }
 Commissioners of Fisheries.
 Mr Martin Begg
 Mr. Richd N Webster
 }
 Mr R S Taylor
 }
 Dr. Reed
 Mr Geo Taylor
 Mr. Evans.
 Mr H Ackland, junior.
 Mr W Gardner.
 Mr W Evans.
 Mr Ed. Rice.
 }
 Dr. J C Cox
 }
 Mr Conelley
 Mr Geo Thom
 Dr Williams
 Mr F W Robinson
 Hon Wm Macleay.
 Mr. Ireland
 }
 Dr. W. Williams.

- }
 Mr Jackson.
 }
 Mr. Thos Nagle.
 Mr C Lewis.
 Mr Ed Hoken.
 Capt. J Grandi
 Mr Henry Grace.
 Mr Jabez Joils
 Mr E M Hunt
 Mr P R Gowing
 }
 Mr Thomas Hamley
 }
 Mr G Whitlaw
 Mr W Lucas
 Mr Richd Nancarrow
 Mr C F Sahl
 Mr Jno Purcell
 Mr J Conlon
 }
 Mr. K H Bennett.

REPTILES—*continued.*

- 1 Skull of large Luth—*Dermatochelys coriacea*
 1 Diamond snake—*Morelia spilotes*
 2 Skins of snakes— do do
 1 Gecko—*Phyllurus mermis*
 1 Lizard—*Grammatophora barbata*
 1 Sea Turtle—*Chelonia viridis*
 1 Diamond snake—*Morelia spilotes*
 1 Ringed snake—*Vermicella anulata*
 1 Diamond snake—*Morelia spilotes*
 1 Horned toad
 2 Frogs—*Limodynastes dorsalis*
 1 Small snake—*Typhlops* sp
 1 Large lizard—*Hydrosaurus gigas*
 1 Snake—*Hoplocephalus curtus*
 1 Lizard—*Pygopus lepidopus*
 1 Snake—*Brachysoma diadema*
 1 Do do do
 1 Lizard—*Egernia cunninghami*
 1 Do —*Pygopus* sp
 1 Flat tailed lizard—*Hemidactylus* sp
 1 Lizard—*Grammatophora cristata*
 1 Gecko—*Phyllurus inermis*
 1 Brown snake—*Hoplocephalus curtus*
 1 Black snake—*Pseudechis porphyriacus*
 1 Lizard—*Pygopus lepidopus*
 1 Black snake—*Pseudechis porphyriacus*
 1 Sea snake
 1 Lizard—*Hydrosaurus varius*
 1 Lizard
 1 Red capped snake—*Brachysoma diadema*

MOLLUSCA

- 1 *Onychoteuthis banksii*
 1 Octopus
 8 Pteropods (*Hyalea*)
 6 Cleodora
 Eggs of a Cuttle fish—*Sepia* sp
 1 Large Dolabella—*Dolabella rumphii*
 2 *Pecten fumatus*
 1 Octopus
 3 Pinna . . .
 12 *Trivia australis*
 3 Do do
 1 Nudibranchiate mollusca
 1 Oyster—*Ostrea edulis, var*
 1 Octopus
 3 species, 250 specimens freshwater shells
 1 Octopus
 1 Do

ARACHNIDA

- 1 Spider—*Nephila* sp
 1 Do —*Gasteracanthus* sp
 1 Do —*Mygale* sp
 1 Do —*Gasteracanthus* sp
 1 *Gasteracanthus* sp (black)
 1 Spider—*Epeira*
 1 Do —*Tholia* sp
 1 Do —*Tarantula delena*

CRUSTACEA

- 10 Freshwater prawns—*Palaeon* sp
 1 Freshwater crayfish—*Astacopsis seriata*
 3 *Rempes testudinarius*
 Several freshwater cray fish—*Astacopsis*
 1 Tree crab—*Birgus latro*
 Small collection of Crustacea
 16 Crabs
 5 Star fish
 1 Cuttle fish
 2 *Phyllosoma*—*Ibacus* sp
 1 *Palinurus huegeli*
 1 Crab—*Hyasternus diacanthus*

ECHINODERMATA.

- 6 Echin—*Strongylocentrotus erythrogrammus*
 1 Star fish—*Astropecten*

INSECTA

- 1 *Podacanthus typhon*
 4 Chrysalides of *Callypteryx collesii*
 3 Cocoons of *Antheraea eucalypti*
 10 Beetles—6 *Buprestidæ*, 4 *Schizorhina*
 1 Moth—*Noctua* sp
 1 Moth
 1 *Phasma*
 1 *Podacanthus* sp
 Larva of *Sphinx oldenlandi*
 1 Leaf insect—*Acrophylla* sp
 1 Do —*Trigonoderus childreni*
 1 Moth—*Pielus* sp
 2 *Locusta* sp
 1 Caterpillar
 1 centipede

DONOR,

- Mr W. E. Shaw.
 Miss A King
 Mr Ebbelwhite
 Mr A Telfer
 Mr Morgan
 The Secretary, Zool. Soc. N S W
 Mr W Harper
 Mr Davies
 Mr Abraham
 Mr Richd N Webster.
 Dr H Blaxland
 Mr Thos W Platt.
 Mr J S Sledge
 Mr J H Cardew
 } Mr G H Barrow
 Mr Gazzard
 Mr H Newcombe
 Mr A Weary
 Mr A J Leeke
 Mr H J Ackland
 Mr Lea
 Mr John Stuart
 Mr J H Shaw.
 Mr J W. Farrar.
 Mr H Melville
 Mr Chilcott
 Dr J C Cox
 Monsieur E Lacomme
 Mr J D Hamilton

- Captain Goddard.
 Mr. M. Asher
 } Dr H B Guppy
 Mr Granth Fitzhardinge
 Captain Gibson
 Mr W Richardson.
 Mr R Cameron
 The Rev Mr Gill
 } Miss Emma Farcloth
 Mr John Cummings
 Mr Bailey
 Mr John Berch
 Mr J A Thorpe.
 Mr R Cameron
 Mr E T Foley

- Mr A Clarke
 Miss B de F Spencer
 Mr J W Bardsley
 Mr E Burns
 Master W Stephens.
 Mr Frank Diles
 Mrs Rogers
 Master E Ramsay

- Master A B Cox
 Mr E M Stephens
 Captain Braithwaite
 Mr K H Bennett
 Mr Adet
 Mr Bailey
 } Mr Lindsay Thompson
 Mr Woodbridge
 Mr H Newcombe
 Mr Fitzhardinge

- Mr Jabez Joile.
 Mr J Brazier

- Mr R Bousfield
 Mrs Selkirk
 Master W Stephens
 Mr J Morrison
 Mr A Jackson
 Mr C Fuller
 Mr W H Paterson
 Dr H Blaxland
 Mr F Schweigert.
 Mr W Bullerant
 Master W J J Baker
 Mr _____
 Mr Adet
 Mr H G Ward
 Mr Robt Thain

INSECTA—*continued.*

1 centipede	DONOR.
1 moth	Miss Banning.
1 grub, larva of <i>Anthera eucalypti</i>	Mr. G. H. Barrow.
1 centipede, <i>Heterostoma sulcidens</i>	Mr. Thos. W. Platt.
1 moth	Mr. G. H. Barrow.
1 beetle, longicorn	Mr. J. Kirke.
A few beetles	Mr. A. H. Phillips.
Larvæ of <i>Piclus swainsonii</i>	Mr. W. Kloster.
1 <i>Phasma</i>	Mr. V. Walch.
1 <i>Extatostoma tiaratum</i>	Mr. J. White.
1 moth, <i>Zeuzera</i> sp.	Mr. Sydney Hyland.
Nest of a hornet	Mr. J. Dalgarno.
1 longicorn	Mr. H. Green.
2 scorpions	Mr. J. P. Thompson.
1 phasma	Master E. Ramsay.
	Mr. Wenzholz.

GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS AND FOSSILS.

1 fine specimen of Dendritic markings	Mr. W. Blunden.
1 piece of iron pyrites from the Diamond fields in South Africa	Mr. A. W. Baker.
Portion of lower jaw of <i>Diprotodon</i> found in well-sinking near town of Molong, "Boree Hollow" about 22ft. from surface on level ground.....	Dr. Andrew Ross.
2 specimens tertiary leaves in magnesium clay	} Mr. H. L. Steel.
3 " silicified " "	
2 silicified rocks	
2 specimens—porphyritic basalt	Prof. Liversidge.
1 specimen of coal from Labuan, Borneo	Rev. J. King.
Specimens of copper ore from New Guinea	} Mr. A. S. Milnes.
1 piece of iron pyrites from Queensland.....	
Specimen of <i>Globigerina</i> Oose from the Atlantic, 2,400 fathoms	Commander Maturin, R.N.
1 block of obsidian or volcanic glass from the Admiralty Islands.....	Mr. J. Reedford.
1 piece of Noble opal	Hon. Alex. Stuart.
Specimen of fossil from Hunter River Gold-fields— <i>Vertebraria</i>	Mr. Wm. Monney.
Portion of lower jaw of a <i>Macropus</i>	Mr. S. Hall.
Brown hæmatite (iron ore) in heavy spar—sulphate of baryta	Mr. J. W. G. Cox.
Gypsum and white clay, found about 50 miles back from Wilcannia (on the Darling, N. side.)	
Collection of minerals (small).....	Mr. Sullivan.
" "	Mr. H. J. Young.

ETHNOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SPECIMENS.

A stone hatchet from the Fish River	Mr. K. H. Bennett.
Siamese writing on pandamis leaves.....	Mr. Sydney Burdekin.
A collection of implements used by blacks in Northern Queensland, nine stone implements and ten other articles	Mr. Dunlop.
1 French copper coin, Louis XVI.....	} Mr. Bettridge.
1 Turkish "	
1 coin ($\frac{1}{2}$ franc).....	Mr. Richardson.
1 Swedish coin ($\frac{1}{3}$ th of a penny)	Mr. Carl Fernsten.
1 Fijian arrow (supposed to be poisoned)	Mr. H. A. Ferslev.
1 blunderbuss	Mr. H. Small.
1 iron pipe from Sweden	Mr. Carl Fernsten.
2 stone tomahawks found at Balmain, 5 ft. below the surface of soil	Mrs. Jane Holland.
1 silver coin, Queen Elizabeth, 1582	Mr. H. R. Curlewis.
1 torch of resin and alcerite nuts from the Duke of York Islands.....	Dr. J. C. Cox.
1 stone tomahawk	Mr. Sullivan.
Small collection of Solomon Island native weapons	The Officers H.M.S. "Lark."
Small collection " " "	Inspector Lloyd.
1 piece of silk cloth.....	Mr. C. Allport.
2 clubs	Mr. Henry Small.

ZOOPHYTES.

A coral	Mr. Jabez Joils.
A large branching gorgonia	Rev. W. W. Gill, B.A.
Fresh-water sponge	Professor Liversidge.
Large piece of gorgonia	Dr. J. C. Cox.
6 <i>Virgularia</i> sp.....	Mr. W. A. Haswell.

ANNELIDA.

1 sea-worm— <i>Eunice gigas</i>	Master C. Sedgwick.
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LIBRARY.

A paper by Professor Owen on some fossil remains of a gigantic land-lizard— <i>Megalania prisca</i> , from Australia.....	Mr. J. J. Fletcher.
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APPENDIX VII.

LIST OF SPECIMENS COLLECTED BY THE MUSEUM EMPLOYEES.

By J. A. Thorpe, Taxidermist.

Collection of Birds :—32 species—64 specimens.

Collection of Fish :—1 species—1 specimen.

By A. Morton, Assistant Taxidermist.

Collection of Fish :—47 species—120 specimens.

Collection of Birds :—1 species—1 specimen.

By J. A. Thorpe and K. H. Bennett.

Collection of Birds :—17 species—47 specimens.

By J. A. Thorpe and J. Brazier (Port Stephens).

Collection of Fish :—15 species—24 specimens.
Collection of Birds :—10 species—17 specimens.
Collection of Mammals :—1 species—1 specimen.

By E. P. Ramsay, Curator.

Collection of Birds :—3 species—3 specimens.
Collection of Sponges :—1 species, 1 specimen.

By H. Barnes, Articulator.

(From Wellington Caves, N.S.W.)

Collection of Fossils :—

2 Lower rami of Thylacoleo.	Femur of Thylacoleo.
2 Right lower rami of Thylacoleo.	Portion of pelvis of Thylacoleo.
1 Ulna of Thylacoleo.	'' ''
1 Radius of Thylacoleo.	Portion of lower jaw of Kangaroo, Procoptodon.
Portion of pelvis of large Kangaroo.	Right upper incisor.
'' ''	Left upper incisor.
Portion of radius of large Kangaroo.	6 Incisors.
'' ''	3 Claws of Thylacoleo.
Third toe-bone of Kangaroo.	Vertebra of Lizard.
Right incisor of Kangaroo.	2 Ribs of Lizard.
Rib of Diprotodon.	Portion of upper jaw of Kangaroo.
Ulna of Diprotodon.	Toe-bone of Kangaroo.
End of humerus of Wombat.	Molar-tooth of Kangaroo.
Humerus of Thylacinus.	Pelvis of Kangaroo.
Portion of ulna of Thylacoleo.	

Specimens obtained with the trawl in Port Jackson.

1 Sygnathus cinctus.	Lophorneites sp. nov.
4 Diadema sp.	3 Europhus sp.
2 Lepidotrigla papilio.	2 Hypnos subnigrum.
Hippocampus novæ-hollandiæ.	2 Monacanthus sp.
Ostracion sp.	2 Cnidoglanis sp.

APPENDIX VIII.

LIST OF BOOKS RECEIVED IN THE MUSEUM LIBRARY DURING 1882.

1. PERIODICALS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Transactions of the Zoological Society, vol. xi, part 6. | Philosophical Magazine, Dec., 1881. |
| Proceedings of Zoological Society, 1876, part 1, 1881, part 4, 1882, parts 1, 2. | Comptes Rendu, 1881 and 1882 to Aug. |
| Transactions of the Linnean Society, Zoology, vol. ii, parts 3, 4. | Journal des Conchologie, Tome xxi, xxii, No. 1. |
| Transactions of the Entomological Society, 1881, parts 4, 5, 1882, parts 1, 2. | Bulletin de la Societe Imperiale des Naturalistes, 1871, parts 1, 2, 3. |
| Journal of the Geological Society. | Zoologischer Anzeiger, Nos. 94 to 114. |
| Proceedings of the Geologists' Association, vols. vi, vii. | Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie, Aug. 1882. |
| Geological Magazine, Nov., 1881, to Sept., 1882. | Archiv für Naturgeschichte. |
| Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Dec., 1881, to Sept., 1882. | Mittheilungen aus der Zoologischen Station Zu Neapel, 1881. |
| The Ibis, Oct., 1881, to July, 1882. | New Zealand Journal of Science, 1882. |
| Nature, Nov., 1881, to Oct., 1882. | Hewitson's Exotic Butterflies, 35 parts. |
| The Athenæum, Nov. and Dec., 1881. | British Museum Catalogues. (Sec. A B to 28, C to 11, D to 16, E to 9, F to 2, Books to 24.) |

2. BOOKS PURCHASED.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Sowerby's Thesaurus Conchyliorum, vols. 1 to 4. | Day's Fishes of India and Burmah. |
| La Bonité Voyage autour du Monde, 2 vols. | Menke and Pfeiffer Malakozoologische Blätter, 8 vols. |
| J. C. Alber's Die Heliceen nach natürlicher Verwandtschaft. | Perry's Conchology. |
| Tryon's Land and Fresh-water Shells of N. America, part 4. | Pfeiffer's Monographia Helicium Viventum, 8 vols. |
| Reise der Novara, Zoologischer Theil, 6 vols. | Ehler's Die Borstenwürmer (Annelida Chastopada) |
| Philosophical Transactions of Royal Society, vols. 171, 172. | De Koninck's Fauna du Calcaire Carbonifere de la Belgique. |
| Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Association, 1879, 1880, 1881. | De Koninck's Fauna du Calcaire Carbonifere de la Belgique. |
| Geological Record, 1877. | De Koninck's Monographie du genre Productus. |
| Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Tome 9, 10, 11 and 12. | Playfair's Fishes of Zanzibar. |
| Schimper's Traité de Paléontologie végétale, Tomes 1 to 3 and Atlas. | Garrod's papers on Zoology. |
| Agassiz, Revision of Echini, 2 vols. | Voyage of H.M.S. "Challenger," vol. i. |
| '' Nomenclator Zoologicus. | Marsh's Odontornithes. |
| '' Monographies d'Echinodermes vivants et fossiles. | Pfeiffer's Monographia Pneumonoporum viventium, 4 vols. |
| '' Iconographie des Coquilles Tertiaires. | Fauna and Flora des Golfes von Neapel—Monograph, iii. and iv. |
| '' Memoire sur les moules de Mollusques. | Voyage au Pol Sud, D'Urville, 24 vols, 5 atlases. |
| '' Etudes critiques sur les Mollusques fossiles. | Gaubry's Le Monde Animal dans les Temps Geologique. |
| Bleekers Atlas Ichthyologique. | Bulletin della Societa Adriatica di Scienze naturali, vol. vii. |
| Hinck's British Polyzoa, 2 vols. and atlas. | Symons's Monthly Meteorological Magazine, vol. xvii. |
| '' Hydroid Zoophytes, 2 vols. and atlas. | Archives of Dermatology, vol. vii. no. 1. |
| Dillwyn's Catalogue of Shells, 2 vols. | Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, Reports and Maps, 1879-80. |
| Donovan's Natural History of British Shells, 5 vols. | Catalogue of Birds in British Museum, vols. 1 to 5. |
| Zeitschrift für wiss Zoologie, Band 35, heft 1 to 4. | Geological Survey of Victoria, Decades, ii, iv, v, vi, vii. |
| '' '' '' '' '' '' 36, '' 1 to 5. | Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Flussfische Südamerikas, ii, iii. |
| Dr. H. Falconer's Palæontological Memoirs, 2 vols. | '' zur Kenntniss der Fische Afrikas. |
| '' and Cantley's Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis, parts 1 to 9. | Brogniart Vegetaux Fossiles. |
| '' Description of plates. | Binney's Terrestrial Air-breathing Molluscs of U.S. |
| Dr. O. Feistmantel's Die Versteinerungen der böhmischen Ablagerungen, i, iii. | Quaterfages Histoire Naturelle des Annélés, 3 vols and plates. |
| Siebold's Fauna Japonica-Pisces, Reptilia, Aves, Mammalia. | Palæontology of New York, vol. 1 to 4, part 1. |

2. BOOKS PURCHASED—*continued.*

Pfeiffer's *Novitates Conchologicae*, 5 vols. in 3.
 Phillipi *Abbildungen und Beschreibungen neuer oder wenig gekannter Conchylien*, 3 vols.
 Günther's *Gigantic Land Tortoises*.
 Rang and Souleyet. *Histoire Naturelle des Mollusques Pteropodes*.
 Royal Society's *List of Scientific Papers*, 8 vols.
 Tryon's *Manual of Conchology*, vol. 3.
 Palaeontographical Society's publications, vol. 36.
 Martin and Chemnitz *Conchylien Cabinet*, 3 vols.
 Bellow's *French and English Pocket Dictionary*.
 Agassiz Pourtalés and Lyman—*Echini, corals, &c.*, collected in dredging expedition of U. S. str. "Blake"
 Sowerby—*Conchological Illustrations*.

Wood—*Index Testaceologicus*.
 Donovan—*Naturalist's Repository*, 5 vols.
 Rowley's *Ornithological Miscellany*, 3 vols.
 Tenniwin's *Histoire Naturelle Generale des pigeons, &c.*, vols. 2, 3.
 Duclo's *Monograph du Genr Olive et Colombelle*.
 Index to Zoological Society's proceedings, 1861-80, 2 vols.
 Bronn's *Klassen des Thier Reichs*, 6 vols.
 Forbes and Hanley's *History of British Mollusca and their shells*, 4 vols.
 Gassie's *Faune Conchyliologique de la Nouvelle Caledoni*.
 Hermansen *Indicis generum Malacozoorum*, 2 vols.
 Dunker *Novitates Conchologicae*.
 Zoological Record, vol. 17.

3. BOOKS PRESENTED.

Transactions and Proceedings of the N.Z. Institute, 1881.
 Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of N.S.W., vol. xv.
 Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, vol. xiv.
 From the Indian Museum, Calcutta—
 Monograph of the Asiatic Chiroptera and Catalogue of Bats in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1876.
 Catalogue of Mollusca in Indian Museum, 1877.
 Hand List of " " " 1878.
 Catalogue of Mammalia in " " 1881.
 Annual Report for 1881-2.

From Professor Liversidge—
 The Minerals of N.S.W., by A. Liversidge.
 From the Museum, Madras—
 Report of Major Bidie to Government of Madras on the working of the Govt. Central Museum, 1881-82.
 From Government of Victoria—
 Natural History of Victoria, by Professor M'Coy, Decades 1 to 7.
 From Department of Mines—
 Mineral products of N.S. Wales.
 From the Government Printer—
 Fish and Fisheries of N.S.W., by Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods.

APPENDIX IX.

LIST OF SPECIMENS CURED AND MOUNTED AND OTHER WORK DONE BY THE TAXIDERMISTS AND ARTICULATOR.

MAMMALS.

2 Pteropus sp.
 1 Monkey, *Macacus* sp.
 1 Pteropus *poliocephalus*.
 1 *Mus decumanus* (albino).
 1 Armadillo, *Tatusia peba*.
 1 *Manatus americanus*.
 1 Pteropus *poliocephalus*.
 1 *Didelphis* sp.
 1 *Mus decumanus* (albino)
 1 Sloth Monkey, *Nycticebus* sp.

1 Mongoose, *Herpestes griseus*.
 1 Slow Loris, *Nycticebus tardigradus*.
 1 Seal, *Tralophus cinereus*.
 1 White opossum, *Phalangista vulpina*.
 1 Javan Deer.
 1 Water Rat, *Hydromys chrysogaster*.
 1 Large Seal.
 1 Dugong.
 1 *Phalangista vulpina* (albino).

BIRDS.

1 *Limosa uropygialis*.
 1 *Trichoglossus concinnus*.
 1 *Trichoglossus pusillus*.
 2 *Lobipes hyperboreus*.
 1 *Esacus magnirostris*.
 2 *Numenius uropygialis*.
 2 *Hiaticula*.
 2 *Rhithidoceros ruficollis*.
 3 *Sericulus melinus*.
 3 *Eopsaltria capito*.
 2 " *magnirostris*
 3 *Ibis rubra*.
 1 *Platycercus pallidiceps*.
 1 *Rollulus* sp.
 1 *Astur approximans*.
 3 Red Ibis—*Ibis rubra*.
 1 *Tinnunculus cenchroides*.
 1 *Podargus strigoides*.
 1 *Aix galericulata*.
 1 *Porphyrio melanotus*.
 21 Birds.
 1 *Casuarius australis*.
 1 *Casuarius bennettii* juv.
 1 Parrot, *Chrysotis ochrocephalus*.
 1 *Falcunculus frontatus*.
 1 *Ocydromus sylvestris*.
 1 " *australis*.
 1 *Carpophaga rufigula*.
 1 *Cacatua eos*.

2 Java Sparrows (albino).
 1 *Anas punctata*.
 1 Emu, *Dromaius novæ-hollandiæ*.
 1 *Nycticorax caledonicus*.
 2 *Sula australis*.
 2 *Aleyone azurea*.
 2 *Hiaticula* sp.
 2 *Acanthogenys rufogularis*.
 2 *Melithreptus lunulatus*.
 1 *Anas punctata*.
 27 Birds skinned.
 3 *Cacatua eos*.
 1 *Turnix varius*.
 2 *Malacorhynchus*.
 3 *Ægialites bicincta*.
 1 *Chalcophaps*.
 5 *Hiaticula bicincta*.
 1 *Artamus leucopygialis*.
 1 *Areolus viridis*.
 1 *Plotus novæ-hollandiæ*.
 3 *Ægialites bicincta*.
 18 Birds skinned.
 Group of sand plovers.
 1 *Gymnorhina tibicen*.
 1 Domestic pigeon.
 1 *Procellaria*.
 1 *Anas supercilliosa*.
 5 Birds skinned and cured.

FISHES.

1 Large Ray—*Raia pastinaca*.
 1 Young Shark—*Galeocerdo rayneri*.
 1 Flying Gurnard—*Trigla polioneata*.
 1 Large Shark—*Galeocerdo rayneri*.
 1 *Monocentrus japonicus*.
 1 Skull of *Balistes*.
 1 " *Scorpena*.
 1 Small Shark—*Galeocerdo rayneri* jur.
 1 *Crossorhinus dasypogon*.
 1 Large Schnapper—*Pagrus unicolor*.
 1 *Plectropoma ocellata*.
 1 *Aracana lenticularis*.

1 *Elaps saurus*.
 1 *Cheiloscylidium furvum*.
 1 *Mugil grandis*.
 4 *Aracana lenticularis*.
 2 Sea Mullet, *Mugil grandis*.
 1 *Zeus australis*.
 1 *Platycephalus fuscus*.
 2 Perch, *Therapon macleayi*.
 2 Perch, *Ctenolates auratus*.
 1 Flying Gurnard, *Trigla kumu*.
 2 *Girella simplex*.
 1 *Girella elevata*.

FISHES—continued.

1 Temnodon saltator.	1 Cossyphus unimaculatus.
1 Sciæna antarctica.	2 Synaptura nigra.
1 Seriola grandis.	2 Hypnos subnigrum.
1 Hemirhamphus intermedius.	1 Anguilla australis.
1 Angel Shark, Squatina angelus	1 Crossorhinus sp.
1 Caranx declivis.	1 " barbatus.
1 Chrysophrys sarba.	1 Heterodontus galeatus.
2	5 Large Oligorus macquariensis.
4 Teraglin, Otolithus teraglin.	2 Crossorhinus sp.
2 Ctenolates flavescens.	1 Heterodontus galeatus.
1 Sole, Synaptura nigra.	7 Oligorus macquariensis.
1 Glaucosoma scapulare.	2 Ctenolates auratus.
1 Red Rock-cod.	1 Serranus sp.
1 Caranx declivis.	2 Copidoglanis sp.
2 Zeus australis.	2 Large Sun Fish Orthogoricus, mola.
1 Sillago ciliata.	1 Small Sun Fish.
1 Monacanthus.	2 Temnodon saltator.
1 Kathetostoma.	1 Ceratodus forsteri.
1 Scorpena.	1 Oligorus macquariensis.
1 Heterodontus philippii.	

REPTILES.

1 Carpet Snake, Morelia variegata.	1 Turtle.
1 Large Boa (constrictor?)	1 Small Sea Turtle.
1 Large Diamond Snake, Morelia spilotes.	

CRUSTACEA.

1 Palinurus hugelii jur.

SKELETONS.

1 Balistes flavomarginata.	1 Mongoose.
1 " " (head only).	1 Skull of a Pig.
1 Ostrich, Struthio camelus.	1 Albatross, D. melanophrys.
1 Pterois Zebra.	1 Eiectus polychlorus ♂.
1 Mongoose, Herpestes griseus.	1 Plotus novæ-hollandiæ
1 Platypus, set up.	1 Aboriginal, from Wellington.
5 " fleshed.	1 Delphinus sp.
1 Skull of Lotella grandis.	1 Manatus americanus.

CASTS AND MOULDS.

13 Stone clubs.	9 Stone clubs.
2 Tasmanian skulls.	21 Stone implements for Adelaide Museum.
2 " faces after death.	8 Casts of head and other bones of extinct Saurians, &c., framed and mounted for exhibition.
1 Radius Diprotodon.	8 Casts of Fossils.
1 Ulna do.	1 Mould of reptile's teeth, lent by Mr. Wilkinson.
1 Zygomatich arch Diprotodon.	3 casts of same.
1 Radius "	1 Model of gold nugget.
1 Humerus "	6 Casts of "
1 Tibia "	16 Moulds of fossil bones from Wellington Caves.
1 Femur "	72 Casts from same.
1 Part of lower jaw "	3 Moulds of Wellington fossils.
1 Upper incisor "	1 Mould of fossil tooth, reptile's.
1 Condyle of lower jaw "	2 Casts " "
1 Rib.	
3 Teeth of Molotherum.	

PHOTOGRAPHS.

1 Negative of a Shark, half-grown, Galeocerdo rayneri.	4 Negatives of Kangaroo teeth (fossil)
6 Prints of " "	3 " " and toes (fossils).
1 Negative of Galeocerdo jur. "	2 " Fish. "
4 Prints of " "	6 " "
1 Negative of large Pggrus unicolor.	5 " Natives (males) of Bouganville Island
3 Prints of " "	4 " Whalebone Whale.
1 Negative of Olistherops brunneus.	19 " Seals for Mr. Scott's Catalogue.
2 Negatives of Thylacoleo jaws (fossil).	28 Prints of same.
2 " Temnodon saltator.	5 " Wellington Caves.
1 Negative of Solea sp. nov.	7 " Whalebone Whale.
1 " Seriola grandis.	10 " Whale and Fish.
1 " pelvis of Kangaroo (fossil).	7 " "
2 Negatives of upper jaw of Thylacoleo.	2 Negatives of Fish. "
12 " Fossil Bones from Wellington.	2 " Porpoise.
10 " Fossils "	8 Prints of Wellington Caves.
20 Prints of " "	4 " small Whale from Manly.
26 " Wellington Fossils. "	3 " Porpoise, Delphinus.
2 Negatives of Fish, Arripes salar.	2 Plans of proposed extension of Muscum (mounted).
1 Negative of Trachichthys sp.	2 Negatives of hands of Seal.
1 " Cossyphus unimaculatus.	2 " Sun-fish from Manly.
2 Negatives of Plectropoma annulatum.	2 " Temnodon saltator and Calyonimus sp.
1 Negative of Scapula of Echidna (fossil).	1 Negative of Lophonectes sp.
1 " Tibia of Emu "	11 Prints of Fishes.
1 " Echidna toes "	8 Negatives of Fish.
1 " teeth of Macropus "	5 " large Sun-fish.
	30 Prints of Fish and large Sun-fish.

INSECTS.

1 Phasma sp. (Orthoptera).

APPENDIX X.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE EXPLORATION OF CAVES AND RIVERS.

To the Trustees of the Australian Museum,—
Gentlemen,

Your Committee entrusted with the Exploration of the Caves and Rivers of Australia have now to report that during the year 1882 the work of exploring the caves and searching for fossil remains was continued, under the supervision of the Curator. The Caves near Wellington have been extensively examined, new openings made, and new caves and unexpected extensions of old caves discovered. On one of his visits Mr. Ramsay remarks:—"I found the hole known as the Well quite dry, and at a depth of 27 feet I met with a ledge or shelf which extends in one direction about 14 feet by about 6 or 8 feet wide; this shelf runs under an archway for about 4 or 5 feet, and then another well-like hole is met with, containing water over 10 feet deep. I believe there are extensive caves leading from the well, but these could not be reached without pumping. I found the entrance of cave No. 1 to be nearly closed with debris, and fast filling up with soil falling from the surface. As the water had receded some considerable distance, I was enabled to get about 100 feet further than on previous occasions. The walls are slanting, leaning over to the centre, forming a Δ -shaped roof, almost at a right angle, underneath the apex of which stalactites are forming. The highest part of the roof is about 14 feet, from which it becomes lower till it reaches the water. Further exploration was impossible, the water here being 14 inches and the deposit of soft mud over 4 feet in depth."

Mr. Ramsay also mentions another cave yet unexplored which had been entered by one man, and was said to contain extensive chambers.

A little excitement was caused by the discovery in one of the hitherto unknown caves of two human skeletons, which were however the remains of whites, and not aborigines, and evidently the sole remaining record of some tragedy in the early days of the Colony. A few remains of aborigines have been met with here and there—mostly teeth, and toe and finger bones—but these are believed to be of recent origin.

A number of the original specimens obtained, and casts, photographs, &c., of others have been sent to Europe for determination.

In the year 1881 the Richmond River was explored, the result of which has already been reported; and during 1882 the Committee turned its attention to the Burdekin and Mary Rivers, in Queensland.

An expedition under the charge of Mr. Alex. Morton, was fitted out and despatched to Townsville for this purpose.

The following is Mr. Morton's narrative of his proceedings:—

Gentlemen,

Acting under instructions I proceeded to the Burdekin River, Queensland, on 7th June, 1882, for the purpose of exploring the rivers and fresh-water lagoons, and securing specimens of the fishes found in those waters, and specially to search for any allied to the ganoid form, taking with me boat, nets, and all necessary appliances.

At Brisbane I presented the official letters with which I had been furnished: First to the Collector of Customs requesting that all my things might be exempt from duty; the request was granted. Second, to the Surveyor-General, who kindly gave me letters to the various surveyors in the northern district. Third, from the Minister of Justice, Sydney, to the Minister of Works, Brisbane, asking that I might be supplied with a free railway pass. The Minister very kindly issued one for all the lines in Queensland for a period of six months. Fourth, from the Inspector-General of Police, Sydney, to the Inspector of Police, Brisbane.

I arrived at Townsville on the morning of the 14th June, but owing to the inadequate means of landing goods from the steamers it was not till the 17th that I had my goods put on shore. I found then that there would be no vessel leaving for the Burdekin River within ten days. My orders were to engage one or two Europeans as fishermen, but white labour being very scarce and wages high I found it was impossible to do so, and therefore took the advice of Messrs. Aplin, Brown, & Co., who had been appointed my agents, to engage two Chinese fishermen. I was enabled to do this at 25s. per week and rations. I got stores ready for the camp and left Townsville on the 27th, in a small steamer for Plantation Creek, a branch of the Burdekin. I arrived there on the 29th, and pitched my camp on the banks of the creek. Plantation Creek is a tidal water, 10 miles long. We got the nets ready and set the tow line—a line with a number of hooks of various sizes attached—across the creek, but were not successful, owing to the great number of crabs taking the baits. While at this place I tried the stake and seine net. There were not a very great variety of fishes found in these waters, and, considering that I had given this place a fair trial, I struck tents, and through the kindness of A. Macmillan, Esq., an extensive sugar-planter in the district, who kindly placed a team at my disposal, we moved our quarters to the banks of Lillesmere Lagoon. This lagoon is about 5 miles long, 500 yards wide, and of great depth. Owing to the banks being very steep, with many snags, &c., I found it possible to draw the seine net in one spot only, but by the aid of the trammel net I was fortunate in securing a very large and interesting collection of fishes. Some of them the Hon. W. Macleay has since pronounced to be undescribed species, and many of them are quite new to the Sydney Museum. At this place I received a telegram from Mr. Ramsay informing me that an experienced fisherman (W. Adams) was on his way to join me, and he arrived while I was camped here. I found him to be a very hard-working, willing man, and a valuable acquisition, as the Chinese were not over-zealous in their work.

We visited several lagoons in this locality, getting a large and varied collection, also a very interesting fresh-water sponge and a number of fresh-water shells. Some of the species of shells are new to science. Owing to the heavy rains the main Burdekin was flooded and running very rapidly, so I determined to work out all the lagoons in this district before commencing operations on the river. We found the fish-traps to work tolerably well, a large number of eels and fresh-water tortoises being captured. The tow line was not a success in the lagoon, the tortoises, eels, and water-rats taking all the bait.

After giving the lagoons a fair trial we made arrangements to move to the main stream. I found that the distance to the mouth of the river was by water about 35 miles, and by land about 18. Mr. Macmillan strongly advised me to go overland, and kindly placed at our disposal a team of eighteen bullocks to take the boat and camp, and land us about 15 or 20 miles from the mouth of the river, near the falls. After some very rough travelling we arrived at the part of the Burdekin where I had decided to pitch the camp. The Burdekin River at this place is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile wide. The banks on the side where we were camped were about 20 feet high, and when flooded the river rises to about 20 to 30 feet over them. The bottom is clear sand and gravel, with little food for fishes. We found the river at this place running too rapidly to fix the trammel net, and in only two or three places could we use the seine net. A very few varieties of fish were obtained here. From this we moved nearer the mouth of the river. At this part we obtained a very large collection of various salt-water specimens, as also two fine dugongs, male and female. After spending about six weeks in this district we left for Townsville, where I received instructions to proceed inland to try the head-waters of the Burdekin, and, finding that Adams would be sufficient assistance, I discharged the Chinamen.

Leaving Townsville, we went by train to the crossing of the Burdekin, about 240 miles above tidal influence, and found the river running very rapid and strong; we used the trammel net, traps, and dynamite, and collected about a dozen species of fish. Two or three species are new, and one, Mr. Macleay says, is a new genus. On our return to Townsville I received instructions to take Adams, boat, and nets to Maryborough, and try the waters in that district. We arrived there on 28th October, and proceeded to the head-waters of the Mary River, where we secured some fine specimens of *Ceratodus* and a few other varieties of fish, but could not find any trace of the ganoid form referred to in Mr. Ramsay's instructions. Leaving Adams here I went inland to Gayndah, where I had been informed one of the ganoid forms referred to had been obtained. At this place I met with an old resident, who for the last twenty-five years had been engaged in fishing. He informed me that he caught the rare fish *Ompax spatuloides* some two years back, but it was only once he had met with it. The river I found was not workable with nets, owing to its being covered with a mass of weed. I was informed the months of June, July, and August were the only months in which it could be worked successfully. While at this place I got the following interesting information from this man with regard to the breeding and spawning of the *Ceratodus*. He states that he found them going in pairs during the months of June, July, and August, and at a depth of from 6 to 8 feet. They make slight indentations on the bottom (mostly mud), in which they lay their spawn, the male and female fish lying on either side. When guarding their spawn he states they are not easily disturbed, and when disturbed they merely rise near the surface. He also states they frequent the same beds yearly. The spawn he describes as being very like that of frogs. He told me also that he had taken the spawn and placed it in a tub of water, hatching it

it and keeping the young for some two or three weeks. After spending a few days at Gayndah I returned to the camp on the Mary River, where I received a telegram to proceed to Frazer's Island, Wide Bay. I removed to Maryborough, and from there proceeded to Frazer's Island, where I remained about ten days, not getting a very large variety of specimens. On my return to Maryborough I received another telegram to return to Sydney, and bring back Adams and the boat. I left Maryborough on the 12th December in the "Queensland," and transhipped to the "Quirang" at Brisbane, arriving at Sydney on the 19th, having been absent about six months.

The specimens collected during the trip are, a large collection of fresh-water fishes, an extensive collection of salt-water specimens, mollusca, tortoises, fresh-water shells, and sponges, numbering from 2,000 to 3,000 specimens, which have not all been determined as yet. Accompanying my report is a list of the specimens that are determined.

In conclusion, I would suggest that the following gentlemen be thanked for the very great kindness and assistance shown to me during the expedition, viz., Messrs. A. Macmillan, Graham, Young Bros., Burdekin district; and Messrs. Ramsay Bros., Maryborough district.

To the Trustees, Australian Museum,
Sydney, 29th March, 1883.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MORTON.

The expenses connected with the explorations entrusted to your Committee have been defrayed by sums voted by Parliament, of £600 in 1881, and £600 in 1882.

The following is a summary of the outlay of this money :—

	£	s.	d.	
Exploration of Wellington and other Caves, 1881	491	3	9	
" " 1882	254	8	0	
				745 11 9
Expedition to Richmond River, 1881.....	112	5	6	
Expedition to Burdekin and other Rivers in Queensland, 1882	353	0	9	
				<u>£1,210 18 0</u>

JAMES C. COX.
A. LIVERSIDGE.
C. S. WILKINSON.

APPENDIX XI.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL SPECIMENS OBTAINED AT THE WELLINGTON CAVES, 1882.

Portion of lower jaws of Wombat.
 " of scapula of Wombat
 " of Thylacine bones.
 " of Thylacoleo jaws.
 Pelvic bones of gigantic extinct Kangaroo (*palorchestes* sp.)
 Portion of bones of large Lizard.
 " of large Emu.
 " of a gigantic Echidna.

and a large number of other bones, duplicates of previous collections, and others not yet determined, viz., about thirty species of Mammals, Reptiles, and Birds, comprising about 10,000 separate bones.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL FISHES COLLECTED DURING EXPEDITION TO QUEENSLAND.

Fresh-water Specimens.

Ceratodus forsteri.	Canosilurus australis.
Oligorus sp.	Neosilurus hyrtili.
Belone krefftii.	Apogon nov. sp.
Anguilla sp.	Therapon truttaceus.
" sp.	" sp.
Elotris apros.	Aristes caviceps?
Brisbania stageri.	Elops saurus.
Chatoessus erebi.	Lates?
" sp.	probably new genera.
Lates nov. sp.	Tortoises, Shells—several species.

Salt-water specimens—a number of species have not yet been determined.

Chrysophrys sp.	Caranx georgianus.
Sphyrcena sp.	Sillago ciliata.
Mugil waigiensis.	Hemirhamphus sp.
" sp.	Monacanthus sp.
Polynemus tetradactylus.	Anguilla sp.
Belone krefftii.	Lates nov. sp.
Scatophagus sp.	M. Peroni.
Drepane punctata.	M. Grandis.
Platycephalus sp.	Thynnus sp.
Chatoessus erebi.	

Supplement to the Australian Museum Report for 1882.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TECHNOLOGICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND SANITARY MUSEUM.
 (REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1882.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 17 Victoria, No. 2, section 9.

To His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council,—

The Trustees of the Australian Museum, incorporated by the Act 17 Victoria No. 2, have the honor to submit to your Excellency in Council, in accordance with the 9th section of that Act, this the Third Annual Report of the Committee of Management of the Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum.

1. The business of the Museum has been conducted by the same Committee as in the previous year, namely, Mr. Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S., E. (Chairman); Professor Liversidge, F.R.S.; and Mr. Robert Hunt, F.G.S., Deputy-Master of the Mint. Mr. J. H. Maiden has continued his work of classifying and arranging the Museum collections. On the 14th August the Acting-Secretary, Mr. C. R. Buckland, was dismissed, the secretarial work thenceforward devolving upon Mr. Maiden, who, on the 1st October, was appointed Curator and Secretary. This action was taken on it being discovered that Mr. Buckland (who also held the office of Secretary to the Australian Museum) had appropriated to his own use funds of this Museum to the extent of £240. Instructions were immediately given for his arrest, but up to the present time his whereabouts remains unknown.

2. It is with profound regret that the Committee report the almost total destruction of the Museum by the burning of the Garden Palace, the whole of the south-western portion of which it occupied. The heaviest of the iron specimens were alone saved, and many of these received considerable injury by the fire. A careful, but approximate estimate of the damage sustained by the Museum is £10,914 19s. 9d. It would be almost impossible to assess the money value of some of the collections, and their loss (especially that of the magnificent series of ethnological specimens) is irreparable.

The more important books and papers belonging to the Museum, kept in an iron safe manufactured in this city, were totally destroyed.

The Museum was in an advanced state of preparation, and would, in the ordinary course of events, have been thrown open to the public about the 1st December, 1882.

3. Immediately after the destruction of the Garden Palace, application was made to the Government for the unoccupied portion (affording a floor-space of 9,375 square feet) of the Agricultural Hall in the Outer Domain. The application having been acceded to, such specimens as had been recovered from the ruins of the Garden Palace were removed thither, and the task of re-forming the Museum commenced. Many specimens have already been received, and numerous exhibits from manufacturers and others have been promised. Much sympathy has been expressed by many contributors to the original collection, from whom numerous articles have already been received, while a large number have promised exhibits, which are expected to arrive shortly. The work of fitting up the Agricultural Hall for the reception of specimens and making arrangements for their display is being rapidly proceeded with, and the Committee hope that the Museum may be ready for the public about September next.

4. Circulars setting forth the aims and scope of the Museum and appealing for specimens have been prepared, and forwarded to manufacturers and others throughout the world.

5. The gentlemen whose names here follow have kindly consented to act as a British Committee for the purpose of securing specimens for the Museum:—The Honorable Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for the Colony; Dyce Duckworth, Esq., M.D.; M. Berkeley Hill, Esq., M.B.; J. H. Roberts, Esq., F.R.C.S.; and Mark H. Judge, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., Curator of the Parkes Museum of Hygiene. Through the exertions of this Committee twenty-three cases of selected exhibits have, up to the present, been consigned to the Museum, and more will doubtless follow.

6. The following revised synopsis of the proposed contents of the Museum has been circulated throughout the world:—

“This Museum is intended to occupy a similar position and fulfil the same purpose in this Colony which the South Kensington Museum, the Bethnal Green Museum, the Museum of Practical Geology, the Patent Office Museum, and the Parkes Museum of Hygiene do in London. To this end it is intended to collect together typical collections of all materials of economic value belonging to the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, from the raw material through the various stages of manufacture to the final product or finished article ready for use.

“It is intended that the following shall be more or less completely represented:—

1. Animal products and specimens to show the methods followed in their preparation and manufacture, their uses for clothing, textile fabrics, domestic and ornamental purposes, their applications in pharmacy, dyeing, perfumery, &c.
2. Vegetable products, from the raw material through the various stages of manufacture to the finished fabric or other article. This section will include gums, resins, oils, woods, fibres, tans, dyes, drugs, perfumes.
3. Waste products, whether of animal, vegetable, or of inorganic origin, with illustrations of their uses.
4. Foods, animal and vegetable, their constituents, and their adulterations. Dietary tables and information concerning the chemical composition, and other important particulars regarding the human foods of the world will be displayed.
5. Economic entomology. The specimens will be so arranged as to enable the public to discriminate between insects which are injurious to man and those which work for his benefit, and to show the insects in all stages of growth, and specimens of the materials which they have destroyed or injured. Where it is impossible to exhibit actual specimens, the life history of the insects in question will be illustrated as far as possible by models and diagrams.
6. Economic geological specimens, showing the ores of the metals, their manufacture and uses; mineral combustibles; building and ornamental stones; lithographic and other stones; clays, cements; substances employed in the manufacture of glass, pottery, porcelain; pigments of inorganic origin, &c. Architectural and building examples will be associated with this collection; also precious stones, and specimens to illustrate their artificial production and imitation. The uses of many of the specimens in this collection will be shown practically by incorporating them with the building itself in the form of pillars, doorways, window-sills, by laying down portions of the floor, steps, or inlaying the walls of the Museum.
7. Chemical and pharmaceutical products.
8. Educational apparatus and appliances, school fittings, books, maps, diagrams, &c.; collections of scientific apparatus and of specimens for high schools and colleges. A collection of this kind is of the greatest possible value to teachers, who can thus see and examine everything required in a school, and can directly compare the merits of the different books, fittings, and appliances as supplied by different makers and recommended by various authorities.
9. Sanitary and hygienic appliances and systems, adapted to public works, domestic architecture, personal health, clothing, and habits of life.
10. Mining, engineering, and machinery; models, plans, drawings, tools, machinery, and appliances. Metallurgical products.
11. Military and naval armaments, ordnance, fire-arms, &c. Models of ships of war and mercantile vessels.

12. Agricultural tools, appliances, and machinery ; also soils, manures, &c. In this section will be included mineral fertilizing substances, *e.g.*, gypsum, phosphate of lime, marls, shells coprolites, &c., not manufactured.
13. Specimens and series of specimens illustrative of miscellaneous manufactures.
14. Models, drawings, and descriptions of patents ; special attention will be paid to those which are likely to prove of use in the Colonies, or which have been taken out in Australia.
15. Ethnological specimens.
16. Samples of historical furniture and of artistic workmanship in iron and other metals. Ceramics, pottery, and porcelain, &c. (exclusive of sanitary appliances).
17. Photographic, electrotype, plaster, and other reproductions of examples of art workmanship where originals are not to be obtained.
18. Exhibition catalogues, trade journals, price lists, and descriptions of new processes or industries. The information afforded to manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen by a collection of this kind will be of incalculable value. A library and reading-room will constitute important adjuncts to the Museum.

“Sanitary appliances and other apparatus will, wherever practicable, be exhibited in action.

“Sufficient concise information will be attached to each exhibit or group to satisfy without wearying the visitor, a full description being given in the catalogues. The prices paid for specimens and their commercial value will be indicated whenever possible, as it is a matter in which visitors usually take very great interest. The value of gifts will never be affixed where donors express wishes to the contrary.”

7. Advertisements soliciting donations to the Museum have been inserted in the following English, American, and Continental Journals :—“The British Trade Journal,” “Journal of the Society of Arts,” “The Scientific American,” “The American Journal of Science,” “Dingler’s Polytechnisches Journal,” “Moniteur des Interêts Matériels.”

Kindly and sympathetic notices of the Museum have been observed in the literary columns of numerous leading journals.

8. The Committee beg to add to this their Report the following Appendices :—I. The Annual Balance-sheet ; II. A List of Books purchased for the Museum Library ; III. A List of Books and Periodicals acquired by donation ; IV. A List of Specimens presented to the Museum ; V. A List of Specimens, Apparatus, &c., purchased.

The record of attendance at meetings of the Committee was destroyed by fire. Each member of the Committee of Management has devoted much of his time and energy to the work of forming the Museum.

The Common Seal of the Museum is affixed by order of the Board, this third day of April, 1883.

ALFRED ROBERTS,	}	Members
ARCHD. LIVERSIDGE,		of
ROBERT HUNT,		Committee.

(L.S.) ALFRED STEPHEN,
Crown Trustee and Chairman.

J. H. MAIDEN,
Curator and Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

BALANCE-SHEET of the Technological, Industrial, and Sanitary Museum, for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
1882—December 31.		£	s.	1882—December 31.	£	s.	d.
To Receipts from the Trustees of the Australian Museum		3,800	0	By Salaries and wages	1,025	5	10
„ Balance from 1881.....		564	3	„ Purchase of specimens	224	9	6
				„ „ bottles	157	8	1
				„ „ show-cases	846	5	6
				„ „ cloth for lining show-cases ...	51	7	7
				„ „ books	85	4	7
				„ „ apparatus and chemicals	449	8	6
				„ „ timber	156	5	3
				„ „ ironmongery	74	14	10
				„ „ glass, painters' materials, &c...	68	5	2
				„ „ furniture	80	10	10
				„ „ stationery	28	5	4
				„ Polishing of show-cases	54	16	6
				„ Metal-labels and ticket-writing.....	52	4	3
				„ Alterations to Museum (Hudson Bros.) ...	431	9	1
				„ Smith's work	18	7	
				„ Insurance, freight, cartage, Customs and agency charges on specimens	129	13	10
				„ Advertising	6	15	0
				„ Cablegram	3	11	11
				„ Sundries*.....	45	12	8
				„ Balance in Bank of New South Wales.....	374	1	10
		£	4,364		£	4,364	3
			1				1

* Particulars of this item can be given only from the date of the Garden Palace fire.

APPENDIX II.

LIST of Books purchased during 1882.

- A Dictionary of Chemistry. 9 vols. (Watts.)
 Elements of Chemistry. 3 vols. (Miller.)
 A Treatise on Chemistry. 3 vols. in 4. (Roscoe and Schorlemmer.)
 A Manual of the Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds. (Schorlemmer.)
 Industrial Chemistry. (Payen, edited by Paul.)
 Introduction to Commercial Organic Analysis. (Allen.)
 Select Methods in Chemical Analysis. (Crookes.)
 Inorganic Chemistry. (Kemshead.)
 Modern Organic Chemistry. (Wheeler.)
 Description of the Chemical Laboratories at the Owen's College, Manchester. (Roscoe.)
 Foods; their Composition and Analysis. (Blyth.)
 Food and its Adulterations. (Hassall.)
 Foods. [International Scientific Series.] (Smith.)
 Wines and other Fermented Liquors. (Sheen.)
 Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy. (Deschanel; translated by Everett.)
 Elementary Treatise on Physics. (Ganot; translated by Atkinson.)
 Elements of Physics. (Arnott.)
 Constants of Nature. (Clarke.)
 The Spectroscope. (Lockyer.)
 Studies in Spectrum Analysis. (Lockyer.)
 Studies in Spectrum Analysis. (Schellen; translated by the Misses Lassell.)
 Principles of Mechanics. (Goodeve.)
 Strength of Materials. (Anderson.)
 Railway appliances. (Barry.)
 Workshop Appliances. (Shelley.)
 Electro-metallurgy. (Gore.)
 A Treatise on Watch-making, past and present. (Nelthropp.)
 The Industrial Arts. (South Kensington Museum Hand-book.)
 Large Catalogue of Majolica in South Kensington Museum.
 Ceramic Art in Japan. (Audsley & Bowers.)
 Official Report on the Manufacture of Paper in Japan. (English Blue Book, 1871.)
 British Manufacturing Industries. 14 vols. (Stanford.)
 Manual of Colours and Dye-wares. (Slater.)
 A Dictionary of Terms. (Weale.)
 A Catalogue of modern Works on Science and Technology. (Bartley.)
 Waste Products and Undeveloped Substances. (Simmonds.)
 The Commercial Products of the Sea. (Simmonds.)
 Animal Products. (Simmonds.)
 Economic Entomology—Aptera. (Murray.)
 A general System of Botany. (Le Maout & Decaisne; translated by Mrs. Hooker.)
 The Vegetable Kingdom. (Lindley.)
 The Treasury of Botany. 2 vols. (Lindley & Moore.)
 Botanical Dictionary. (Paxton.)
 The Plant. (Schleiden.)
 Cryptogamic Botany. (Berkeley.)
 Elements of Geology. (Lyell.)

Principles

Principles of Geology. 2 vols. (Lyell.)
 Hand-book of Geological Terms. (Page.)
 Anthropology. (Topinard; translated by Bartley.)
 Biology. (Letourneau; translated by Maccall.)
 Notes on Building Construction. 3 vols. (Rivingtons.)
 Observations on the Construction of Healthy Dwellings. (Galton.)
 The Plumber and Sanitary Houses. (Hellyer.)
 French and English Dictionary. (Contanseau.)
 German and English Dictionary. 2 vols. (Flügel.)
 Italian and English Dictionary. 2 vols. (Millhouse.)
 Science and Commerce; their influence on Manufactures. (Simmonds.)
 Duties and Charges on Shipping in Foreign Ports. (Urquhart.)
 Collection of Revised Statutes of Ontario. (Kingsford.)
 Repertorium der Technischen Literatur. (Schubarth.)
 Lexicon der Farbwaaren und Chemikalienkunde. (Springmuhl.)
 Anfangsgründe der Allgemeinen Zoologie. (Morse.)
 Report of H.M. Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition, 1878. 2 vols.
 Hand-book to the British-Indian Section, Paris Exhibition, 1878. (Birdwood.)
 Journal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Vols. c, ci, cii, civ, cvi.
 Bulletin du Musée de l'Industrie de Belgique. Tomes 59, 61-68.
 Revue Scientifique. 3 vols., 1869-73.

Also, 243 publications from the Chevalier Jervis, Turin, Italy, comprising Exhibition literature, catalogues, reports, monographs, statistics, awards, &c., from the London International Exhibition of 1851 to the Turin Industrial Exhibition of 1872.

APPENDIX III.*

LIST of Books, &c., presented to the Museum during the year 1882.

1. From the Trustees of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne:—
 - Australian Birds. (Chart.)
 - Australian Snakes. (Chart.)
 - Barry, Sir Redmond—
 1. Address on Opening of School of Mines, Ballarat.
 2. Address on Opening of Free Public Library, Ballarat East.
 3. Address to the Workmen employed in building the Great Hall of the Melbourne Public Library.
 4. Inaugural Address to the Members of the Victorian Institute.
 5. Lecture on Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting.
 - Beilby, J. Wood. Reasons suggestive of Mining on Physical Principles for Gold and Coal.
 - Bleasdale, Rev. J. I. New Industries.
 - Castelnau, Count:—
 1. On a new Ganoid Fish from Queensland.
 2. On several new Australian fresh-water Fishes.
 3. The Ichthyology of Port Jackson.
 4. Notes on the Edible Fishes of Victoria.
 5. Researches on the Fishes of Australia.
 - Ellery, R. L. J., F.R.S. Results of Meteorology, &c. 5 vols.
 - Exploration Committee of Royal Society of Victoria. Progress Reports and Final Report. Gold-fields of Victoria.
 - Hayter, H. H.:—
 1. Notes on the Colony of Victoria.
 2. Victorian Year-book. 6 vols.
 - McCoy, Professor:—
 1. Prodomus of the Palæontology of Victoria, Decades, II-VI.
 2. Prodomus of the Zoology of Victoria, Decades, I-V.
 - London International Exhibition of 1862:—
 1. Official Catalogue, Fine Art Department.
 2. Do. Industrial Department.
 - Mueller, Baron von:—
 1. Eucalypts of Australia, Dec., I-VIII.
 2. Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ. Vols. II-VIII, XI.
 3. Index Perfectus ad Caroli Linnæi Species Plantarum.
 4. Introduction to Botanic Teaching.
 5. Native Plants of Victoria.
 6. Papuan Plants.
 7. Select Plants.
 - Neumayer:—
 1. Discussion of Meteorological and Magnetic Observations.
 2. Results of Meteorological and Nautical Observations.
 - Paris Exhibition, 1878. Report of the Victorian Commissioners.
 - Patent Office Publications:—
 1. Abstracts of Specifications relating to the Preservation of Food.
 2. Abstracts of Specifications of Patents, Ac. to Bu., 1854-66.
 3. Do do Metals, Pts. 1 and 2.
 4. Patents and Patentees, 1854-66.
 5. Do do Indexes, 10 vols.

Pearson,

* Appendices III and IV are doubtless somewhat incomplete, owing to the destruction of all Museum records prior to September 22, 1882. It is particularly requested that omissions may be notified to the Curator.

Pearson, Charles H. Report on the state of Public Education in Victoria.

Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery :—

1. Industrial Museum, Catalogue of Rocks.
2. Do do Timbers.
3. Do Lectures B, C, and D.
4. Do Reports and Papers.
5. Do Rules and Regulations.
6. National Gallery, Catalogue of Pictures.
7. Do do Statues.
8. Do do Ethnotypical articles.
9. Public Library, Catalogue of Books, 1880.
10. Reports of Trustees, 1870-1, 1871, 1872, 1875-81.

Rosales, Henry. Essay on the origin and distribution of gold in quartz veins.

Shillinglaw, J. J. Historical records of Port Phillip.

Smyth, R. Brough. Aborigines of Victoria, 2 vols.

Story, William. Essay on the Agriculture of Victoria.

Victorian Government, Prize Essays, 1860.

2. A valuable collection of publications of the Geological Survey of India, from the Government of India, through H. B. Medlicott, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Superintendent of the Survey. The donation consisted of upwards of one hundred volumes, and included, amongst other works :—
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India.
Do do Palæontologica Indica.
Records of the Geological Survey of India.
3. From the Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science :—
Twenty-one volumes of Reports of Meetings of the Association.
4. From the Council of the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland :—
The Mineralogical Magazine and Journal of the Society.
5. The following Calendars have been received :—
University of Durham College of Physical Science, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
University of Otago, New Zealand.
Canterbury College, do
School of Mines, Ballarat, Victoria, together with numerous Reports, &c., referring to that Institution.
6. Large exhibits of Educational works have been received from the following firms :—
Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh; Messrs. George Philip and Son, London and Liverpool.
7. From the Government Printer, Sydney :—
Official Record of the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.
Select extra-tropical plants, by the Baron Ferd. von Mueller.
Report on certain Museums for Technology, Science and Art, by Professor Liversidge, F.R.S.
Estimates-in-Chief for 1883.
8. The Publishers of the following Journals have generously placed the Museum upon the free list :—
American Monthly Microscopical Journal (New York).
American Bookseller (New York).
Boot and Shoe Trades' Journal.
Buletino Telegrafico (Rome).
Bookseller.
British Trade Journal.
Fireman.
Ironmonger.
Index Medicus (New York).
Journal of Forestry.
Lumière Electrique (Paris).
Library Journal (New York).
Literary News (New York).
Metal.
Manufacturer and Builder (New York).
Martineau and Smith's Hardware Journal (Birmingham).
Publishers' Weekly (New York).
Paper-makers' Monthly Journal.
Paper-makers' Circular.
Plumber and Decorator.
Scientific American (New York).
Symons's Monthly Meteorological Magazine.
Telegraphic Journal and Electrical Review.
9. The Publishers of the following have been good enough to occasionally forward copies of their Journals to the Museum :—
Colburn's United Service Magazine.
Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette (New York).
Engineering and Mining Journal (New York).
Jeweller and Metal-worker.
Leather Trades' Circular.
Paper Consumers' Circular.
Textile Manufacturer (Manchester).
10. The Ironmonger, for the years 1880-1, bound in 4 volumes; also the Ironmongers' Diary and Text Book, for the years 1881-2-3, from the publisher of the Ironmonger.

APPENDIX IV.*

LIST of Donations of Exhibits received during 1882.

- From the Patent Antiseptic Co., Edgware Road, London, W. :—
Model of the apparatus and sample of the disinfectants employed by the Company.
- From Professor Barff, M.A., London, and George Bower, Esq., St. Neots, Hunts :—
Four fine iron-castings, treated by the Bower-Barff "rustless-iron" process.
- From Miss Blaxland, Sydney :—
Large Burmese stone idol.
- From John Bell, Esq., Southwark, London, S.E., and Manchester and Glasgow :—
A series of specimens (in case), illustrative of the uses of asbestos.
- From Messrs. John Bolding & Sons, Grosvenor Works, South Molton-street, London, W :—
One water-waste preventer and flushing cistern.
One "National" closet.
- From Messrs. Chance Brothers, Soho Works, near Birmingham :—
Samples of the materials used, and series of specimens illustrating the manufacture of crown and sheet glass.
- From Messrs. Doulton & Co., Lambeth Potteries, London, S.E. :—
A series of specimens illustrative of the processes in the manufacture of an earthenware vase.
- From J. E. Ellison, Esq., Leeds :—
Samples (complete) of his patent "Conical Ventilators."
- From R. Renton Gibbs, Esq., St. James's Works, Mill-street, Liverpool :—
One patent furnace for heating-apparatus.
One patent fire-grate, coil, and front.
- From Messrs. Hayward Tyler & Co., 84 and 85, Upper Whitecross-street, London, E.C. :—
One Full-flushed valveless closet, complete, with basin, &c.
- From Messrs. Ihlee & Horne, 31, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.
Specimens of Balmain's patent "Luminous Paint," in water and oil, also sample of "Iron Paint,"
Life-buoy and board (framed and glazed), treated with the paint, to display its properties.
- From the Executive Commissioner for Japan at the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879, through the
Honorable F. B. Suttor :—
A large collection of specimens from Japan, comprising ethnological specimens, manufactures
(furniture, paper, fish-hooks, artificial flowers, &c.), vegetable products in bottles, &c.
- From the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London :—
One case containing 102 economic botany specimens.
- From Thomas Lloyd, Esq., Winchester :—
Three patent exhaust ventilators, model of ventilating shafts, with patent joint.
- From Messrs. Mason Brothers, Sydney :—
Samples of the first cotton and tobacco grown in the Solomon Islands.
- From the Morgan Crucible Co., Battersea, London :—
The large and valuable exhibit of this Company at the Sydney International Exhibition, comprising
plumbago and fire-clay crucibles, muffles, &c., &c.
- From Messrs. Noble & Co., 2, Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, London, E.C. :—
A large exhibit (with show-case complete) of "Malt Extract."
- From Messrs. J. Purnell & Son, 15a, Kensington Place, Page-street, Westminster, S.W. :—
One patent water-waste preventer, complete.
- From the Honorable the Minister for Public Instruction, Sydney :—
Nine cases containing the complete set of apparatus to illustrate Mr. Thomas Twining's "Science
made Easy," Course of Lectures.
- From the Honorable the Chief Secretary of South Australia :—
Twenty-five large photographs of public buildings in Adelaide.
- From the Surveyor-General of South Australia :—
One case of maps and plans.
- From the Surveyor-General of New South Wales :—
A large number of maps (selected from those prepared in his Department), mounted complete.
- From Messrs. Archibald Smith & Stevens, 48, Leicester Square, London, W.C.
Patent "Janus" door-springs, casement-fastening, sill-bar, buffer-spring, and door-stops. Specimen
set of "Binate" lock-furniture and lock. Several of these specimens are fitted into wooden
frames, and form complete working models.
- From Thomas Twining, Esq., Penryn House, Twickenham, near London.
Show-cases, plans, bottles, trays, labels, and other approved appliances to facilitate the display of
specimens. [Mr. Twining has, in the course of frequent and voluminous correspondence
with the Curator, favoured him with most valuable hints, which he has not failed to take
advantage of in the classification and arrangement of the Museum.]
- From the Worcester Royal Porcelain Co. (Limited), Worcester :—
Samples of the materials used in the manufacture of porcelain.
Two fine pieces of porcelain.
- The following have generously offered to replace their exhibits which were destroyed by the burning
of the Garden Palace :—
- John Corbett, Esq., M.P., Stoke Prior Salt-works, Worcestershire :—
A collection of varieties of manufactured salt.
- Dr. William Davis, Cheltenham :—
A collection of his educational works.
- Conrad Icke, Esq., Wickham, Newcastle, N.S.W. :—
A collection of New South Wales ores, with samples of the metals extracted therefrom by the
exhibitor.
- J. E. Fletcher, Esq., Collingwood, Nelson, New Zealand :—
Samples of New Zealand timbers.

Herr

* See foot-note to Appendix III.

- Herr F. Rammé, Hamburg :—
A collection of anatomical models in papier mâché.
- Mrs. Henrietta Vansittart, Twickenham, London :—
A model of the "Lowe-Vansittart" screw-propeller for steamships.
- Messrs. J. C. Gostling & Co. (Limited), Gracechurch-st., London :—
A series of specimens to illustrate the manufacture of Portland cement.
- Messrs. George Philip & Son, London and Liverpool :—
A collection of maps, atlases, and educational works.
- Messrs. John Brinsmead & Sons, Wigmore-st., London :—
A History of the Pianoforte.
- Messrs. Woollams & Co., High-st., Manchester-square, London, W. :—
Samples of their manufactures for wall-decoration; also specimens of their non-arsenical pigments.
- Messrs. H. W. Caslon & Co., Chiswell-st., London, E.C. :—
Specimens of type, &c.
- The Patent Ball-Castor Co. (Limited), 218, Upper Thames-st., London, E.C. :—
Samples of the patent ball-castors.
- The Morgan Crucible Co., Battersea, London, S.W. :—
Samples of the manufactures of the company.
- The Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India :—
Publications of the Survey; also Indian Geological Specimens.
- The Surveyor-General of South Australia :—
Maps and plans.
- Thomas Whiffen, Esq., Battersea, London :—
Specimens of cinchona and other barks, together with samples of the alkaloids extracted therefrom.

APPENDIX V.

List of Specimens, Apparatus, &c., purchased during the year 1882.

- Diagrams of laboratory fittings in the South Kensington Museum.
- Diagrams of blast-furnace, gas-works, glass-house.
- Illustrations of the following manufactures :—Needle, pin, steel-pen, paper.
- Set of Professor Willis's apparatus for teaching statics.
- Air-pump; spectroscope, and other apparatus to illustrate lectures on "Light."
- Thirty-eight cases of chemicals and chemical apparatus.
- Two hundred and eighty-seven dozen stoppered bottles (assorted).
- Forty-four air-tight show cases, chiefly from South Kensington Museum patterns.
- A collection of wool, hair, silk, &c., in seventeen glazed show-cases, from P. L. Simmonds, Esq., London.
- Fifty-five pieces of porcelain from the Worcester Royal Porcelain Co. (Limited).
- Forty-four pieces of art pottery from Messrs. Doulton & Co., Lambeth, London.

J. H. MAIDEN,
Curator.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.
(REPORT OF GOVERNMENT ANALYST ON SAMPLES OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 January, 1883.

MEMO.

So many statements have for some time past been made by lecturers and others respecting the nature and quality of the various spirituous liquors supplied by spirit merchants and publicans in this Colony, that I think I am called upon to submit a few remarks resulting from analyses made by myself from samples received: 1st. By order of the Inspector-General of Police. 2nd. By instructions from the Colonial Treasurer. 3rd. From Sub-Inspector Lenthall, for Department of Justice. 4th. Obtained for or by myself.

The public statements respecting spirituous liquors are as follows:—1st. That poisonous, noxious, or deleterious substances are added by wholesale and retail dealers. 2nd. That a considerable proportion of the various alcoholic fluids sold is only white spirit flavoured, and in the case of brandy and rum coloured in addition.

The first statement I have satisfied myself, so far as Sydney and its suburbs is concerned, is quite without foundation; nevertheless there may be isolated cases of such practices.

The second statement is fact, not only here but in every other country. Alcoholic spirit from all sources is colourless.

Most of the samples which I have examined were of inferior quality, and some very inferior. By these remarks I mean that they have been made from a badly rectified spirit; have not been properly matured; have had an excessive quantity of burnt sugar added to them as a colouring agent; and the flavouring agents have not been skilfully employed. The articles have also, as a general rule, been liberally watered.

A few months ago I mentioned to the Inspector-General of Police that legal proceedings had been instituted in Victoria having reference to the quality of some spirituous liquors retailed in that Colony, and that officer obtained certain official information, which showed that the prosecutions were not by the Police but by persons interested in preventing inferior (not adulterated) articles being sold under some name, brand, or trade-mark possessing an established reputation.

Since that time, however, I believe that two cases have been brought forward by the Police of Victoria, and certainly in one case, and, I think, in both, the noxious substances were not mixed with the general supply, but seem to have been kept on the premises for administration to some particular customers.

In consequence of the large quantity of methylated spirit—alcoholic spirit with 11 per cent. of wood spirit—taken out of Bond within the last eighteen months, and a suspicion that some of it might find its way into the liquors supplied by publicans, I have kept an assistant almost constantly at work in this direction, but have not as yet found a single instance of its admixture with publicans' liquors.

I should mention that work of this character takes much time, and to aid the investigation I have imported at my own cost the most recent books and apparatus.

The exhaustive examination of spirituous liquors, so as to include every article that may possibly be introduced, occupies much time, and I find that more than eight or nine samples cannot be faithfully examined by one person in less time than a week.

CHAS. WATT,
Government Analyst.

The Honorable the Minister for Justice,—

9 August, 1882.

REPORT respecting Samples of Spirituous Liquors received from Sub-Inspector Lenthall on August 1st, 1882.

	Sp. gr. of Distilled Spirit.	Absolute Alcohol by weight.	Percentage of Proof-spirit.	Remarks.
Simon F. Bolger, "Tramway Hotel," Elizabeth-street :—				All these samples of spirituous liquors have been examined for metals, poisonous organic substances, mineral acids, and the various articles mentioned in the Act of 1881, also for wood-spirit. In the latter case for the purpose of ascertaining whether any methylated spirit had been used in their preparation, and none of the above articles were found. No. 2 Dark Brandy, No. 3 Rum, No. 4 Scotch Whisky, and No. 3 Brandy have been prepared from spirit of a fair quality, and may be considered as moderately good in this respect; No. 1 Irish Whisky has been prepared from a badly rectified alcohol. They are all of low alcoholic strength, and have most probably been watered by the retailers. No. 2 Sediment from keg marked Rum appears to be the washings of a cask. It contained a large quantity of dirt and extract of prunes or liquorice, and could hardly be retailed as Rum.
No. 2.—Draught Dark Brandy ...	·9457	36·7	76·	
No. 3.—Draught Rum	·9620	32·5	68·4	
No. 4.—Draught Scotch Whisky..	·9420	38·5	80·	
Honore Parcy, "All Nations Hotel," Elizabeth-street :—				
No. 1.—Draught Irish Whisky ...	·9450	37·2	77·6	
No. 2.—Sediment from keg marked Rum.	·9786	18·3	39·4	
No. 3.—Draught Brandy ...	·9379	41·0	84·9	

CHAS. WATT,
Government Analyst.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS, &c.

(NUMBER OF, IN THE POLICE DISTRICT OF SYDNEY IN 1881 AND 1882.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 March, 1883.**[Laid upon the Table of the House in accordance with promise made in Answer to Question No. 4, Votes No. 29, Wednesday, 14th March, 1883.]*

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

RETURN of the number of persons arrested and convicted for drunkenness, and the number of publicans summoned and convicted for breaches of the Licensing Act in the above District during the years 1881 and 1882.

Year.	No. of persons arrested for drunkenness.	No. of persons convicted for drunkenness.	No. of licensed publicans summoned for selling during prohibited hours and on Sundays.	No. convicted for selling during prohibited hours.	No. convicted for selling on Sundays.	No. withdrawn or dismissed.	Remarks.
1881.....	13,949	13,659	613	58	527	28	There were 474 summonses issued against publicans during the year 1881, for offences under the Licensing Act, other than those asked for in this Return, and 563 in 1882.
1882.....	11,842	11,641	413	73	238	102	
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	74
Decrease	2,107	2,018	200	.....	289	.....

The Inspector-General of Police.

GEO. READ,
Superintendent, 13 Mar., 1883.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT OF 1882.

(NUMBER OF CHARGES AND CONVICTIONS UNDER THE 57TH SECTION OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 April, 1883.**[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 16, Votes, &c., No. 43, Thursday, 5th April, 1883.]*

MR. OLLIFFE to ask THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—Will he cause to be laid upon the Table of this House all the information available with reference to the question asked by me on the 20th March *re* Licensing Act 1882?

Number of charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Number of convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56

NOTE.—This Return embraces particulars from all the Licensing Courts except Casino, Richmond River.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—RESIDENTS OF MANLY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 13 February, 1883.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents of Manly,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners hailed with satisfaction the action of your Honorable House in passing those clauses of the Licensing Act which closed the bars of public-houses on Sundays to all but travellers.

That since the above Act has been passed, the excursion steamers from Sydney to Manly on Sundays have brought an average increase of five hundred passengers, many of whom come down expressly to claim the privilege of travellers to be served at the bars of our public-houses.

That among these additional passengers are a good many larrikins; that detectives from Sydney have recognized among them a number of professional thieves, and that in consequence of this influx, drunken men and women are frequently seen in our streets on Sunday afternoons; and attention has upon several occasions been called through the public Press to disgraceful scenes occurring on Sundays on board the Manly boats, all of which is clearly traceable to the fact that Manly being distant from Sydney more than five miles, those people coming down to our suburb from Sydney are thereby entitled to be treated as travellers under the meaning of the Act.

That your Petitioners do not for a moment suppose that your Honorable House consider that a three-quarters of an hour excursion in a harbour steamer constitutes a *bond fide* traveller, or that your Honorable House intended the provision for travellers for the accommodation of the classes your Petitioners have mentioned, or that your Honorable House can be indifferent to the annoyance caused to respectable passengers by these boats and to the residents of Manly.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that, whenever the Licensing Act is reconsidered, your Honorable House will define a "traveller" to be "a person who has come from a distance of not less than ten miles"; and will further expressly provide that the onus of proving that any person supplied upon the Sunday is a traveller shall rest upon the publican.

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

[Here follow 250 signatures.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 February, 1883.

To the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That the Congregational Union, representing the Congregational Churches of New South Wales, at their session in October last carefully considered the working of the present Licensing Law.

That, by resolution unanimously passed, the Chairman and Secretary of the Union were directed to petition the Legislative Assembly,—

- (1.) That no alteration be made in the present hours of opening and closing public-houses on week-days, viz., 6 a.m. and 11 p.m., and that they be kept entirely closed on Sunday, as now by law provided.
- (2.) That clause 64 of the Licensing Act relating to travellers be amended, and the qualifying distance made *ten* miles instead of *five*.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that whenever the Licensing Law shall be reconsidered by the Legislative Assembly, no change shall be made in the present hours of opening and closing, and that effective provision shall be made for restricting travellers' privileges under the Licensing Law to *bonâ fide* travellers.

J. F. CULLEN,
Chairman of the Congregational Union.

G. G. HOWDEN,
Secretary do.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—MARKET GARDENERS AND OTHERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 February, 1883.

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

The petition of the undersigned Market Gardeners and Dealers of Sydney and surrounding districts,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

First. That your Petitioners learn with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Government to introduce at an early date a Bill to amend the present Licensing Act.

Secondly. That your Petitioners respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take into your favourable consideration, when the proposed Bill is before your Honorable House, “our grievances.”

Thirdly. That your Petitioners arrive in Sydney between the hours of two and four o'clock on a market morning with produce from the suburban districts, for the Sydney market, and are unable to obtain admittance into any of the hotels until six o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining refreshments.

Fourthly. That your Petitioners respectfully pray that when the amended Licensing Act is before your Honorable House that you will be pleased to insert a clause to enable us to obtain refreshments from the hotels situated in the vicinity of the markets on a market morning, namely, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between the hours of 4 a.m. and 6 a.m.

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

[Here follow 188 signatures.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.
(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—RESIDENTS OF SYDNEY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 March, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned residents of Sydney and surrounding districts,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

First,—That your Petitioners learn with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Government to introduce at an early date a Bill to amend the present Licensing Act.

Secondly,—That your Petitioners heartily approve of the suggested amendments to the present Act, shadowed forth by the Trade Defence Association of New South Wales, and would respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take such suggestions into your favourable consideration when the proposed Bill is before your Honorable House.

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

Sydney, 6 March, 1883.

[*Here follow 12,747 signatures.*]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—MEMBERS OF JUVENILE TEMPLARS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 9 March, 1883.

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

We, the humble Petitioners of the undersigned, Members of the Juvenile Templars "Scotch Thistle," No. 77, Pyrmont, Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners would humbly pray that you will insert an amendment in the present Licensing Act to make it illegal for any publican to sell or serve liquors to any children under the age of twelve years, and that a heavy penalty shall be attached to any infringement of this law.

[*Here follow 44 signatures.*]

Similar Petition received:—

9th March, 1883, from Members of the "Sunbeam" Juvenile Templars, No. 78, I.O.G.T., Grand Lodge of the World, Temperance Hall, Sydney; 29 signatures.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—PRESIDENT OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND
CONFERENCE OF THE AUSTRALASIAN WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 16 March, 1883.

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

Honorable Sir and Gentlemen,—

The Petition of the undersigned, William Moore, Wesleyan Minister, and President of the New
South Wales and Queensland Conference of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church,
for himself, and for and by the direction of the aforesaid Conference, then in session,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That in their opinion the Licensing Act of 1882, now as then in force, has conferred great
moral and social benefits upon this Colony, and that for this and other reasons your Petitioner views with
feelings of deep regret and alarm certain proposed alterations which would, if adopted, seriously impair
the beneficial working of the Act, and result in great evil to the community at large.

Your Petitioner therefore most respectfully and earnestly prays your Honorable House to retain
intact the clauses relating to early closing on the six business days of the week, and entire closing on
Sundays; that the application of the principle of local option be extended to the country districts without
respect to their municipal incorporation; and that your Honorable House will extend the distance in the
travellers' clause to 15 miles instead of 6 as at present.

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

WILLIAM MOORE,

President of the N.S.W. and Queensland Conference, &c.

Sydney, March 12, 1883.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—RESIDENTS OF CARCOAR.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 March, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned residents of Carcoar and surrounding district,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

First. That your Petitioners learn with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Government to introduce at an early date a Bill to amend the present Licensing Act.

Secondly. That your Petitioners heartily approve of the suggested amendments to the present Act, shadowed forth by the Trade Defence Association of New South Wales, and would respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take such suggestions into your favourable consideration when the proposed Bill is before your Honorable House.

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

[Here follow 124 signatures.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 22 March, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Representatives of the Sons of Temperance of Australasia, in Session assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That many and palpable advantages have resulted from the Licensing Act at present in force, and that they view with feelings of genuine alarm any attempt to relax any of its principles as being fraught with incalculable evils to the community at large.

Your Petitioners respectfully deprecate any effort to alter the provision that shuts public-houses on Sundays and compels them to be closed at 11 p.m. on week days.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the travelling clause be amended so as to entirely prohibit the sale of intoxicants on the Sabbath Day, and thus they hope that the scenes of debauchery and vice which have disgraced Botany, Manly Beach, and other places, may cease to be enacted, and that the blot which has thereby been cast on our civilization and humanity may be effectually removed.

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

(Here follow 27 signatures.)

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FROM N.S.W. BRANCH OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 March, 1883.

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

The humble Petition of the New South Wales Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have learnt that a Bill has been introduced by the Government into your Honorable House intituled “A Bill to amend the Licensing Act of 1882.”

That your Petitioners notice that it is proposed to insert in such Bill a section numbered 10 in amendment of section 36 of present Act, and a section numbered 16 in amendment of sections 24, 26, and 63.

That your Petitioners are of opinion,—

(1.) That, with regard to section 10, instead of the word “twelve” therein inserted the words “twenty-four” should remain, as provided in the second sub-section (II) of section 36 of the present Act.

(2.) That, with regard to the same section, number 10, the matter specified in sub-section V of section 36 of the present Act shall continue, as is now provided by such section 36, to be a ground of objection to the renewal of any license referred to in the said section.

(3.) That, with regard to section 16, the keeping open of public-houses until half-past 11 at night should not be authorized, but that the Bill should compel their being closed at 11 at night, as provided by section 24 of the present Act.

(4.) That, in view of the increased difficulty which your Petitioners are persuaded will inevitably arise in keeping inviolate the provision that no liquor shall be drunk or consumed in licensed premises during the open hour on Sundays, as proposed by section 16, the Bill should be amended so that all public-houses shall be closed during the whole of Sunday throughout the Colony.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will take these premises into your earnest consideration, with a view to make the proposed Bill not only agreeable to your Petitioners but beneficial to the community.

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

For and on behalf of the New South Wales Branch of the
Church of England Temperance Society,—

WILLIAM M. COWPER,
Vice-President.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FROM THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 March, 1883.

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

The Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other ladies of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are pleased at being enabled to state the Licensing Act of 1881 has conferred great benefits by promoting the moral and social well-being of the community, inasmuch as it provides:—

1. That public-houses shall be closed entirely on Sunday, except in case of *bonâ-fide* travellers.
2. That public-houses are not permitted to open before 6 a.m., and are compelled to close at 11 p.m., on other days of the week.
3. That public-houses are placed under efficient police supervision.
4. That the ratepayers in the various Municipalities throughout the Colony have by means of the local option vote the sole control over the extension of the traffic.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that in consideration of the benefits conferred by the above restrictions such restrictions may not be weakened by any future amendments made in the Licensing Act of 1881.

Your Petitioners would call the attention of your Honorable House to the scenes of degradation witnessed on Sundays in some of the most beautiful suburbs of Sydney in consequence of the provision which enables publicans to supply liquor on that day to those who have travelled 5 miles, and by so doing have become *bonâ-fide* travellers.

In view of the gross abuses which have arisen under this provision, your Petitioners pray that the law in this particular may be so amended as to declare that no one who has travelled less than 15 miles on that day shall be deemed a *bonâ-fide* traveller within the meaning of the Act.

Your Petitioners make this request on account of the gross abuse of the privilege intended to be conferred by the present Act, and the misery, sadness, and demoralization introduced into the many homes by means of the Sunday's dissipation, now rendered so easy.

Your Petitioners would especially call the attention of your Honorable House to the fact that the employment of females as barmaids has a most disastrous effect upon the morals of many of them, the scenes which so frequently take place and the language so often used at the public-house bars being such that no respectable girl or woman should be permitted to witness or hear.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that some amendment be made in the existing law that will absolutely prohibit the employment of females at the bars of public-houses, and thus be the means of saving many of our sex from deep degradation and ruin.

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

[Here follow 8,211 signatures.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION OF OFFICERS OF PRINCE ALFRED DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE AT PARRAMATTA.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 28 March, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Officers of the Prince Alfred Division, No. 29, Sons of Temperance at Parramatta, on behalf of its members,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners, reviewing with regret the proposals about to be submitted to your Honorable House to amend the Licensing Bill at present in force so as to concede to the publican the right of keeping his house open till a later hour than 11 o'clock, also to allow a further concession of opening the same one hour on Sunday for the sale of liquor, do humbly pray that the members of your Honorable House will be pleased not to concede these, believing that the Bill in its present form has given satisfaction to the majority of the people, and has been the means, both socially and morally, of working a widespread reform in the Colony of New South Wales generally, and that any alteration such as granting the concession sought to be allowed in the amended Bill would be fraught with injury to the social and moral condition of the people; and your Petitioners pray that your Honorable House will take the above into your favourable consideration.

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

Number of members on roll, 90.

Signed on behalf of the Lodge,—

WILLIAM JAMES BARBER, W.P.

HENRY OBERMANN, Secretary.

Similar Petition received, 28th March, 1883, from Officers of the Evening Star Lodge, No. 18, of the Independent Order of Good Templars at Parramatta, on behalf of its members; 12 signatures.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—RESIDENTS OF WEST MAITLAND, MORPETH, AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 28 March, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Residents of West Maitland, Morpeth, and surrounding district,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

First. That your Petitioners learn with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Government to introduce at an early date a Bill to amend the present Licensing Act.

Secondly. That your Petitioners heartily approve of the suggested amendments to the present Act shadowed forth by the Trade Defence Association of New South Wales, and would respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take such suggestions into your favourable consideration when the proposed Bill is before your Honorable House.

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

[Here follow 516 signatures.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.
(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—RESIDENTS OF GOULBURN.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 28 March, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That many and palpable advantages have resulted from the Licensing Act at present in force, and that they view with genuine alarm any attempt to relax its principles as being fraught with incalculable evils to the community at large.

Your Petitioners respectfully deprecate any effort to alter the provision that shuts public-houses on Sundays and compels them to be closed at 11 p.m. on week days.

Your Petitioners would also suggest that the travelling clause be amended so as to extend the distance to 15 miles, and thus they hope that the scenes of debauchery and vice which have disgraced Botany, Manly Beach, and other places may cease to be enacted, and that the blot which has thereby been cast on our civilization and humanity may be effectually removed.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing premises into your favourable consideration and adhere to the law as at present in force.

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

[Here follow 133 signatures.]

1883.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING AT THE MARINERS'
READING-ROOM.)

—
Received by the Legislative Assembly, 28 March, 1883.
—

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

The following Petition adopted at a Public Meeting held in the Mariners' Reading-room, Sydney, on Wednesday evening, 21 March, 1883,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners having observed with great satisfaction the beneficent working in many ways of the Licensing Act of 1882, humbly pray that the law for the entire closing of public-houses on Sunday be retained, and also that relating to the hours for sale on week days.

Your Petitioners would also humbly suggest that a clause be introduced to close all public-houses on Municipal and Parliamentary election days, also a clause doing away with packet licenses on coasting steamers.

Your Petitioners believing that the avowed object of the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors is to supply a supposed public want without detriment to the public welfare, would also humbly pray that the principle of local option may be applied to renewals, and the local option franchise extended to Parliamentary voters.

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

Signed on behalf of the meeting—

THOMAS GAINFORD,
Chairman.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—LICENSED VICTUALLERS RESIDING IN PARRAMATTA.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 April, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned, Licensed Victuallers residing in Parramatta, and holding licenses granted at the Metropolitan Licensing Court for the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That in their opinion the Licensing Act of 1882, now as then in force, has conferred great moral and social benefits upon this Colony, and that for this and other reasons your Petitioners view with feelings of deep regret and alarm certain proposed alterations which would, if adopted, seriously impair the beneficial working of the Act, and result in great evil to the community at large.

Your Petitioners therefore most respectfully and earnestly pray your Honorable House to retain intact the clauses relating to early closing on the six business days of the week, and entire closing on Sundays; and that your Honorable House will extend the distance in the travellers' clause to 10 miles instead of 6 as at present.

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

[*Here follow 20 signatures.*]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—RESIDENTS OF NEWCASTLE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 April, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Residents of Newcastle and surrounding district,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

First. That your Petitioners learn with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Government to introduce at an early date a Bill to amend the present Licensing Act.

Secondly. That your Petitioners heartily approve of the suggested amendments to the present Act shadowed forth by the Trade Defence Association of New South Wales, and would respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take such suggestions into your favourable consideration when the proposed Bill is before your Honorable House.

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

[Here follow 1,397 signatures.]

Similar Petition received on 4th April, 1883, from Residents of Bathurst and surrounding district ;
85 signatures.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—RESIDENTS OF COOPERNOOK AND MITCHELL'S ISLAND.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 April, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That many and palpable advantages have resulted from the Licensing Act at present in force, and that they view with feelings of genuine alarm any attempt to relax its principles as being fraught with incalculable evils to the community at large.

Your Petitioners respectfully deprecate any effort to alter the provision that shuts public-houses on Sundays and compels them to be closed at 11 p.m. on week days.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that the travelling clause be amended so as to extend the distance to 15 miles, and thus they hope that the scenes of debauchery and vice which have disgraced Botany, Manly Beach, and other places may cease to be enacted, and that the blot which has been thereby cast on our civilization and humanity may be effectually removed.

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

[Here follow 33 signatures.]

Similar Petitions received:—

- On 4 April, 1883, from Inhabitants of Pambula; 46 signatures.
- On 5 April, 1883, from Inhabitants of Pyrmont; 32 signatures.
- " from Inhabitants of Port Macquarie; 27 signatures.
- " from Inhabitants of Bathurst; 119 signatures.
- " from Inhabitants of Balmain; 310 signatures.
- " from Inhabitants of the Clarence River; 74 signatures.
- " from Inhabitants of Barrington; 75 signatures.
- " from Inhabitants of Molong; 62 signatures.
- " from Inhabitants of Deniliquin; 34 signatures.
- " from Inhabitants of Mudgee; 62 signatures.
- On 6 April, 1883, from Inhabitants of Balranald; 90 signatures.

1883.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FROM THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION AND OTHERS.)

—

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 April, 1883.

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

The Petition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and other ladies of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are pleased at being enabled to state the Licensing Act of 1881 has conferred great benefits, by promoting the moral and social well-being of the community, inasmuch as it provides—

1. That public-houses shall be closed entirely on Sunday, except in case of *bonâ-fide* travellers.
2. That public-houses are not permitted to open before 6 a.m., and are compelled to close at 11 p.m., on other days of the week.
3. That public-houses are placed under efficient police supervision.
4. That the ratepayers in the various Municipalities throughout the Colony have, by means of the local option vote, the sole control over the extension of the traffic.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that, in consideration of the benefits conferred by the above restrictions, such restrictions may not be weakened by any future amendments being made in the Licensing Act of 1881.

Your Petitioners would call the attention of your Honorable House to the scenes of degradation witnessed on Sundays in some of the most beautiful suburbs of Sydney, in consequence of the provision which enables publicans to supply liquor on that day to those who have travelled 5 miles, and by so doing have become *bonâ-fide* travellers.

In view of the gross abuses which have arisen under this provision, your Petitioners pray that the law in this particular may be so amended as to declare that no one who has travelled less than 15 miles on that day shall be deemed a *bonâ-fide* traveller within the meaning of the Act.

Your Petitioners would especially call the attention of your Honorable House to the fact that the employment of females as barnmaids has a most disastrous effect upon the morals of many young women so employed, the scenes which so frequently take place and the language so often used at the public-house bars being such as no respectable female should be permitted to witness or hear.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that some amendment be made in the existing law that will absolutely prohibit the employment of females at the bars of public-houses, and thus be the means of saving many of our sex from deep degradation and ruin.

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

[Here follow 203 signatures.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF N.S.W. I.O.G.T.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 April, 1883.

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

The Petition of the members of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales of the Independent Order of Templars, under the R.W.G.L. of the World, in annual session assembled this 29th day of March, 1883,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners believing that the avowed object of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is to supply a supposed public want without detriment to the public welfare, and that a legal power of restraining the issue or renewal of licenses should be placed in the hands of the persons most deeply affected, namely, the inhabitants themselves (Parliamentary electors), who are entitled to protection from the injurious consequences of the present system by some further efficient measure of local option, request the introduction of a clause in the Licensing Act Amendment Bill giving effect thereto.

Your Petitioners also further pray that the following amendments may be incorporated in any measure that may pass your Honorable House, viz. :—

- 1st. That public-houses should be entirely closed on Sunday.
 - 2nd. That public-houses open at 6 a.m. and close at 11 p.m.
 - 3rd. That the Police have the right of entry at all hours.
 - 4th. That not less than two years shall elapse from the cancellation of a license before a fresh application shall be entertained on the part of the same person.
 - 5th. That the employment of barmaids be prohibited.
 - 6th. That all public-houses in the various districts of the Colony be closed during the days on which Municipal and Parliamentary elections are held.
 - 7th. That packet licenses on coasting steamers be abolished.
 - 8th. That no licensee shall be allowed an extension of his license beyond the limits of his licensed premises.
 - 9th. That the travellers distance be extended to a distance of 15 miles.
- And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 168 signatures.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 5 April, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned, John H. Goodlet, chairman of a public meeting of the citizens of Sydney, and others, held on Friday, 30th day of March last, in the Masonic Hall, York-street,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH, on behalf of the said public meeting :—

That your Petitioner having viewed with pleasure the beneficial working in many respects of the Licensing Act of 1882 humbly prays that the law for the entire closing of public-houses on Sunday be retained, and also the hours of sale on week days; the right of entry of the police at all hours to licensed houses; also that twenty-four months elapse from the cancellation of a license before entertaining a fresh application; also that the reasonable requirements of a neighbourhood be a ground of objection in granting renewals of licenses.

Your Petitioner also humbly prays that permits be not granted for musical entertainments to holders of Colonial wine licenses, and that Petty Sessions shall have no jurisdiction except for minor offences.

Your Petitioner further humbly prays that a clause be introduced into the Licensing Act Amendment Bill now before your Honorable House prohibiting the employment of barmaids; also a clause to close public-houses on Municipal and Parliamentary election days; and also a clause doing away with packet licenses on coasters; and further, a clause to give the inhabitants of every locality full and complete local option.

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

JOHN H. GOODLET,
Chairman of Public Meeting.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—N.S.W. LOCAL OPTION LEAGUE AND OTHERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 5 April, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Members of the New South Wales Local Option League and others,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners, having viewed with pleasure the beneficial working in many respects of the Licensing Act of 1882, humbly pray that the law for the entire closing of public-houses on Sundays be retained, and also for the hours of sale on week days; and also for the right of entry of the police at all hours to licensed houses; and also for the elapse of twenty-four months from the cancellation of a license before entertaining a fresh application; and also the reasonable requirements of a neighbourhood be a ground of objection in granting renewals of licenses.

Your Petitioners also humbly pray that permits be not granted for musical entertainments to holders of Colonial wine licenses, and that Petty Sessions shall have no jurisdiction except for minor offences.

Your Petitioners further humbly pray that a clause be introduced into the Licensing Act and Bill prohibiting the employment of barmaids; also a clause to close public-houses on Municipal and Parliamentary election days; and also a clause doing away with packet licenses on coasters.

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

[*Here follow 8,105 signatures.*]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF LOCAL OPTION—N.S.W. LOCAL OPTION LEAGUE AND OTHERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 5 April, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned members of the New South Wales Local Option League and others,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners, believing that the avowed object of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is to supply a supposed public want without detriment to the public welfare, and that a legal power of restraining the issue or renewal of licenses should be placed in the hands of the persons most deeply interested and affected—namely, the inhabitants themselves (Parliamentary electors)—who it is humbly thought are entitled to protection from the injurious consequences of the present system by some further efficient measure of local option, respectfully pray the introduction of a clause in the Licensing Act Amendment Bill giving effect thereto.

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

[*Here follow 7,301 signatures.*]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF, AND LOCAL OPTION—GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 5 April, 1883.

Unto the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have observed with much satisfaction the beneficial operation of the Licensing Act of 1882, and regard with some apprehension the Bill now introduced with the view of amending that Act.

That your Petitioners consider that the limitation of the hours of sale on week days and the entire closing on Sundays should in the interests of social order and morality be continued as enforced in the present Act.

That your Petitioners highly approve of that part of clause 17 in the Bill now before your Honorable House which provides that no person be deemed a *bona fide* traveller unless the place where he lodged on the previous night be at least 10 miles distant from the place where he demands to be supplied with liquor.

That your Petitioners desire your Honorable House to preserve intact the principle of local option contained in the Act, and that the same principle be extended so as to embrace the whole Colony, on the basis of the Electoral Roll.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to take the foregoing premises into your favourable consideration.

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

Signed in name and by authority of the General Assembly
of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales,—

THOS. A. GORDON,
Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—RESIDENTS OF WEST MAITLAND.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 5 April, 1883.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents of West Maitland, in the District of Maitland, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are of opinion that the Licensing Act of 1882 has been productive of much good to the Colony, particularly the 63rd section of said Act, which limits the hours for sale of liquor, and your Petitioners further consider that any alteration of said section which would increase the hours for the sale of liquor would be a retrogressive movement.

Your Petitioners therefore beg most respectfully, but emphatically, to protest against the provisions of the 16th section of the Licensing Act Amendment Bill, extending the hours for the sale of liquor on working days, and providing for the opening of public-houses and Colonial wine shops on Sundays, which your Petitioners are of opinion would increase drunkenness and desecration of the Christian Sabbath.

Your Petitioners would therefore beg your Honorable House to allow the said 63rd section of the Licensing Act of 1882 to remain intact, as under its provisions convictions for drunkenness have considerably decreased.

Your Petitioners in respectfully submitting this Petition to your Honorable House pray that the matters referred to may receive due consideration at your hands, and that in your wisdom you may retain the 63rd section of the Licensing Act of 1882 inviolate.

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

Signed for and on behalf of aforesaid Residents at West Maitland,—

ALEX. WILKINSON, Mayor,

Chairman of Public Meeting, held at the School of Arts, West Maitland, on Tuesday evening, the 3rd April, 1883, at which the above Petition was carried unanimously.—A.W.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—CERTAIN WESLEYAN METHODISTS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 6 April, 1883.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned adherents of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the Licensing Act of 1881 has conferred great moral and social benefits upon this Colony, and they view with regret and alarm certain alterations now proposed to be made in said Act.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully but earnestly pray—

First.—That no alteration be made in the hours of closing, as provided for in the principal Act, as they believe that the early closing on the week-days and entire closing on Sundays has conferred a great moral benefit upon the community.

Second.—That inasmuch as the avowed object of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is to supply a supposed public want, without detriment to the public welfare, we are of opinion that a legal power of restraining the issue or renewal of licenses should be placed in the hands of the persons most deeply interested and affected—namely, the inhabitants themselves—who are entitled to protection by some further efficient measure of local option. Your Petitioners therefore pray that the principle of local option be applied to the renewal of licenses, and be extended to the country districts without respect to their municipal incorporation.

Third.—Your Petitioners further pray that the distance under the clause allowing the sale of liquors to travellers on Sundays be extended to fifteen miles.

And your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises in favourable consideration.

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

[Here follow 4,932 signatures.]

1883.

—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

—

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FROM INHABITANTS OF YASS.)

—

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 10 April, 1883.

—

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

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Yass,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That many and palpable advantages have resulted from the Licensing Act at present in force, and that they view with feelings of genuine alarm any attempt to relax its principles, as being fraught with incalculable evils to the community at large.

Your Petitioners respectfully deprecate any effort to alter the provision that shuts public-houses on Sundays and compels them to be closed at 11 p.m. on week-days.

Your Petitioners would also pray that the travelling clause be amended so as to extend the distance to 15 miles, and thus they hope that the scenes of debauchery and vice which have disgraced Botany, Manly Beach, and other places, may cease to be enacted, and that the blot which has been thereby cast on our civilization and humanity may be effectually removed.

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

[Here follow 145 signatures.]

—

Similar Petitions received:—

On 10 April, from Inhabitants of Greta; 35 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Parkes; 48 signatures.
 On 11 April, from Inhabitants of Tingha; 330 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Glen Innes; 14 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Frogmore; 40 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Hunter; 28 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Bolwarra; 86 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Forster; 46 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Sydney; 107 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Miller's Point, Sydney; 54 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of District of Newcastle; 67 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of District of Newcastle; 103 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Manning River; 41 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Moruya; 72 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Merimbula; 21 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Manning River; 79 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Mount Vincent; 188 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Wallamba River; 29 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Garra Creek; 28 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Cudal; 31 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Orange; 345 signatures.
 " from Inhabitants of Broughton Creek; 133 signatures.

- On 11 April, from Inhabitants of Nowra; 84 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Newtown; 112 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Spring Hill; 25 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Queanbeyan; 74 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Queanbeyan; 58 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Carcoar; 79 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Tenterfield; 255 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Five Dock; 32 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Branxton; 136 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Spring Grove; 43 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Orange; 74 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Mount Macquarie; 19 signatures.
 On 12 April, from Inhabitants of Nambuccra River; 56 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Croki; 54 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Carrawobbity; 36 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Woodford Island; 82 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Chatsworth; 103 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Jamberoo; 124 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Gerringong; 113 signatures.
 On 13 April, from Inhabitants of Gladstone, Belmore River, Smithtown, and Lower Macleay;
 20 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Mudgeo; 22 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Picton; 77 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Temora; 33 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Milton; 111 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of The Paterson; 14 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Windsor; 50 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Stroud; 47 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of South Sydney; 130 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Bega; 112 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Brogo; 38 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of Coonamble; 50 signatures.
 „ from Inhabitants of St. Leonards, 122 signatures.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF LOCAL OPTION—RESIDENTS OF BENEREE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 11 April, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Residents of Beneree and others,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners believing that the avowed object of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is to supply a supposed public want, without detriment to the public welfare, and that a legal power of restraining the issue or renewal of licenses should be placed in the hands of the persons most deeply interested and affected—namely, the inhabitants themselves (parliamentary electors)—who are entitled to protection from the injurious consequences of the present system by some further efficient measure of local option, humbly pray for the introduction of a clause in the Licensing Act Amendment Bill giving effect thereto.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favorable consideration, and grant such relief as may seem meet.

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

[*Here follow 45 signatures.*]

Similar Petitions received :—

On 11th April, 1883, from Residents of Nambucca River and others ; 39 signatures.

“ “ from Members of New South Wales Local Option League and others ;
227 signatures.

“ “ from Residents of Lismore and others ; 105 signatures.

On 13th April, 1883, from Members of the New South Wales Local Option League and others ;
1 signature.

1883.

—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

—

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—GLEN INNES MEMBERS OF THE N.S.W. LOCAL OPTION LEAGUE.)

—

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 11 April, 1883.

—

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

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Glen Innes, Members of the N.S.W. Local Option League, and others,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners, having viewed with pleasure the beneficial working in many respects of the Licensing Act of 1882, humbly pray that the law for the entire closing of public-houses on Sundays be retained, and also the hours of sale on week-days; the right of entry of the police at all hours to licensed houses; also that twenty-four months elapse from the cancellation of a license before entertaining a fresh application; also that the reasonable requirements of a neighbourhood be a ground of objection in granting renewals of licenses.

Your Petitioners also pray that permits be not granted for musical entertainments to holders of colonial wine licenses, and that Petty Sessions shall have no jurisdiction except for minor offences.

Your Petitioners further pray that a clause be introduced prohibiting the employment of barmaids; also a clause to close public-houses on municipal and parliamentary election days; and also a clause doing away with packet licenses on coasters.

Your Petitioners pray that the above request may be granted.

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

[*Here follow 25 signatures.*]

— — —

Similar Petitions received :—

On 11 April, 1883, from Inhabitants of Blayney; 21 signatures.
 " " from Residents of Beneree and others; 49 signatures.
 " " from Residents of Dubbo and others; 12 signatures.
 " " from Residents of Lismore and others; 97 signatures.
 On 13 April, 1883, from Residents of Young; 90 signatures.
 " " from Chairman of a Meeting of the New South Wales Local Option League; 1 signature.

—

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING, SYDNEY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 11 April, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned, Chairman of a Public Meeting held in the Congregational Church, Bourke-street, Sydney, on Tuesday, the third day of April, 1883,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner respectfully prays that the law for closing public-houses on Sundays be retained, and also the hours of sale on week-days; the right of entry of the police at all hours to licensed houses; also that twenty-four months elapse from the cancellation of a license before entertaining a fresh application; also that the reasonable requirements of a neighbourhood be a ground of objection in granting renewals of licenses.

Your Petitioner also humbly prays that permits be not granted for musical entertainments to holders of colonial wine licenses, and that Petty Sessions shall have no jurisdiction except for minor offences.

Your Petitioner further prays that a clause be introduced into the Licensing Act Amendment Bill prohibiting the employment of barmaids, also a clause to close public-houses on municipal and parliamentary election days, and also a clause doing away with packet licenses on coasters.

Your Petitioner further humbly showeth that, believing that the avowed object of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is to supply a supposed public want without detriment to the public welfare, that a legal power of restraining the issue or renewal of licenses should be placed in the hands of the persons most deeply interested and affected—namely, the inhabitants themselves (parliamentary electors)—who your Petitioner humbly believes are entitled to protection from the injurious consequences of the present system by some further efficient measure of local option.

And your Petitioner humbly prays for the introduction of a clause into the said Licensing Act Amendment Bill giving effect thereto.

And your Petitioner humbly prays that your Honorable House will grant such relief as may seem meet.

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

G. WITHERS,
Chairman.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—MEMBERS OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 April, 1883.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned members of the Church of England,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have learnt that a Bill has been introduced by the Government into your Honorable House, intituled “a Bill to amend the Licensing Act of 1882.”

That your Petitioners notice that it is proposed to insert in such Bill a section numbered 10 in amendment of section 36 of present Act, and a section numbered 16 in amendment of sections 24, 26, and 63.

That your Petitioners are of opinion,—

1. That with regard to section 10, instead of the word “twelve” therein inserted, the words “twenty-four” should remain as provided in the second sub-section (II.) of section 36 of the present Act.
2. That, with regard to the same section number 10, the matter specified in sub-section (v.) of section 36 of the present Act shall continue, as is now provided by such section 36, to be a ground of objection to the renewal of any license referred to in the said section.
3. That with regard to section 16, the keeping open of public-houses until half-past 11 at night should not be authorized, but that the Bill should compel their being closed at 11 at night, as provided by section 24 of the present Act.
4. That in view of the increased difficulty which your Petitioners are persuaded will inevitably arise in keeping inviolate the provision that no liquor shall be drunk or consumed in licensed premises during the open hour on Sundays, as proposed by section 16, the Bill should be amended so that all public-houses shall be closed during the whole of Sunday throughout all the Colony.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will take these premises into your earnest consideration, with a view to make the proposed Bill not only agreeable to your Petitioners but beneficial to the community.

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

[Here follow 246 signatures.]

1883.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FROM INHABITANTS OF WEST SYDNEY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 April, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of West Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That many and palpable advantages have resulted from the Licensing Act at present in force, and that they view with feelings of genuine alarm any attempt to relax its principles, as being fraught with incalculable evils to the community at large.

Your Petitioners respectfully deprecate any effort to alter the provision that shuts public-houses on Sundays and compels them to be closed at 11 p.m. on week-days.

Your Petitioners would also suggest that the travelling clause be amended so as to extend the distance to 15 miles, and thus they hope that the scenes of debauchery and vice which have disgraced Botany, Manly Beach, and other places, may cease to be enacted, and that the blot which has been thereby cast on our civilization and humanity may be effectually removed.

And your Petitioners pray that the above request may be granted.

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

[Here follow 175 signatures.]

Similar Petitions received:—

- On 17 April, from Inhabitants of Hill End; 204 signatures.
 - „ from Inhabitants of Bega; 38 signatures.
 - On 18 April, from Inhabitants of District of Clarence; 36 signatures.
 - „ from Inhabitants of O'Connell District; 84 signatures.
 - „ from Inhabitants of Manly; 64 signatures.
 - On 20 April, from Inhabitants of Wardell; 26 signatures.
 - „ from Inhabitants of Broadwater; 31 signatures.
-

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—N.S.W. LOCAL OPTION LEAGUE AND OTHERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 April, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned Members of the New South Wales Local Option League and others,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners, having viewed with satisfaction the beneficial working in many respects of the Licensing Act of 1882, humbly pray that the law for the entire closing of public-houses on Sundays be retained, and also the hours of sale on week-days; the right of entry of the police at all hours to licensed houses; also that twenty-four months elapse from the cancellation of a license before entertaining a fresh application; also that the reasonable requirements of a neighbourhood remain a ground of objection in granting renewals of licenses.

Your Petitioners also humbly pray that permits be not granted for musical entertainments to holders of Colonial wine licenses, and that Petty Sessions shall have no jurisdiction except for minor offences.

Your Petitioners further humbly pray that a clause be introduced into the Licensing Act Amendment Bill prohibiting the employment of barmaids; also a clause to close public-houses on Municipal and Parliamentary election days; and also a clause doing away with packet licenses on coasters.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration, and grant such relief as may seem meet.

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

[Here follow 246 signatures.]

Similar Petition received :—

On 18th April, from Residents of Raymond Terrace; 26 signatures.

1883.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION OF RESIDENTS OF COBAR, IN MEETING ASSEMBLED.)

—
Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 April, 1883.
 —

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

The Petition of the undersigned residents of Cobar, in meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That many and palpable advantages have resulted from the Licensing Act at present in force, and that they view with feelings of genuine alarm any attempt to relax its principles as being fraught with incalculable evils to the community at large.

Your Petitioners respectfully deprecate any effort to alter the provision that shuts public-houses on Sundays and compels them to be closed at 11 p.m. on week days.

Your Petitioners have recognized the great advantages of early closing, inasmuch as there has been a marked diminution of drunkenness, and labouring men and others retire to rest at an early hour, and the town assumes a quiet and respectable condition hitherto unknown.

Your Petitioners are desirous that total Sunday closing may be embodied in the Bill, seeing that alcohol is not a necessity, and the advantages would be great.

We therefore humbly pray that you will take the foregoing premises into your favourable consideration.

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

By order of and in behalf of the meeting,—

FRED. JAS. MITCHELL, Chairman.

WALTER MILLER, Secretary.

Cobar, 10th March, 1883.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF LOCAL OPTION—N.S.W. LOCAL OPTION LEAGUE AND OTHERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 April, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned members of the New South Wales Local Option League and others,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners, believing that the avowed object of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is to supply a supposed public want without detriment to the public welfare, and that a legal power of restraining the issue or renewal of licenses should be placed in the hands of the persons most deeply interested and affected—namely, the inhabitants themselves (Parliamentary electors)—who are entitled to protection from the injurious consequences of the present system by some further efficient measure of local option, humbly pray for the introduction of a clause in the Licensing Act Amendment Bill giving effect thereto.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration, and grant such relief as may seem meet.

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

[*Here follow 92 signatures.*]

1883.

—
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

LICENSING ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—CERTAIN WESLEYAN METHODISTS.)

—
Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 April, 1883.
 —

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned adherents of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the Licensing Act of 1881 has conferred great moral and social benefits upon this Colony, and they view with regret and alarm certain alterations now proposed to be made in said Act.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully but earnestly pray,—

First.—That no alteration be made in the hours of closing, as provided for in the principal Act, as they believe that the early closing on the week-days and entire closing on Sundays has conferred a great moral benefit upon the community.

Second.—That inasmuch as the avowed object of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors is to supply a supposed public want, without detriment to the public welfare, we are of opinion that a legal power of restraining the issue or the renewal of licenses should be placed in the hands of those persons most deeply interested and affected—namely, the inhabitants themselves—who are entitled to protection by some further efficient measure of local option. Your Petitioners therefore pray that the principle of local option may be applied to the renewal of licenses, and be extended to the country districts without respect to their municipal incorporation.

Third.—Your Petitioners further pray that the distance under the clause allowing the sale of liquors to travellers on Sundays be extended to fifteen miles.

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

[Here follow 376 signatures.]

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DANCING SALOONS.

(PETITION FOR REGULATION OF—CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 13 March, 1883.

To the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the Congregational Union, representing the Congregational Churches of New South Wales, having taken into consideration the influence of dancing saloons on the youth of this Colony, directed their Chairman and Secretary to petition the Legislature that such places should be made amenable to license and police surveillance.

Your Petitioners therefore pray the Legislative Assembly that provision may be made for bringing dancing saloons under the safe-guards of a Licensing law.

J. F. CULLEN, Chairman, Congregational Union.

G. G. HOWDEN, Hon. Sec.

Sydney, March 13, 1883.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(REPORT FOR 1882.)

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, January, 1883.

In compliance with the regulations and the Colonial Secretary's instructions, I have the honor to submit this my Report upon the Department under my control for the past year.

The usual statement of the strength and distribution of the Force is appended, the number of stations having now increased to 382.

Police Stations have been formed during the year at the undermentioned places :—

District.	Station.
Northern	Broadwater.
Southern	Ginindera.
	Cobargo.
	Barmedman.
Eastern	Bowral.
	Wilton.
	Granville.
Western	Girilambone.
	Nyngan.
	Capertee.
North-eastern	Arakoon.
	Charlestown (re-formed.)
Namoi	Eulowrie.
	Angledool.
	Millie.
	Collarendabri.
	Mungindi.
South-western	Mount Hope.
	Carathool.
Metropolitan	Hurstville.

The increase of 61 (all ranks) voted for the establishment, together with the vacancies, created as below, necessitated 233 new appointments.

Resignations	95
Discharges	25
Dismissals	41
Superannuations	22
Deaths	6
Total	189

However, owing to the high rates ruling for wages and the greater attractions of other employment, it has still been found impossible to secure a sufficient number of eligible candidates to maintain the Service for the year at the full strength authorized, there having been an average of thirty men below that number throughout the year, and a corresponding saving on the vote of £4,383 12s. 5d.

Until the wages of the police are raised I cannot hope to be able to obtain sufficient men possessing the requisite qualifications, or what is of greater importance, to retain the services of men of high character and experience in the performance of police duties, many such having already retired to better their condition.

The pay should certainly be sufficient not only to attract men to police employment, but to keep them and their families respectably and free from debt; to make them value their situation, and to fear dismissal as a severe punishment, which is not the case in any of the respects mentioned at present.

Whether it is due to the pay of the men being insufficient, the facilities with which other employment can be obtained, or a growing impatience of the control imposed by a strict discipline, the fact remains that dismissal from the Police Service has not of late years been viewed as the severe punishment it formerly was.

It would I think add to the efficiency of the Force if the Colonial Secretary could see his way to obtain the services of (say) fifty men from the London Metropolitan Police for employment in this Colony. An importation of the kind some years ago was found extremely beneficial, both in this and a neighbouring Colony.

Six police pensioners died in 1882, the aggregate of whose retiring allowances amounted to £583 12s. 9d. per annum.

Thirty-four members of the Force have been superannuated on medical certificate of unfitness for further police service, or being above the age of sixty years, creating a charge upon the fund of £2,310 19s. 7d. per annum for twenty-two pensions, and £1,587 10s. for twelve gratuities. £1,078 15s. has been appropriated in the payment of gratuities to the widows and families of deceased members of the Force.

The Police Reward and Superannuation Funds are in a slightly improving condition. The revenue for the year for both funds, from all sources, amounting to £13,000, and the expenditure to (say) £11,300; but there are a large number of officers and men of long service and advancing years who must before long be provided for, when the revenue will doubtless prove inadequate.

The invested funds at present amount to £23,200.

The conduct of the police generally has been extremely good; cases of intemperance and other misconduct are of rare occurrence, but there have been, I regret to say, some few exceptions in which offences committed by constables have been brought prominently before the public.

Notwithstanding the very large increase in the provision voted year by year for the Constabulary, the number of men is wholly insufficient to meet the requirements for new stations, which are admittedly reasonable and necessary, whilst in the metropolis, with its constantly progressive population, and the increasing demands for police for purposes outside their legitimate duties, it is found impracticable to carry on the Service satisfactorily with a Force considerably less in proportion to the area and population of the city than that provided in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or other towns of a similar character.

Barracks, watch-houses, and other buildings required by the Department have been liberally provided, and I doubt if there is any country in the world where more suitable police stations have been erected. They are uniformly kept in excellent order, and the adjacent reserves well cultivated, and planted with trees and shrubs.

Commodious and well built lock-ups have now been completed in the Metropolitan District at the following places:—In Lower George-street, to replace the building in Cumberland-street which has long disgraced the city; also at Waverley, Randwick, the Glebe, Pymont, and Stanmore.

The most pressing requirement in this direction is a new Central Station, which should be erected with all modern improvements as regards drainage, ventilation, and facilities for efficient cleansing, and to admit also of a proper and complete classification of the offenders incarcerated.

The extension of the Railways has lessened the amount of mounted escort and other duties devolving upon the country police; and notwithstanding the scarcity of horse-flesh, there has been no difficulty in keeping the Force efficiently mounted well within the provision voted for the purpose.

Forage has been extremely dear and scarce, and as there has been little or no grass the cost has been unusually heavy; but fortunately this additional charge has now ceased, as there is every promise of an abundant season.

Serious crime, robberies with violence, burglaries, &c., have certainly been below the average,—indeed crime is on the whole decreasing. The police have been prompt and efficient in bringing to justice the offenders guilty of most of the more serious crimes. Stock-stealing however is still prevalent, its detection being rendered the more difficult in consequence of stock being paddocked and mustered at infrequent intervals, and in many instances insufficient station hands are provided to look after the stock and fences. There have however been a considerable number of prosecutions and convictions.

The duties devolving upon the police are continually expanding outside their more legitimate work.

103 officers and sergeants have been appointed inspectors and sub-inspectors under the Licensing Act, and their duties thereunder are no sinecure.

316 members of the Force are Crown Lands Bailiffs, in which capacity they are required to perform a considerable amount of work for the Lands Department.

98 sergeants and constables hold appointments as Acting Clerks of Petty Sessions; at some Courts the duties are as heavy as at places where permanent clerks are stationed.

Inquiries for missing relatives and other persons from England and throughout the Colonies are largely increasing in number, and occupy a good deal of time in following up from place to place and in correspondence. There were 498 such inquiries in 1882, of which 250 were successful; the latter would have been more so had not the information given of the parties been so vague and meagre.

Sixty inquiries have been made, at the instance of the Master-in-Lunacy, as to the circumstances of the relatives of patients, with a view to obtaining contributions towards their support. The practical results of such investigations have, I am informed by Mr. Holroyd, been very satisfactory.

I have also thought it a matter of public benefit to undertake, through the medium of the police, inquiries respecting the condition, treatment, &c., of apprentices from the Randwick Asylum and Industrial Schools, and with reference to the circumstances of persons having children maintained at the public cost, or desiring to place children in asylums. The number of such inquiries during the year were 168.

These duties, and others, such as the collection of the Electoral Lists, Jury Lists, Stock and Crop Returns, interfere more or less with legitimate police work, and occupy much time, but there is some counterbalancing advantage by bringing the police into contact with people they would not otherwise meet, whereby they acquire information of service to them in a police point of view.

Following my Report of the 8th August last, No. 578, I beg to make some further observations regarding the working of the Licensing Act of 1882.

The figures given below show the number of persons taken into custody in Sydney for drunkenness and offences immediately connected therewith, during the past year, and similar information for 1881, for the purpose of comparison.

Year.	Drunk and drunk and disorderly.	Riotous behaviour.	Obscene and Indecent language.	Assaults common and on Police.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
1882	11,842	491*	1,797	724	14,854	* The decrease in the number of persons charged with riotous behaviour arises from the circumstances that, since the decision of Judge Josephson in Constable Ryan's case, no arrests have been made for that offence unless offenders refuse their name and place of residence.
1881	13,949	1,374	2,095	797	18,215	
Decrease...	2,107	883	298	73	3,361	

These results continue to prove the benefits which have accrued to the community by the working of the Act.

Some amendments are, however, certainly called for, a few of which were suggested in my report mentioned above.

I therein referred to the difficulties in the way of enforcing the provisions of the Act in regard to selling liquors on Sunday and during prohibited hours, in the following terms:—"Considerable difficulties have naturally been experienced by the police in obtaining evidence required to convict for infractions of the Act. The employment of constables in plain clothes (or disguised as informers, in fact) cannot be permitted, as the Force would thereby be demoralized, and the police lose the confidence and respect of the public.

"Short of this, the action of the police has scarcely been equal to the suppression of Sunday selling or other breaches of the law. The serious consequences to the licensees who are convicted of offences influence them not only to take special precautions to prevent detection, but, further, to bring forward questionable evidence in many cases to evade conviction.

"Numerous complaints are addressed to me by citizens of the disregard of the provisions of the Act by certain publicans, and the holders of licenses who do observe the law also complain, and justly too, of the loss and injury they sustain by customers leaving them to deal with houses where they can obtain liquor on Sundays and at prohibited hours.

"I can suggest no remedy, but trust that by a firm and judicious administration of the Act, and by forfeiture of licenses when the circumstances warrant that course, in time the publicans will see that it is proper and to their interests to observe the law."

Matters continue much the same to the present time, except that publicans who are determined to break the law take even greater precautions to evade detection; the result being, I regret to say, that the sale of liquor on Sundays is extensively carried on, which could only be checked by the employment of police in plain clothes, or other persons specially engaged for the purpose. Objectionable as such a course undoubtedly is, the alternative would, I fear, be that the provisions of the Act in this respect would become a dead letter.

Some check to this violation of the law might be applied by giving power to Licensing Courts to cancel or refuse renewal of a license, when it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the house is ill-conducted, that improper characters frequent it, or that the licensee, by common repute, makes a practice of selling liquors on Sundays and during other prohibited times, or otherwise disregards the provisions of the Act.

Instructions were issued to the police to obtain samples of liquor, their special attention being first directed to houses where there was reason to suppose adulterated liquors were supplied. 124 samples have been forwarded to the Government Analytical Chemist during the past ten months, by this Department alone, for analysis. This has reference only to liquors sold by retail.

Mr. Watts' reports have been transmitted to the Minister of Justice, and though they prove that much of the liquor sold is of bad quality—some entirely made-up articles, many samples with traces of deleterious ingredients, some of strength very far below proof,—there has not been a single sample examined which contained any ingredient injurious to health, such as would constitute the sale of it a subject for prosecution within the terms of the Act, though undoubtedly such liquors would be more injurious to health than purer spirits, wines, or beer would be.

As the Government Analytical Chemist has reported to the Minister of Justice specially on this subject, and as the report will no doubt be laid before Parliament and published, it is unnecessary for me to refer to the subject further.

In investigating the causes which have led to loss of life throughout the Colony for the year 1882, the subject of Coroners' Inquests and Magisterial Inquiries, of which 1,333 have been held, I find that in 197 instances intemperance directly or indirectly led to the fatal results.

No other matters of interest affecting the Service occur to me as requiring notice in this Report, which I conclude by expressing my acknowledgments of the able assistance rendered by the Superintendents in charge of Districts, and other officers, in carrying on the business of the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

DISTRICT	STATION	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub Inspectors	Senior Sergeants	Sergeants	Senior Constables	Constables	Senior Sergeants	Sergeants	Senior Constables	Constables
Southern	Goulburn	1			1			3	1		1	8
	Marulan						1	1				
	Bungoma						1	1				
	Tarago						1	1				
	Collector						1	1				
	Crookwell						1	1				
	Wheeo							1				
	Tuena						1	1				
	Binda							1				
	Taralga						1	1				
	Yass				1			1				
	Gunning							1				2
	Binalong							1				1
	Burrowa					1		1				1
	Frogmore							1				
	Dryburgh							1				
	Gundaroo							1				
	Dalton							1				
	Pudman's Creek							1				
	Young				1			1	1			4
	Marengo							1	1			
	Morangarell							1	1			
	Murrumburrah							1	1			
	Wombat							1	1			
	Cootamundra						1	3				1
	Temora				1			2			1	5
	Bethungra							1				
	Braidwood				1			2	1			2
	Mongarlowe							1	1			
	Campbell's Springs							1				
	Major's Creek							1				
	Araluen							1				1
	Moruya							1	1			1
	Montreal							1				
	Bateman's Bay							1				
	Nelligen							1				
	Bungendore							1				
	Queanbeyan					1		1				2
	Cooma			1				1	3	1		3
	Micalago							1	1			
	Nimtybelle							1				
	Buckley's Crossing							1	1			
	Seymour							1	1			
	Kiandra											
	Bombala					1						1
	Delegate								1			
	Candelo							1				
	Bega						1					1
	Panbula							1				
	Merimbula											1
Eden							1				1	
Bowning											1	
Gunderra								1				
Cobargo								1				
Eastern	Depôt		1						1			7
	Parramatta							2	1			1
	Rookwood										1	
	Ryde										1	
	Hunter's Hill										1	
	Windsor					1		1			1	
	Richmond							1			1	
	Rouse Hill										1	
	Wilberforce							1				
	St. Alban's							1				
	Pennrith						1		1			1
	St. Mary's											1
	Emu Plains											1
	Springwood											1
	Liverpool								1			1
	Smithfield								1			
	Campbelltown							1			1	1
	Appin								1			
	Camden						1		1			1
	Picton							1	1			
	Berima					1		1	1			1
	Mittagong							1	1			
	Moss Vale							1	1			1
	Robertson							1	1			
	Wollongong					1		1	1		1	1
	Dapto								1			
	Bulli							1				1
	Kiama					1		1				1
	Shellharbour											1
	Jamberoo											1
Gerrigong											1	
Nowra							1					
Terraia								1				
Broughton Creek								1				

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Eastern—continued.	Milton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bowral .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wilton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Granville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Western	Bathurst	1	...	...	...	1	2	4	1	...	1	7
	Milltown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kelso .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Oberon .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hartley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Rockley .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyagdon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	O'Connell .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Trunkey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Rydal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Lithgow .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Wallerawang .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Sofala .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
	Hill End .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
	Tambaroora .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Orange .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	5
	Stony Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Molong .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Toogong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Cowra .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Blayney .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Carcoar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
	Canowindra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Cudal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Mudgee .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3
	Gulgong .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1
	Home Rule .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Talbragar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Coolah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Mundooran .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Rylstone .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Ilford .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Hargraves .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Windeyer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Wollar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Forbes .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3
	Condobolin .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
	Eugowra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
	Parkes .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2
	Grenfell .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2
	Marsden .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Wollongough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
	Bourke .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1
	Brewarrina .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Gongolgan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Cobar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
	Louth .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Eringonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Wanaaring .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Nymagee .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	
Dubbo .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	7	
Wellington .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Obley .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Dandaloo .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Timbregongie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Warren .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	
Canonbar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
Coonamble .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	
Quambone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Curban .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Girilambone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Nyngan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Capertee .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mount McDonald .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
North-eastern	West Maitland	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	9
	Branxton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Lochinvar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Greta .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Cessnock .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	East Maitland .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Mount Vincent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cooranbong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Largs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Morpeth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Hinton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Paterson .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gresford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Raymond Terrace .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Clarence Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dungog .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Stroud .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Gloucester .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Copeland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...

DISTRICT	STATION	MOUNTED						FOOT					
		Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub Inspectors	Senior Sergeants	Sergeants	Senior Constables	Constables	Senior Sergeants	Sergeants	Senior Constables	Constables	
North-eastern —continued.	Bullah Delah							1					
	Tea Gardens							1					
	Forster							1					
	Newcastle		1					1	1	2	3	17	
	Hamilton											1	
	Waratah											1	
	Bullock Island											1	
	Lambton						1					2	
	New Lambton											1	
	Wallsend										1	2	
	Stockton											1	
	Wickham											1	
	Tighe's Hill											1	
	Minni											1	
	Gosford							1	1				
	Wollombi							1	1				
	Howe's Valley								1				
	Singleton					1			2			3	
	Broke								1				
	Jerry's Plains								1				
	Muswellbrook							1	1			2	
	Denman								1				
	Merrima		..					1	1			1	
	Kerrabee								1				
	Cassilis							1	1			1	
	Scone							1	1			1	
	Kempsey				1				1	1		2	
	Fredericktown								1			1	
	Gladstone								1				
	Nambucca							1	1				
	Taree							1	1				
	Cudletown								1				
	Tronee								1				
	Wingham								1				
	Port Macquarie								1		1		
	Camden Haven								1				
	Boat Harbour								1				
	Atakoon								1				
	Charlestown											1	
	North-western	Tamworth	1						1	3	1	1	4
		Do South											1
		Murrumbidgee							1				1
		Blackville							1	1			1
Gunnedah				1				1	2			2	
Barraba									2				
Manilla								1	1				
Wallabadah								1					
Nundle					1				1			1	
Qurindi									1				
Currabubula									1				
Somerton									1				
Moonbi									1				
Carroll									1				
Namoi	Narrabri		1					1	2	1		3	
	Boggabri							1	1			..	
	Tambar Springs								1			..	
	Wee Waa							1	1				
	Pilliga							1	1				
	Walgett			*1				1	1			2	
	Goodooga								2				
	Mogil Mogil								1				
	Meroe								1				
	Bingera .								1			1	
	Warialda				1				1			1	
	Yetman								1				
	Coonabarabran					1			1			1	
	Baradine								1				
	Boggabilla								2				
	Moree					1			1				
	Eulowie							1	1				
	Angledool								1				
Millie .								1					
Collarendabri								2					
Mungindi								1					
South-western	Deniliquin	1			1			3		1		6	
	Mathoura							1					
	Moama							1				1	
	Jerilderie							1					
	Tocumwal							1					
	Hay and Carathool				1			2	3			4	
	Darlington Point							1	1				
	Maude								1				
	Mossgiel							1	1				
	Booilgal							1	1				
	Hillston							1	1			1	
Euabalong							1	1					

* Acting Sub Inspector.

DISTRICT	STATION	MOUNTED						FOOT				
		Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub Inspectors	Senior Sergeants	Sergeants	Senior Constables	Constables	Senior Sergeants	Sergeants	Senior Constables	Constables
South-western —continued.	Lake Cudgellico ..						1					...
	Gilgunnia . . .						1					...
	Wentworth . . .				1			1				2
	Pooncarie . . .							1				...
	Salt Creek . . .							1				...
	Euston . . .							1				...
	Balranald . . .					1		1				1
	Clare . . .							2				...
	Moulamem . . .							1				...
	Wilcannia . . .				1			3				2
	Mulpernka and Gramite							4				...
	Menndie . . .							1				...
	Mount Gipps . . .							1				...
	Mount Hope . . .							1				...
Murray.	Albury . . .	1				1		4		1	2	6
	Germanton . . .						1	1				1
	Walbundrie . . .							2				...
	Corowa . . .							1				1
	Howlong . . .							1				...
	Mulwala . . .							1				...
	Tumberumba . . .							1				1
	Greg Greg . . .							1				...
	Gerogery . . .							1				...
	Gundagai . . .				1			2			1	2
	Tumut . . .					1		1				1
	Adelong . . .					1		1				1
	Shepherds' Town							...				1
	Reedy Flat . . .							1				...
	Jugiong . . .							1				...
	Wagga Wagga . . .			1				3		1	1	7
	Junee . . .							1				1
	Urana . . .							1				1
	Narrandera . . .							1				1
	Tarcutta . . .							1				...
Kyamba . . .							1				...	
Hanging Rock . . .							1				...	
Bowna . . .							1				...	
DEPÔT, BELMORE BARRACKS.												
Constables in course of instruction, under orders for transfer . . .												
					*3		3	22		1		20
Gold Escort Conductors . . .												
				1								...
Orderlies to His Excellency the Governor . . .												
				1			1	2				...
DETECTIVE BRANCH.												
Sub-Inspector in charge of Detectives												
			1									...
First-class Detectives . . . 6												
												...
Second-class do. 2												
												...
Third-class do. 4												
												...
TOTAL 12												
		8	6	22	23	36	132	330	23	36	72	544
Total of all grades										1,244.		

* One Sergeant Major and Drill Instructor.

Police Department,
Inspector-General's Office,
Sydney.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE.

(SENIOR-SERGEANTS PROMOTED TO RANK OF ACTING SUB-INSPECTOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 January, 1883.

STATEMENT in answer to Questions asked in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Gorrick, on Tuesday, the 30th of January, 1883, viz. :—

MR. GORRICK to ask THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) The names of the Senior-sergeants of Police in the Metropolitan District on the 31st December last?
- (2.) The terms of service of such Senior-sergeants respectively?
- (3.) The names of those Senior-sergeants who were since promoted to the rank of Acting Sub-inspector or Inspector?
- (4.) Is there any test examination required before members of the Police Force are promoted; and, if so, what is the nature of such examination?

Questions 1 and 2.—Names and Services of the Senior-sergeants of Police in the Metropolitan District on the 31st December, 1882.

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Date of promotion to various grades.			
		Senior-constable.	Sergeant.	Senior-sergeant.	Acting Sub-inspector.
Baikie Alexander.....	26/7/55	1/3/62	1/7/63	1/6/71	.....
Dalton Charles.....	20/10/63	1/4/65	1/7/68	1/1/74	.....
*Atwill Alexander.....	6/10/64	1/5/69	1/3/72	1/5/76	.....
Kerr Henry.....	1/5/56	.....	15/7/60	1/10/76	.....
Lee Richard.....	26/7/55	.....	26/4/60	1/10/77	.....
Lawless Edmund.....	14/6/66	1/5/70	1/2/73	1/10/77	1/1/83
Bremner James.....	25/3/62	1/10/65	1/3/74	1/5/78	1/1/83
Barry Robert.....	23/8/70	1/4/75	1/12/75	1/5/78	.....
Cotter Stephen.....	22/2/62	1/8/68	1/2/74	1/11/79	1/1/83
Hyem George H.....	27/5/68	1/7/73	1/2/77	1/6/80	1/1/83
Long William.....	2/12/58	29/4/68	1/2/77	1/4/81	.....
Lawler William.....	15/4/58	.....	1/5/61	{ 1/10/77† } { 30/6/81† }	.....
Potter Alfred.....	11/8/73	1/12/75	1/5/78	1/7/81	1/1/83
Bell John.....	2/6/75	1/12/77	1/12/78	1/1/82	.....
Hawkins David.....	6/1/68	1/10/77	1/1/82§	.....	.....
Boyd Alexander.....	25/5/66	1/4/77	1/12/78	1/1/82	.....
Robinson John.....	13/7/66	1/4/75	1/5/78	1/5/82	.....
Kenny John.....	9/11/64	1/4/71	1/5/78	1/5/82	.....
M'Namara Thomas.....	16/3/63	1/11/73	1/4/77	1/9/82	.....

* Sub-inspector, 29/4/82. † Temporarily reduced by suspension in rank. ‡ Reinstated. § Acting Superintendent at Quarantine.
Paid as Senior-sergeant.

3.—Names of Senior-sergeants since promoted to the rank of Acting Sub-inspector or Inspector :—

Alexander Atwill.	Stephen Cotter.
Edward Lawless.	George H. Hyem.
James Bremner.	Alfred Potter.

4.—There is no test examination; but the members of the Force referred to were selected for promotion on account of special efficiency, good conduct, and adaptability for the position of officer. They are all fairly educated.

1883.

—
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.
 —

POLICE-SERGEANT THOMAS SCOLLIN.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING REMOVAL OF.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 April, 1883.
 —

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20th March, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, reports, documents, and papers connected with the
 “removal of Sergeant Thomas Scollin from the Police Force.”

(*Mr. Trickett.*)

The Superintendent of Police to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Metropolitan District,

Sir,

Sydney, 6 November, 1882.

I have the honor to report, for your information, that, in accordance with your instructions, I deducted £2 2s. from the pay of Sergeant Scollin for the month of October, for the payment of the fee due to the Medical Board for his examination in September last.

The sergeant states he objects to pay this fee, and has refused to receive his salary less the amount of the fee.

I have, &c.,

GEO. READ,

Superintendent.

I cannot permit members of the Force (especially a non-commissioned officer) to set the orders of their superiors and the Government at defiance. I am ready to consider any application Sergeant Scollin may desire to make respecting the fee, but if he makes none, and still refuses to pay it, he must be suspended from duty for insubordination.—E.F., 7/11/82.

The Inspector-General's minute of yesterday read to Sergeant Scollin. He stated he had no application to make respecting the medical fee, and still refuses to pay it. I have therefore suspended him from duty for insubordination.—GEO. READ, Supt., 8/11/82. The I.G.P.

This has the appearance of insubordinate conduct on Sergeant Scollin's part. Let the letter attached be read to him, and then inform me if he still refuse to pay the fee. He may of course state his objections in writing if he think fit.—E.F., 6/11/82. Superintendent Read.

The Inspector-General's minute and the Under-Secretary's letter (24 Sept., 1868) have been read to Sergeant Scollin. He states he has nothing to say, and still refuses to pay the fee.—GEO. READ, Superintendent, 7/11/82. The I.G.P.

The Principal Under-Secretary to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir, Sydney, 24 September, 1868.
 With reference to your blank cover report of the 4th January last, upon a letter from the Auditor-General, inquiring as to who should pay the fees for medical certificates in the cases of members of the Police Force retiring from the service under the Police Superannuation Act, I am directed by the Acting Colonial Secretary to inform you that the constables ought themselves to pay for the medical certificates.

I have, &c.,
 WM. GOODMAN,
 (For the U.S.)

Mr. Superintendent Read to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Metropolitan District,
 Sydney, 8 November, 1882.

MEMO.—The reports herewith forwarded respecting Sergt. Scollin, show conclusively in my opinion that he is totally unfit for his position in the service.

He has been twice before the Medical Board for examination after having been a long period on the sick report, and on both occasions they certified that he was in good health, and recommended he should be sent to his duty. Immediately before his first examination he informed me that he was so ill that he could scarcely stand, but after the Board had certified that he was fit for duty, and he discovered that he could remain on the sick report no longer with impunity, he proved himself for many months as well able to patrol the streets for eight hours a day as any other member of the Force.

In corroboration of the statements of his officer I have myself remarked that since his last examination, when at a distance from his station he frequently walks with only the slightest appearance of lameness, and this slight limp is in my opinion more the result of habit than of actual lameness.

His example of general inefficiency and indolence is seriously detrimental to the best interests of the service, and is doing I have no doubt incalculable injury to the junior members of the Force.

GEORGE READ,
 Superintendent.

Mr. Inspector Anderson to Mr. Superintendent Read.

Sir, No. 1 Police Station, Sydney, 7 November, 1882.
 I have the honor to report, with reference to Sergeant Scollin, that since I resumed duty on the 2nd ultimo he has walked with a limp, but I have frequently observed that this lameness is much more apparent in the neighbourhood of the station than at a distance from it. During that period Sergeant Scollin has done nothing either to enforce discipline or to carry out Police work generally, and I would very much rather be a sergeant short than be any longer troubled with such a useless man.

From reports that have been made to me by Senior-Sergeants Bremner and Bell, and from what I have observed, I believe that Sergt. Scollin has made up his mind to do nothing; and such behaviour on the part of a non-commissioned officer must have a very pernicious influence on the discipline and efficiency of my own sub-division, and the City Force generally. As a proof of the indolence and inefficiency of Sergt. Scollin I may mention that during the past twelve months he has not made a single report against any of the constables, and during that period there were 69 reports against constables by the other non-commissioned officers of the sub-division. There were 1,340 persons summoned for various breaches of the law during the same period, and out of that number Sergeant Scollin had only four cases.

For a considerable time before I left for England I had not employed Sergeant Scollin to collect any returns or make any inquiries of any importance on account of the very unsatisfactory manner in which he had performed duties of that nature.

I have, &c.,
 ROBERT ANDERSON,
 Inspector.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police. The whole of the reports, with my own memorandum, have been read to Sergt. Scollin. He states he has not a word to say.—Geo. READ, Supt., 9/11/82.

Mr. J. Bremner to Mr. Superintendent Read.

No. 1 Police Station, 8 November, 1882.
 SENIOR-SERGEANT BREMNER respectfully reports, for the information of the Superintendent, that since he (the senior-sergeant) has been attached to this subdivision (the 14th April last) Sergeant Scollin has been sick and off duty from the 24th May till the 19th June, when he resumed and continued to perform duty till the 29th July, when he again went sick and remained so till the 27th September, during which time he was constantly walking about the streets apparently quite well, but when he came to the station to see the Police Surgeon he would walk with a limp and almost doubled up. Since he resumed duty, on the 27th September last, he still continues to walk very lame, which is much more apparent when near the Police Station. He has been on day duty, in charge of the west section, for the past and present months; he marches the men from the station and then usually walks as far as King and Clarence Streets, and remains about that portion of the section for the most part of his tour on duty. He takes no interest whatever in police duties and is utterly useless as a non-commissioned officer; from his slovenly manner, and the way in which he stands about the corners of the streets, it has a very injurious effect on the discipline of the men of this subdivision.

In consequence of Sergeant Scollin walking so very lame when parading for duty, he (the Senior-Sergeant) requested Senior-Sergeant Bell to go and see him leave his residence, and to take notice whether he walked as lame then as when he was on duty. Bell did so, and stated that when Scollin left his home he walked quite smart, and scarcely any lameness was perceptible until he came near to the station.

JAMES BREMNER.
 Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—G. READ, Supt., 9/11/82.

Mr.

Mr. Senior-Sergeant Bell to Mr. Superintendent Read.

No. 1 Station, 8 November, 1882.

SENIOR-SERGEANT BELL respectfully begs to report, for the information of the Superintendent, that when Sergeant Scollin was on the sick-list during the month of September he saw him walking quite well about the streets several times. When he resumed duty at the end of September he walked very lame, in consequence of which the senior-sergeant went to near his residence when he was coming out for night duty, and saw him walking very well until he got near the station; then he commenced to limp. The senior-sergeant has noticed that Sergeant Scollin has for a considerable time taken no interest in his duties, either to enforce discipline amongst the constables or to do any duty himself. When on his section the senior-sergeant has seldom seen him, unless about King-street West, where he has seen him idling his time and setting a bad example to those under him.

JOHN BELL,
Senior-Sergeant.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—G. READ, Supt., 9/11/82. Upon these reports I consider I have no alternative, in the execution of my duty, and to preserve the discipline of the Force, but to direct Sergeant Scollin's discharge.—E.F., 9 Nov., 1882. Noted and returned.—GEO. READ, Supt., 11/11/82. The I.G.P.

Memo. from The Inspector-General of Police to Mr. Superintendent Read.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 15 March, 1883.

SUPERINTENDENT READ will please report with reference to the statement in the 5th paragraph of the attached petition from ex-Sergeant Scollin.

E.F.

THOMAS SCOLLIN (PETITION OF)

To the right honorable the Speaker, and honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of Thomas Scollin, late a sergeant in the Police Force of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioner joined the New South Wales Police Force in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and remained in the said Force until the month of November last, a period of upwards of twenty years, during eighteen years of which time your Petitioner held the rank of sergeant.

2. That your Petitioner during the earlier years of his service in the said Force was almost constantly in charge of gold escorts, and also formed one in several important prisoner escorts.

3. That in the performance of such escort duty your Petitioner, from exposure to cold and wet, contracted a rheumatic affection which was never since left him, and from which he now suffers very severely, yet nevertheless your Petitioner performed all duties required of him until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven (a period of fifteen years), without once placing his name on the sick list.

4. That in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, the illness of your Petitioner had increased to such an extent that he was compelled to report himself as sick, and his health has ever since continued impaired, notwithstanding which your Petitioner (with the exception of the times he was granted leave of absence) performed all duties required of him up to the day of his dismissal from the Police Force, and it must be presumed he performed such duties satisfactorily, inasmuch as no complaint was ever made against him.

5. That in the month of September last your Petitioner was ordered before a Medical Board who returned him "fit for duty;" but recommended that he be again sent before them in six months. That the finding of the Board was read to your Petitioner by Superintendent Read, who, on concluding, said to your Petitioner, "I cannot tell you this officially, but in all probability you will be dismissed before two months."

6. That just two months afterwards, namely, in the month of November last, your Petitioner, on applying for his pay was informed that the sum of two pounds two shillings, the expense of the Medical Board before referred to, and before whom your Petitioner had been sent against his wish, would be deducted.

7. That, on your Petitioner refusing to consent to such deduction being made from his pay, he was declared "Insubordinate," and was in the first instance suspended and afterwards dismissed.

8. That your Petitioner considers he was unjustly treated in being dismissed after so long a service in the Force, for merely objecting to pay for the cost of a Board of Inquiry, which he not only never asked for but had to attend against his wish.

9. That neither the Police Regulations Act of 1862, or the rules for the general government and discipline of members of the Police Force, framed thereunder, contain any provisions as to the payment of Medical Boards appointed to examine into and report on the health of members of the Police Force, nor indeed are such Boards mentioned therein at all.

10. That by reason of his dismissal your Petitioner has lost all claims he had on the Police Superannuation Fund, into which he paid for so many years 3 per cent. of his pay, believing that he was thereby making provision for the time when age or infirmity should compel him to retire from active life.

11. That your Petitioner, from his age and the length of time he has served in the capacity of a soldier and police constable in Great Britain and this Colony (about thirty years in all), is unfitted from undertaking any light employment, even could he obtain it, which seeing the number of younger and more competent men at present out of employment may be regarded as almost an impossibility.

12. That your Petitioner has a family of five motherless children to support, and from his state of health is unable to perform laborious work.

13. That your Petitioner earnestly prays the consideration of your Honorable House towards his case, and that you will be graciously pleased to award him such redress as to your Honorable House may seem just and reasonable.

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

Sydney, 28th February, 1883.

THOMAS SCOLLIN.

Mr. Superintendent Read to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir, Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Sydney Station, 15 March, 1883.

With reference to the statement in the 5th paragraph of ex-Sergeant Scollin's petition, I have the honor to report that, after reading to him the finding of the Medical Board in September last, I made the cautionary remark that unless he greatly altered his course of conduct I should not be surprised to see him out of the service in a few months.

I think I also said that I had no authority for making the remark, but my own opinion of the probable result of the course of conduct he was then pursuing.

I have, &c.,
GEO. READ,
Superintendent.

The

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 16 March, 1833.

THE documents submitted to the Colonial Secretary herewith will explain the circumstances under which Sergeant Scollin was dismissed from the service.

Had this course not been adopted it would have been impossible to have maintained discipline in the Force.

Sergeant Scollin has for years past given a great deal of trouble, constantly evading the performance of his duties, alleging sickness, which the Government medical officers were satisfied was assumed. He was extremely insubordinate in his reports and demeanour.

It will further be seen that his officers state that he did not perform his duties in any respect satisfactorily.

Paragraph 5 of petition.—Report from Superintendent Read attached.

Paragraph 6 of petition.—The deduction of the fee of two guineas was made by the Colonial Secretary's instructions (copy of letter attached); however, it will be seen that I intimated to Scollin that if he would apply for a refund of the amount I would ask the Colonial Secretary to specially authorize it, but this he would not do; indeed, he has refused up to this date to receive the balance of his pay, and has put his case into the hands of an attorney.

Paragraphs 7 and 8 of petition.—It will further be seen that Sergeant Scollin was not dismissed, as alleged, for refusing to pay the two guineas.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THOMAS SCOLLIN.
(PETITION OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 28 February, 1883.

To the Right Honorable the Speaker, and Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of Thomas Scollin, late a sergeant in the Police Force of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner joined the New South Wales Police Force in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and remained in the said Force until the month of November last, a period of upwards of twenty years, during eighteen years of which time your Petitioner held the rank of sergeant.

That your Petitioner during the earlier years of his service in the said Force was almost constantly in charge of gold escorts, and also formed one in several important prisoner escorts.

That in the performance of such escort duty your Petitioner, from exposure to cold and wet, contracted a rheumatic affection which has never since left him, and from which he now suffers very severely, yet nevertheless your Petitioner performed all duties required of him until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven (a period of fifteen years), without once placing his name on the sick list.

That in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, the illness of your Petitioner had increased to such an extent that he was compelled to report himself as sick, and his health has ever since continued impaired, notwithstanding which your Petitioner (with the exception of the times he was granted leave of absence) performed all duties required of him up to the day of his dismissal from the Police Force, and it must be presumed he performed such duties satisfactorily, inasmuch as no complaint was ever made against him.

That in the month of September last your Petitioner was ordered before a Medical Board who returned him "fit for duty;" but recommended that he be again sent before them in six months. That the finding of the Board was read to your Petitioner by Superintendent Read, who, on concluding, said to your Petitioner, "I cannot tell you this officially, but in all probability you will be dismissed before two months."

That just two months afterwards, namely, in the month of November last, your Petitioner, on applying for his pay was informed that the sum of two pounds two shillings, the expense of the Medical Board before referred to, and before whom your Petitioner had been sent against his wish, would be deducted.

That, on your Petitioner refusing to consent to such deduction being made from his pay, he was declared "Insubordinate," and was in the first instance suspended and afterwards dismissed.

That your Petitioner considers he was unjustly treated in being dismissed after so long a service in the Force, for merely objecting to pay for the cost of a Board of Inquiry, which he not only never asked for but had to attend against his wish.

That neither the Police Regulations Act of 1862, or the rules for the general government and discipline of members of the Police Force, framed thereunder, contain any provisions as to the payment of Medical Boards appointed to examine into and report on the health of members of the Police Force, nor indeed are such Boards mentioned therein at all.

That by reason of his dismissal your Petitioner has lost all claims he had on the Police Superannuation Fund, into which he paid for so many years three per cent. of his pay, believing that he was thereby making provision for the time when age or infirmity should compel him to retire from active life.

That your Petitioner, from his age and the length of time he has served in the capacity of a soldier and police constable in Great Britain and this Colony (about thirty years in all), is unfitted from undertaking any light employment, even could he obtain it, which seeing the number of younger and more competent men at present out of employment may be regarded as almost an impossibility.

That your Petitioner has a family of five motherless children to support, and from his state of health is unable to perform laborious work.

That your Petitioner earnestly prays the consideration of your Honorable House towards his case, and that you will be graciously pleased to award him such redress as to your Honorable House may seem just and reasonable.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.
Sydney, 28th February, 1883.

THOMAS SCOLLIN.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONSTABLE ROBERT DEAN.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING REMOVAL OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 March, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9th March, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, minutes, documents, and other papers, having reference to the removal from the Police Force of Constable Robert Dean, of Wollongong.”

(*Mr. Teece.*)

Senior-Sergeant Grieve to Inspector Ryland.

Police Station, Wollongong, 22 September, 1882.

SENIOR-SERGEANT GRIEVE reports, for the information of the inspector in charge, that on Friday evening, when Const. Dean reported himself for duty, he complained of being unwell, that he had pains in his head, &c. He was nearly an hour late, and could give no coherent explanation. The Sen.-sergt. recommended him to go to bed, and took his turn of duty himself. That night Const. Ible occupied the barrack-room with Dean, who talked foolishly most of the night, and requested Ible to shoot him, &c.; at one time he got up and went to the revolvers, but Ible did not think he meant to do any harm to himself. Early in the morning Dr. Goold was called and prescribed for Dean, and about 10 a.m. Const. Ible was preparing for duty, and Dean was left alone for a few minutes; a report was heard, and on Ible going to the barrack-room he found Dean with a revolver in his hand, recently discharged; the ball had entered the wall about 6 or 7 feet from the floor, and Dean's left cheek marked with powder. He said, “I have blown my ear off.” He had evidently presented the revolver at his head, the ball had just missed him, and the powder burned his face. He is still in a very unsettled state, and cannot be left alone. He thinks he is going to die, and has a kind of religious mania, and is now quite melancholy and low-spirited.

Sen.-S. Grieve has noticed the effect of spirits on Dean on several occasions for the last week, and on Friday last he saw him leaving the “Brighton Hotel,” in company with Dr. Goold, and when he presented himself for duty on the Friday evening he was under the influence of some intoxicant, although not drunk. He cannot safely be left alone, as he may again attempt to take his life, and the Sen.-Sergt. would be sorry to adopt any harsh measures.

Will Mr. Ryland therefor please instruct the Sen.-Sergt. what to do in this matter. He cannot be properly treated at his quarters, and he requires constant watching.

Forwarded for the information of the Inspector-General of Police. I recommend the suspension of Const. Dean till the result of trial.—JAS. RYLAND, Inspector, 27/9/82. Appd.—E.F.

Inspector Ryeland to Senior-Sergeant Grieve.

Police Department, Eastern District, Inspector's Office, Sydney, 25 September, 1882.

MEMO.—As Const. Dean is unfit to be left alone, and requires medical treatment, he must be charged with attempting to commit suicide, and confined in the gaol till fit to be taken before the Court. A certificate should also be obtained from Dr. Gould as to what Dean be suffering from, and a further report from Sen.-Sergt. Grieve, whether it be from excessive drinking without doubt.

The firearms should not have been left in the room Dean occupied when apparently suffering from drink.

JAS. RYELAND,
Inspector.

Take over all Const. Dean's clothing and appointments.

Declaration.

Wollongong, Smith-st., 26 September, 1882.

I, JAMES EMERY GOULD, L.R.C.P., &c., have attended Robert Dean from the 23rd to the 26th instant. On Friday, the 23rd, I was called in to attend him, and I found him suffering from acute congestion of the brain, in my opinion principally caused by the intense heat of Friday, partly also due to his very pronounced full-bloodedness.

J. EMERY GOULD, L.R.C.P., &c.

Senior-Sergeant Grieve to Inspector Ryeland.

Police Station, Wollongong, 26 September, 1882.

SEN.-SERGT. GRIEVE reports that Const. Dean has this day been committed for trial on the 28th. Dr. Gould's certificate herewith forwarded. Sen.-S. Grieve is still of opinion that Const. Dean was on the 22nd instant, and for some days previous had been suffering from the effects of drink, but was not drunk. He had been in Dr. Gould's company most of the day (22nd), had accompanied him some 3 or 4 miles along the Fairy Meadow Road in a buggy, and was drinking at the doctor's lodging when they returned; also, as previously stated, they were at the "Brighton Hotel" together. The day was very hot and would no doubt aggravate the effect of whatever spirits may have been consumed. Dr. Gould was at the station when the shot was fired, and has given evidence on the committal to-day; he describes the complaint as delirium, but not *delirium tremens*, but his evidence fully bears out the fact that Dean fired the revolver with the intention of taking away his own life.

Const. Dean's clothing and appointments have all been taken over; he has been admitted to bail, and still occupies the barrack-room, but is much better and seems now quite sensible. This would seem as if the cause was only *temporary*.

THOMAS GRIEVE,
Sen.-Sergt.

Senior-Sergeant Grieve to Inspector Ryeland.

Police Station, Wollongong, 28 September, 1882.

REFERRING to previous reports respecting Const. Dean attempting to commit suicide, Sen.-S. Grieve reports that the memo. notifying his suspension was this day read to Dean, also the intimation that he would be responsible for expenses, &c., incurred. Dean pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to shoot himself, and the Crown Prosecutor suggested to the Court that Dean should be bound over to keep the peace. His Honor called on him to enter into a recognizance himself and one surety in £50 (fifty pounds) each to keep the peace for twelve months. This was done and Dean was discharged.

Dean is now as well as ever he was. He seemed to recover almost immediately after being charged with the attempt on his life. His sudden recovery would seem to prove that his aberration of mind was only temporary, and that when the cause was removed his recovery was speedy.

THOMAS GRIEVE,
Sen.-Sergt.

Forwarded for the information of the Inspector-General of Police. I think it would not be safe for Dean to be further entrusted with the duties of a constable.—JAS. RYELAND, Inspector, 29/9/82. Const. Dean to be discharged.—E.F., 29/9/82. Inspector Ryeland. Done.—JAS. RYELAND, Inspr.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SENIOR-SERGEANT MUSGROVE.

(APPLICATIONS OF, FOR PROMOTION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 March, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13th March, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, &c., relating to the application and claim
“of Senior-sergeant Musgrove, of the Police Force, Bathurst, for promotion
“to the rank of Acting Sub-Inspector.”

(*Mr. Sydney Smith, for Mr. Hellyer.*)

Senior-sergeant Musgrove to The Superintendent of Police, Metropolitan District.

No. 3 Station, 11 February, 1878.

SENIOR-SERGEANT Musgrove does himself the honor of applying to the Inspector-General of Police to be good enough to recommend him to the Governor and Executive Council for promotion to the rank of Sub or Acting Sub-Inspector.

The Senior-sergeant will in a few days have completed twenty-three years in the Police Force, and for the last twenty years he has been a non-commissioned officer.

He was Sergeant from 1858 to 1860, during which time, first, he was sent specially to the Rockhampton rush, and shortly after his return to Sydney he was sent to the Kiandra rush.

He returned to Sydney and after a short time was appointed Acting Divisional Inspector, doing duty at the Central Police Station.

On the disturbance breaking out at Lambing Flat, he was appointed Inspector, and sent up there with an armed party of thirty men and three sergeants.

He held that rank until the passing of the New Police Act of 1862, when he reverted to the rank of Senior-sergeant, and remained in charge of the Police at Lambing Flat until December, 1867, when he was removed to Sydney.

After performing special duties during the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, he was posted to the charge of the Royal Mint Police, where he remained until February, 1876, since which time he has been doing duty at No. 3 Police Station.

The Senior-sergeant humbly solicits the Inspector-General will take his long and varied services into consideration, and with every confidence would appeal to his present Superintendent, Mr. Read, as to the manner he has performed his duties in the Metropolitan District, and also to Superintendents Zouch and Singleton, under whom he did duty in the country.

Should the Senior-sergeant receive promotion, he without fear assures the Inspector-General and Superintendent that nothing will be wanted on his part to merit their confidence.

R. MUSGROVE,

Senior-sergeant.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police. I have no vacancy for a Sub-Inspector in the Metropolitan District.—G. READ, Supt., 11/2/78.

Senior-sergeant Musgrove would be ineligible for the position of an officer in the country; and instead of holding out any hopes which would not be probably realized, it would be more candid to inform him that he does not possess the qualifications to fit him for the position of an officer in Sydney. I infer that Superintendent Read would not feel justified in recommending him for that appointment.

Senior-sergeant Musgrove was better off when at the Mint, and he had only himself to thank for losing that position.

When an opportunity serves, I shall be glad to place Senior-sergeant Musgrove at a station where his position will be improved by free quarters, &c.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., 11/2/78.

Mr. Waters will be good enough to read the Inspector-General's minute to Senior-sergeant Musgrove. I shall be glad to see him at a station where he will be found with quarters. He has a competent knowledge of his duty, but is deficient in ability to maintain effective discipline. I entirely concur in the view of the Inspector-General.—GEO. READ, Supt., 12/2/78.

Senior-sergeant Musgrove to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Station, Bathurst, 19 January, 1882.

SENIOR-SERGEANT Musgrove begs respectfully to apply to the Inspector-General of Police for promotion to the rank of Acting Sub-Inspector.

The Senior-sergeant has spent twenty-seven years of the best portion of his life in the service of the New South Wales Government, and thinks that he has fairly earned the promotion he now asks for. He has held the rank he now holds for twenty years, and previous to the passing of the Police Regulation Act of 1862 he held the rank of Divisional Inspector in the Metropolitan Police.

The Senior-sergeant served at the Rockhampton rush in '58, Kiandra in '60, and in '61 was appointed Divisional Inspector by the late Inspector-General and sent in charge of thirty men and three Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police to Lambing Flat, to assist in quelling the riots at that place.

During his long service he has never been punished for any offence, as his defaulter's sheet will show.

The Senior-sergeant trusts that his long and faithful services may not be overlooked, but may meet with the approbation of the Inspector-General.

RICHARD MUSGROVE,
Senior-sergeant.

This application was handed to me this morning. Senior-sergeant Musgrove is so well known to the Inspector-General that it would be superfluous for me to say anything in his favour. He appears to have seen long service.

C. T. P. LYDIARD,
Superintendent, 20/1/82.

There are several other Senior-sergeants in a similar position to Senior-sergeant Musgrove. They have been well conducted and efficient during a long service, but from advancing years, large families, want of knowledge of the bush and horsemanship—some also from want of education—are not adapted for promotion for the charge of such districts as Walgett, Bourke, Wilcannia, &c., for which places I must select men of a different stamp.

I have however had it in my power to obtain an allowance for Senior-sergeant Musgrove and others as Sub-Inspectors under the Licensing Act, and if circumstances will not admit of their promotion they have their pensions to look forward to, and prior to their retirement their promotion to the rank of an officer may be sanctioned, as in Mr. Waters' case.

B.C.—Supt. Lydiard.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
I.G.P.; 21/1/82.

Senior-sergeant Musgrove to The Superintendent of Police, Western District.

Police Station, Bathurst, 12 January, 1883.

SENIOR-SERGEANT Musgrove begs to hand the attached communication to the Superintendent, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.

R. MUSGROVE,
Senior-sergeant.

Senior-sergeant Musgrove to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Station, Bathurst, 12 January, 1883.

SENIOR-SERGEANT Musgrove (No. 319) begs respectively to state, for the information of the Inspector-General, that, on looking over the Government Gazette of the 9th instant, he noticed the promotion of certain Senior-sergeants of Police to the rank, one of Sub-Inspector and others of Acting Sub-Inspectors.

The Inspector-General will perhaps remember that on the 19th January, 1882, Senior-sergeant Musgrove applied to him for promotion, when his application was returned with a minute from the Inspector-General, stating that the Senior-sergeant should have the first suitable vacancy.

The Senior-sergeants lately promoted are all juniors to Senior-sergeant Musgrove, most of them had not even joined the Force when Senior-sergeant Musgrove reverted to his present rank at the introduction of the Police Regulation Act of 1862.

Senior-sergeant Musgrove feels himself much grieved at being overlooked; there have been no less than thirty junior officers promoted over him in the time abovementioned, viz., twenty-three years, and cannot conceive what he has done to be so treated; he has given twenty-eight of the best years of his life to the Government of New South Wales. His defaulter's sheet will show that he has committed no offence during his long service; he conceives that he does not lack on the score of intelligence or education, and has always done his duty faithfully and to the best of his ability.

Senior-sergeant Musgrove hopes the Inspector-General will give this statement his favourable consideration.

R. MUSGROVE,
Senior-sergeant.

As requested, I forward this to the Inspector-General. I need scarcely remark that I was in total ignorance of the promotions until I saw them gazetted. I have only a few words to say of Senior-sergeant Musgrove. He is a steady painstaking officer; the Inspector-General knows him probably as well as I do.—C.T.P.L., Supt., 15/1/83.

I scarcely see what I can say more than I did on this subject a year ago (see within). In making promotions in the Police seniority cannot be made the qualification. For obvious reasons, I am obliged to select men specially adapted for the work they are expected to perform; and although Senior-sergeant Musgrove is well conducted and intelligent, he does not possess the qualifications requisite for an officer in the Metropolitan District, nor would he do for the bush. He has comfortable quarters and an extra allowance as licensing-inspector, and little in my opinion to complain of.—E.F., 16/1/83.
Supt. Lydiard.

Senior-sergeant Musgrove to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Station, Bathurst, 18 January, 1883.

SENIOR-SERGEANT MUSGROVE begs to state that he feels very much disappointed at the conclusion at which the Inspector-General has arrived as regards his application for promotion, more especially as his superior officer (Superintendent Lydiard) recommends him.

Knowing that there is no test in the Police Service by which a man can be judged fit for promotion except on the recommendation of his superior officer, the Senior-sergeant fails indeed to see how the Inspector-General could fairly judge him as unfit for further promotion.

Perhaps the Inspector-General would be good enough to say in what particular he (the Senior-sergeant) falls short of the qualifications required for an officer in the Police Service.

According to the Inspector-General's minute, the Senior-sergeant is "well conducted and intelligent." Superintendent Lydiard also states that he is a "steady, painstaking officer," and the Senior-sergeant thinks that when his officers hold such a high opinion of him it ought to entitle him to promotion.

In reference to the Inspector-General's minute of 21/1/82, the Senior-sergeant does not think that any of those objections can apply to him.

Of course he is advancing in years, but he considers himself as good a man as he was twenty years ago.

Touching the remark in the concluding paragraph of the same minute, as to having a pension to look forward to, and the possibility of having the rank of an officer conferred on him on his retiring from the Service, the Senior-sergeant thinks it a very poor prospect perhaps to have ten or possibly twelve years more to serve and then to retire on the pension of a Senior-sergeant, when he fully considers himself entitled to retire on the rank and pension of a Sub-Inspector.

As to retiring on the rank of Acting Sub-Inspector, as in the case of Mr. Waters, Senior-sergeant Musgrove has no wish to retire from the Service with such a rank—it would not benefit him in any way.

The Senior-sergeant, still believing that he does not labour under any disqualification for holding the rank of Sub-Inspector, hopes that the Inspector-General will reconsider his decision.

The Senior-sergeant has omitted a few remarks. First, he trusts the Inspector-General will not think him importunate in this statement; and secondly, he may say that the whole of those names (with the exception of Senior-sergeants Carroll and Hitch) gazetted as having been successful in promotion, served under him as constables.

R. MUSGROVE,
Senior-sergeant.

I have given Senior-sergeant Musgrove the Inspector-General's minute to read. He has requested me to submit this statement to the Inspector-General.—C.T.P.L., Superintendent, 19/1/83. I regret to receive this further application. I am of course responsible for the recommendations I make, and can only say that I do not consider Senior-sergeant Musgrove qualified for the position of Sub-Inspector in Sydney. He did not give satisfaction even as a Sergeant in charge of the Mint police. I am not aware that Superintendent Lydiard ever recommended him for the rank of Sub-Inspector. He does not stand alone in the position he occupies.—E.F., 20/1/83. Supt. Lydiard.

Memo. from Superintendent Lydiard to Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, 22 January, 1883.

As I have already noted, I was not aware of any promotions, the Gazette was the first I knew of them. I feel compelled to forward to the Inspector-General any reports or applications from non-commissioned officers. As I have remarked, the Inspector-General is better able to judge of Senior-sergeant Musgrove when on duty in Sydney than I am. I had no knowledge of him until he was sent from Sydney to Bathurst.

C. T. P. LYDIARD,
Superintendent.

My last minute has, I presume, been read to Senior-sergeant Musgrove; then the papers, with some others on the subject I think Mr. Lydiard has, may be returned to be filed.—E.F., 23/1/83. Supt. Lydiard. Senior-sergeant Musgrove can see these papers as directed.—C.T.P.L., Supt., 26/1/83.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISON LABOUR IN MUDGEES GAOL.

(RETURNS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 March, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 9th February, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The Articles manufactured in Mudgees Gaol by prison labour during the last five years, and the amount of money received for each manufactured article sold from the Gaol to residents in the Mudgees Electorate.
“(2.) The several jobs performed by the prisoners during the same period to the order of the townspeople, and the amount of money received for each item of work.
“(3.) The prime cost of raw material used in the Gaol for such work and manufactures during the above specified period.
“(4.) The number of persons who have patronized gaol labour in the Mudgees Electorate during that term.”

(*Mr. A. G. Taylor.*)

The Comptroller-General to The Under-Secretary of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 5 March, 1883.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 17th ultimo, asking for information respecting Prison Labour in Mudgees Gaol, and to forward herewith Returns giving such particulars as you require.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Comptroller-General.

Mudgees Gaol.

REPLIES to Questions asked by Mr. A. G. Taylor *re* Prison Labour in the above Gaol, as per document attached :—

- 1.—£1,293 9s. 1d. (as per Return.)
- 2.—£104 4s. 2d. (as per Return.)
- 3.—£402 16s. 6d.
- 4.—393 persons have patronized prison labour.

MUDGEE GAOL.

RETURN showing the amount of money received for Articles manufactured in the above Gaol by Prison Labour for 5 years, ending 31st December, 1882.

No. of Article.	Name of Article.	Rate.	Amount.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
2	Books full bound in morocco	1 5 0	2 10 0	
1	Album full bound in calf	1 2 0	1 2 0	
1	Book do	1 0 0	1 0 0	
2	Books do	0 18 0	1 16 0	
2	Do do	0 16 0	1 12 0	
2	Do do	0 15 0	1 10 0	
1	Book do	0 14 0	0 14 0	
1	Do in half calf.....	0 12 0	0 12 0	
17	Books do	0 11 6	9 15 6	
27	Do do	0 11 0	14 17 0	
1	Book do	0 10 6	0 10 6	
5	Books do	0 10 0	2 10 0	
2	Do in half roan.....	0 9 4	0 18 8	
2	Do do	0 9 0	0 18 0	
4	Do do	0 8 6	1 14 0	
2	Do do	0 8 2	0 16 4	
24	Do do	0 8 0	9 12 0	
6	Do do	0 7 6	2 5 0	
3	Do do	0 7 4	1 2 0	
57	Do do	0 7 0	19 19 0	
8	Do do	0 6 9	2 14 0	
16	Do do	0 6 6	5 4 0	
173	Do bound in half roan	0 6 0	51 18 0	
78	Do do	0 5 6	21 19 0	
14	Do do	0 5 4	3 14 8	
10	Do do	0 5 3	2 12 6	
12	Do do	0 5 0	3 0 0	
1	Book do	0 4 10	0 4 10	
3	Books do	0 4 8	0 14 0	
126	Do do	0 4 6	28 7 0	
3	Do do	0 4 4	0 13 0	
4	Do do	0 4 3	0 17 0	
39	Do do	0 4 0	7 16 0	
10	Do do	0 3 9	1 17 6	
17	Do do	0 3 6	2 19 6	
1	Book do	0 3 4	0 3 4	
2	Books do	0 3 3	0 6 6	
4	Do do	0 3 2	0 12 8	
41	Do do	0 3 0	6 3 0	
10	Do do	0 2 11	1 9 2	
2	Do do	0 2 8	0 5 4	
95	Do do	0 2 6	11 17 6	
1	Book do	0 2 4	0 2 4	
2	Books do	0 2 3	0 4 6	
5	Do do	0 2 2	0 10 10	
40	Do do	0 2 0	4 0 0	
1	Book do	0 1 10	0 1 10	
157	Books do	0 1 8	13 1 8	
11	Books bound in half roan	0 1 6	0 16 6	
4	Do do	0 1 4	0 5 4	
3	Do do	0 1 3	0 3 9	
96	Do do	0 1 2	5 12 0	
309	Do do	0 1 0	15 9 0	
1	Pocket-book (small)	0 1 0	0 1 0	
2	Newspapers, bound in cloth	0 4 0	0 8 0	
238	Pamphlets, sewn and covered	per lot	2 19 6	
400	Do do	"	3 0 0	
186	Do do	"	1 1 9	
200	Do do	"	0 18 0	
270	Do do	"	0 12 6	
325	Do do	"	0 11 4	
300	Do do	"	0 18 0	
144	Do do	"	0 7 11	
40	Do do (large).....	"	0 13 4	
156	Do do (medium)..	"	0 5 3	
300	Do do (small).....	"	0 10 6	
100	Do do (medium)..	"	0 3 6	
190	Do do do	"	0 11 0	
20	Do do (large).....	"	0 6 0	
55	Do do (medium)..	"	0 4 8	
13	Do do (large).....	"	0 8 8	
6	Do do do	"	0 4 6	
117	Do do (medium)..	"	0 3 6	
35	Do do (large).....	"	0 1 10	
78	Do do	"	0 2 6	
2	Receipt books, sewn and covered	0 2 6	0 5 0	
8	Do do	0 2 0	0 16 0	
28	Do do	0 1 6	2 2 0	
6	Do do (medium)	0 1 3	0 7 6	

MONEY received for articles manufactured in Mudjee Gaol—*continued.*

No. of Article.	Name of Article.	Rate.	Amount.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
23	Receipt books, sewn and covered (medium)	0 1 0	1 3 0	
8	Do do do do ...	0 0 9	0 6 0	
30	Do do do do ...	0 0 8	1 0 0	
50	Do do do do ...	per lot	0 15 0	
30	Do do do do ...	"	0 8 4	
204	Do do (small) ...	0 0 6	5 2 0	
97	Do do do do ...	0 0 4	1 12 4	
80	Do do do do ...	0 0 3	1 0 0	
3 lots	Pressing papers	0 0 6	0 1 6	
9	Do	0 1 0	0 9 0	
52	Cutting tickets	per lot	0 2 6	
2,000	Do card-boards	"	0 7 6	
200	Do papers (medium)	"	0 7 6	
140	Do do	"	0 2 5	
400	Do do	"	0 4 0	
220	Do do	"	0 2 6	
150	Do do	"	0 1 6	
230	Do do	"	0 2 3	
100	Do do	"	0 1 0	
2 lots	Do leaves	"	0 0 6	
1 lot	Do do	"	0 0 2	
1	Backing and mounting map (large)	0 9 6	0 9 6	
1	Do do (medium) ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	
6	Do do (small)	0 2 1	0 12 6	
7	Do do do	0 2 0	0 14 0	
13	Do reference maps	0 1 0	0 13 0	
2	Do do	0 0 9	0 1 6	
1	Do do	0 0 6	0 0 6	
1	Making saddle (hogskin all over)	5 15 0	5 15 0	
2	Do do	5 10 0	11 0 0	
3	Do do	5 5 0	15 15 0	
1	Do do	5 0 0	5 0 0	
3	Do (hogskin seat)	4 4 0	12 12 0	
6	Do do	4 2 6	24 15 0	
21	Do do	4 0 0	84 0 0	
1	Do do	3 17 6	3 17 6	
1	Do do	3 17 0	3 17 0	
11	Do do	3 15 0	41 5 0	
2	Do do	3 13 6	7 7 0	Sold to the trade.
8	Do (bag leather)	3 10 0	28 0 0	
2	Do do	3 5 0	6 10 0	
3	Do do	2 15 0	8 5 0	Sold to the trade; part of material found.
1	Do (with roll)	1 12 6	1 12 6	} Materials found; sold to the trade. } Labour only.
1	Do do	1 7 6	1 7 6	
1	Do do	1 5 0	1 5 0	
2	Making solid leather portmanteaus	4 15 0	9 10 0	
1	Do do	4 4 0	4 4 0	
2	Do do (large) ...	3 5 0	6 10 0	
3	Do do do ...	3 0 0	9 0 0	
1	Do do do ...	2 17 6	2 17 6	
1	Do do do ...	2 16 0	2 16 0	
1	Do do do ...	2 15 0	2 15 0	
4	Do do do ...	2 10 0	10 0 0	
6	Do do do ...	2 5 0	13 10 0	
5	Do do (medium)	2 2 0	10 10 0	
3	Do do do	2 0 0	6 0 0	
1	Do do do	1 18 4	1 18 4	3s. 8d. paid for lock and brass handles.
12	Do do do	1 15 0	21 0 0	
3	Do do do	1 11 6	4 14 6	11s. paid for locks (3) and brass handles.
9	Do do do	1 10 0	13 10 0	
8	Do do (small) ...	1 5 0	10 0 0	
1	Do do do ...	1 6 4	1 6 4	
3	Do do do ...	1 0 0	3 0 0	
1	Do do do ...	0 18 0	0 18 0	
1	Do do do ...	0 17 6	0 17 6	
1	Do do do ...	0 15 0	0 15 0	
1	Do do do ...	0 12 6	0 12 6	
1	Do do do ...	0 10 0	0 10 0	
1	Do do do ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	
1 set	Making spring cart harness	5 10 0	5 10 0	
1 set	Do do	5 3 6	5 3 6	Less bit.
1 set	Do do	4 5 6	4 5 6	Less collar and bit.
1	Making horse-collar	0 14 0	0 14 0	
1	Do cart saddle	0 10 0	0 10 0	Materials found; sold to the trade; labour only.
1	Do do	1 5 0	1 5 0	
1 set	Do spring-cart saddle, breeching, and crupper.	2 15 0	2 15 0	Furniture found.
1	Do do breeching and tugs ...	2 13 6	2 13 6	
6	Do cart winkers	0 10 0	3 0 0	
1 set	Do leading crupper and back band ...	1 17 0	1 17 0	Less collar, hames, and winkers.
2	Do do do ...	1 8 0	2 16 0	
2	Do do (common)	1 4 0	2 8 0	
1	Do do do	1 2 0	1 2 0	do do
1	Do cart breeching	1 2 0	1 2 0	
1	Do cart reins	0 6 0	0 6 0	
1 pair	Do plough back-band (double)	0 18 0	0 18 0	
1	Do do (single)	0 9 0	0 9 0	

MONEY received for articles manufactured in Mudjee Gaol—*continued.*

No of Article	Name of Article	Rate	Amount	Remarks
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Making bellyband	0 6 6	0 6 6	
1	Do do	0 6 0	0 6 0	
1	Do do (common)	0 4 6	0 4 6	
1	Do spring-cart back-band	1 0 0	1 0 0	
1 pair	Do saddle-bands (heavy)	1 3 0	1 3 0	
1	Do do (light)	0 17 6	0 17 6	
1	Do spring-cart reins	0 5 6	0 5 6	
2 pairs	Do pole straps	0 4 9	0 9 6	
1	Do do	0 4 6	0 4 6	
3	Do horse muzzles (common)	0 5 0	0 15 0	
1 pair	Do tugs	0 10 0	0 10 0	
2	Do whip thongs	0 1 6	0 3 0	
3 pairs	Do Napoleon leggings (spring)	0 15 6	2 6 6	
3	Do do (straps)	0 14 0	2 2 0	
1	Do do do	0 12 6	0 12 6	
1	Do do (short)	0 12 0	0 12 0	
2	Do do do	0 10 0	1 0 0	
1	Do do do	0 9 0	0 9 0	
1	Do do do	0 8 0	0 8 0	
1	Do do (boys)	0 7 0	0 7 0	
1	Do saddle pocket	0 11 0	0 11 0	
4	Do do	0 8 0	1 12 0	
1	Do do	0 7 0	0 7 0	
1	Do do	0 6 0	0 6 0	
2	Do bridles (best)	0 18 0	1 16 0	
2	Do do	0 17 6	1 15 0	
3	Do do do	0 15 0	2 5 0	
3	Do do (2nd quality)	0 14 6	2 3 6	
1	Do do do	0 14 0	0 14 0	
1	Do do do	0 13 6	0 13 6	
2	Do do do	0 13 0	1 6 0	
2	Do do do	0 12 6	1 5 0	
1	Do do (common)	0 12 0	0 12 0	
22	Do do do	0 10 0	11 0 0	
15	Do do do	0 9 6	7 2 6	
1	Do do do	0 9 0	0 9 0	
1	Do do do	0 8 0	0 8 0	
5	Do do do	0 7 6	1 17 6	
1	Do bridle front (best)	0 5 6	0 5 6	
3	Do do (common)	0 2 6	0 7 6	
1	Do do do	0 1 3	0 1 3	} Sold to the trade.
2	Do do do	0 1 0	0 2 0	
5	Do valves	0 12 0	3 0 0	
6	Do leather girths	0 4 6	1 7 0	
3	Do do	0 4 0	0 12 0	
32	Do do	0 3 0	4 16 0	
1	Do do	0 2 6	0 2 6	
2	Do web girths	0 3 0	0 6 0	
3	Do do	0 2 6	0 7 6	
36	Do do (common)	0 2 0	3 12 0	
1	Do saddle cloth	0 3 0	0 3 0	
21 pairs	Do stirrup leathers	0 3 0	3 3 0	
2	Do do	0 2 6	0 5 0	
1	Do do (common)	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1	Do fancy belt	0 14 0	0 14 0	
1	Do do (common)	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1	Do do do	0 1 6	0 1 6	
8	Do breast plates	0 12 0	4 16 0	
1	Do do	0 10 0	0 10 0	
1	Do do	0 7 6	0 7 6	
1	Do surengle	0 7 0	0 7 0	
1	Do do	0 6 0	0 6 0	
12	Do do	0 5 6	3 6 0	
8	Do cruppers	0 3 6	1 8 0	
6	Do do (common)	0 2 6	0 15 0	
24 pairs	Do hobble straps (double)	0 1 8	2 0 0	
2	Do do (single)	0 1 6	0 3 0	
16	Do do	0 1 3	1 0 0	
4	Do dog-collars (large)	0 2 0	0 8 0	
14	Do do	0 1 9	1 4 6	
21	Do do (medium)	0 1 6	1 11 6	
2	Do do (small)	0 1 0	0 2 0	
1	Do breeching strap	0 2 6	0 2 6	
2	Do straps	0 1 3	0 2 6	
1	Do do	0 1 0	0 1 0	
1	Do do	0 0 9	0 0 9	
2	Do do	0 0 8	0 1 4	
4	Do do	0 0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 2 6	
4	Do do	0 0 6	0 2 0	
9	Do saddle straps	3 ¹ / ₂ d. each	0 2 6	
2	Do do	3 ¹ / ₂ d each	0 0 7	
12 doz.	Do do	3s 3d per doz.	1 19 0	
1	Do do	2s 9 ¹ / ₂ d. "	0 2 9	
2	Do do	3d. each	0 0 6	
1	Do small pulpit	6 10 8	6 10 8	
1	Do reading-desk	2 0 0	2 0 0	
1	Do communion rails	2 0 0	2 0 0	

MONEY received for articles manufactured in Mudjee Gaol—*continued*.

No of Article	Name of Article	Rate	Amount	Remarks
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
14	Making forms	0 10 6	7 7 0	
2	Do wheelbarrows (large)	1 15 0	3 10 0	
1	Do do do	1 10 0	1 10 0	
4	Do do (medium)	1 5 0	5 0 0	
3	Do do do	1 4 0	3 12 0	
3	Do do do	1 3 0	3 9 0	
2	Do do (small)	1 0 0	2 0 0	
1	Do do (large)	0 17 6	0 17 6	} Materials found, labour only.
1	Do do do	0 15 0	0 15 0	
4	Do do do	0 15 3	3 1 0	
1	Do form	0 8 6	0 8 6	
14	Do do	0 2 0	1 8 0	do do
1	Do box	1 5 0	1 5 0	
1	Do do	0 15 0	0 15 0	
1	Do do	0 14 0	0 14 0	
2	Do do	0 10 0	1 0 0	
1	Do do	0 8 0	0 8 6	
1	Do do (knife)	0 3 0	0 3 0	
2	Do tables (large)	0 13 6	1 7 0	} do do
2	Do do (small)	0 6 6	0 13 0	
2	Do do do	0 6 0	0 12 0	
1	Do do do	0 4 8	0 4 8	
2	Do do do	0 4 6	0 9 0	
1	Do safe	0 14 0	0 14 0	do do
1	Do do	0 12 0	0 12 0	
1	Do do	0 10 0	0 10 0	
1	Do dresser	0 5 6	0 5 6	
1	Do chiffoner	2 2 3	2 2 3	
1	Do stool	0 2 0	0 2 0	
2	Do flower-stands	1 6 0	2 12 0	
1	Do cabinet	2 10 0	2 10 0	
1	Do do (small)	1 15 0	1 15 0	
1	Do glass-case	0 15 0	0 15 0	Glass found; labour and timber by Gaol.
1	Do screen	1 0 0	1 0 0	
1	Do swing-gate	1 15 0	1 15 0	
2	Do cases	0 14 3	1 8 6	} Materials found, labour only.
1	Do safe (large)	1 10 0	1 10 0	
1	Do do do	1 5 0	1 5 0	
1	Do school-desk (large)	2 2 0	2 2 0	
3	Do stools	0 3 9	0 11 3	
1	Do hen-coop (large)	2 10 0	2 10 0	
1	Do do	1 10 0	1 10 0	
1	Do do	1 7 0	1 7 0	
3	Do do	0 18 0	2 14 0	
2	Do do	0 14 0	1 8 0	
1	Do bird-cage	0 10 0	0 10 0	
1	Do do	0 7 6	0 7 6	
1	Do do	0 6 6	0 6 6	
12	Do pigeon-cages	0 5 7	3 7 0	
1	Do picture-frame (large)	0 14 0	0 14 0	
1	Do do	0 7 0	0 7 0	
1	Do do	0 6 0	0 6 0	
1	Do do	0 4 10	0 4 10	
1	Do do	0 4 6	0 4 6	
1	Do do	0 3 6	0 3 6	
5	Do do	0 3 0	0 15 0	
4	Do do	0 2 6	0 10 0	
1	Do do	0 2 3	0 2 3	
2	Do do	0 2 0	0 4 0	
1	Do stretcher	0 9 0	0 9 0	
2	Do ladders	0 5 0	0 10 0	Timber found; labour only.
1 pair	Do clubs	0 7 6	0 7 6	
1	Do black-board (small)	0 5 0	0 5 0	
1	Do box-cover	0 4 6	0 4 6	
1	Do bobbin-winder	0 2 6	0 2 6	
2	Do foot-stools	0 2 0	0 4 0	
2	Do boot-jacks	0 3 0	0 6 0	
3 pairs	Do cart-stocks (turning)	0 2 6	0 7 6	Timber purchased; labour only.
1 pair	Do rollers for map	0 3 6	0 3 6	
2	Do do	0 1 9	0 3 6	
2	Do mauls	0 1 0	0 2 0	
2	Do butter-pats	0 1 0	0 2 0	
1	Painting and varnishing cart	3 7 0	3 7 0	} Materials found; labour only.
1	Do do	3 0 6	3 0 6	
1	Do do	3 0 0	3 0 0	
1	Do do	2 10 8	2 10 8	
1	Do do	2 3 4	2 3 4	
1	Do do	1 10 0	1 10 0	
1	Do do	1 0 0	1 0 0	
1	Do bird-cage, and lettering	0 10 0	0 10 0	
3	Do boards	0 1 4	0 4 0	} Paint and labour only.
9	Do do	0 1 6	0 13 6	
3	Do and lettering sign-board (large)	1 5 0	3 15 0	
1	Do do	1 0 0	1 0 0	
1	Do do (medium)	0 15 0	0 15 0	
1	Do do	0 12 0	0 12 0	
1	Do do	0 8 0	0 8 0	

MONEY received for articles manufactured in Mudgee Gaol—*continued.*

No of Article	Name of Article	Rate	Amount	Remarks
3	Painting notices	£ s. d. 0 2 6	£ s. d. 0 7 6	
1	Do do	0 2 0	0 2 0	
60	Do name on tin, for drays	0 1 0	3 0 0	
2	Do signs on calico	0 14 0	1 8 0	
1	Do emblem on calico	0 10 0	0 10 0	Calico found ; labour only.
6	Making coir mats	0 18 6	5 11 0	
1	Do fancy mat	0 12 6	0 12 6	
3	Do coir mats	0 9 0	1 7 0	
1	Do do (door)	0 7 3	0 7 3	
1	Do do	0 6 6	0 6 6	
4	Do do	0 5 6	1 2 0	
1	Do instrument bag (large)	2 0 0	2 0 0	
1	Do do	0 18 0	0 18 0	
1	Do do	0 14 0	0 14 0	
3	Do do	0 10 0	1 10 0	
1	Do case (small)	0 6 0	0 6 0	
1	Do do	0 5 0	0 5 0	
1	Do do	0 2 6	0 2 6	
2	Do calico tents	0 12 6	1 5 0	
1	Do do	0 9 0	0 9 0	
2	Do do	0 6 0	0 12 0	
61	Do do	0 4 6	13 14 6	
4	Do tarpaulins (calico)	0 15 0	3 0 0	Materials found , labour only.
1	Do do	0 12 6	0 12 6	
1	Do do	0 10 0	0 10 0	
1	Do do	0 6 10	0 6 10	
6	Do canvas horse-rugs	1 10 0	9 0 0	
1	Do do	0 19 0	0 19 0	
1	Do do	0 16 7	0 16 7	
2	Do do	0 16 4½	1 12 9	
3	Do do	0 10 6	1 11 6	
6	Do do	0 5 6	1 13 0	
1	Do do	0 5 0	0 5 0	
1	Do horse-cover	0 13 4	0 13 4	
1	Do do	0 3 4	0 3 4	
1	Do do	0 2 3	0 2 3	Materials found ; labour only.
1	Do tent-fly	0 5 0	0 5 0	
1	Do do	0 2 9	0 2 9	
1	Do do	0 1 0	0 1 0	
1	Do buggy-cover	0 5 9	0 5 9	
1	Sewing calico awning	0 3 0	0 3 0	
7	Oiling coats	0 1 0	0 7 0	
12	Making strainers	7 ^d each	0 7 6	
1	Do plough	5 6 6	5 6 6	Paid £9 12s 3d. for iron and six mould-boards. 3 ploughs still on hand.
1	Do do	4 0 0	4 0 0	
1	Do do	3 10 0	3 10 0	
1	Do die	0 12 6	0 12 6	
1	Do brand	0 10 0	0 10 0	
1 pair	Do nippers	0 7 6	0 7 6	
1	Do plough-bar	0 5 0	0 5 0	
2	Do fire-dogs	0 4 0	0 8 0	
1	Do do	0 3 0	0 3 0	
5	Do wedges	0 1 0	0 5 0	
12	Do do different sizes	0 0 8½	0 8 2	
2	Do buggy brakes	0 1 6	0 3 0	
1	Do large wedge	0 1 7	0 1 7	
1	Do do	0 1 4	0 1 4	
1	Do machine spring... .. .	0 1 0	0 1 0	
2 sets	Do hinges	0 1 9	0 3 6	
56	Do brackets	per lot	1 0 0	
6	Do paper files	0 0 6	0 3 0	
1	Do maul-ring	0 0 11	0 0 11	Iron found ; labour only.
6	Do do	0 0 3	0 1 6	
1	Do tap-screw	0 0 6	0 0 6	
6	Do iron rods	0 0 3	0 1 6	
1	Do sausage-knife	0 1 6	0 1 6	
1	Do canvas bag.....	0 8 6	0 8 6	
2	Do do	0 7 3	0 14 6	
5	Do do	0 6 0	1 10 0	
2	Do do	0 4 6	0 9 0	
4	Do do	0 3 6	0 14 0	
3	Do do	0 3 3	0 9 9	
4	Do do	0 3 0	0 12 0	
3	Do do	0 2 6	0 7 6	Materials found ; labour only.
15	Do do	0 2 0	1 10 0	
5	Do do	0 1 6	0 7 6	
31	Do do	0 1 0	1 11 0	
5	Do do	0 0 9	0 3 9	
1	Sewing opossum rug	0 5 0	0 5 0	Labour only.
2 pairs	Making Blucher boots	0 12 0	1 4 0	
1 pair	Do do	0 11 0	0 11 0	
1	Do elastic side boots	0 10 6	0 10 6	
3 pairs	Do do	0 10 0	1 10 0	Uppers found , sole leather and labour only.
3	Do do	0 8 6	1 5 0	
6	Do do	0 8 0	2 8 0	
9	Do Blucher boots	0 7 6	3 7 6	
19	Do do	0 7 0	6 13 0	

MONEY received for articles manufactured in Mudgee Gaol—*continued.*

No. of Article.	Name of Article.	Rate.	Amount.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
10 pairs	Making Blucher boots	0 6 6	3 5 0	
6 "	Do do	0 6 0	1 16 0	
1 pair	Do do	0 5 6	0 5 6	
4 pairs	Do shoes	0 8 0	1 12 0	Uppers found ; sole leather and labour only.
1 pair	Do do	0 7 6	0 7 6	
1 "	Do do	0 5 0	0 5 0	
1 "	Do do	0 4 6	0 4 6	Materials found ; labour only.
1 "	Do do	0 4 3	0 4 3	
1 "	Do do	0 4 0	0 4 0	
13 pairs	Do cloth slippers	0 3 9	2 8 9	
1	Do medical boot.....	0 12 0	0 12 0	
1	Do knee cap	0 7 6	0 7 6	
1	Sewing canvas uppers	0 6 0	0 6 0	Labour only.
1	Covering couch	0 18 0	0 18 0	
4	Making canvas covers for portmanteau ...	0 14 0	2 16 0	
1	Do do	0 13 0	0 13 0	
1	Do do	0 8 6	0 8 6	
1	Do do	0 8 0	0 8 0	
1	Do mattress	0 10 0	0 10 0	
1	Do do	0 5 0	0 5 0	
1	Do do	0 4 6	0 4 6	
2	Do do	0 3 6	0 7 0	Materials found ; labour only.
1	Do do	0 5 3	0 5 3	
2	Do do	0 2 0	0 4 0	
1	Do do	0 1 9	0 1 9	
3	Do do	0 1 3	0 3 9	
1	Covering foot-stool with basil	0 4 6	0 4 6	
1	Sewing buggy dash-board	0 3 0	0 3 0	Labour only.
2	Making cushions	0 1 10½	0 3 9	
1	Sewing mattress	0 1 0	0 1 0	do
2	Do pillow-cases	0 0 6	0 1 0	
12	Do shirts	0 0 5	0 5 0	
6	Do do (flannel)	0 0 4½	0 2 3	
6	Do tweed trousers	0 3 0	0 18 0	
2	Do do	0 2 0	0 4 0	
5	Do do (moleskin)	0 1 6	0 7 6	
4	Do waistcoats	0 2 0	0 8 0	
4	Do children's suits.....	0 1 6	0 6 0	
1	Do coat	0 4 0	0 4 0	
6	Making oilskin coats	0 6 6	1 19 0	Materials found ; labour only.
6 pairs	Do women's drawers	0 0 9	0 4 6	
3 "	Do do	0 0 6	0 1 6	
14 "	Do do	0 0 4½	0 5 3	
8	Do petticoats	0 0 9	0 6 0	
4	Do chemises	0 0 9	0 3 0	
2	Do do	0 0 6	0 1 0	
6	Do Night-dresses	0 1 0	0 6 0	
1	Sewing lace to curtain	0 0 6	0 0 6	
1	Hemming window blind	0 0 3	0 0 3	
24 lbs.	Making paper bags.....	0 0 4½	0 9 0	
53 loads	Firewood cut up.....	0 1 6	3 19 6	
1,976 "	Do	0 1 3	123 10 0	
209 "	Do	0 1 0	10 9 0	
.....	Prisoners working outside Gaol .....	.....	84 18 0	
			1,303 1 4	
	Deduct money paid, as shown at page 6		9 12 3	For plough, mould boards, and iron.
	Total		1,293 9 1	

J. DICK,
Gaoler.

21/2/83.

The Gaoler, Mudgee, to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

H.M. Gaol, Mudgee, 21 February, 1883.

I do myself the honor to state that some explanation is deemed necessary with reference to the three ploughs which were sold and appear on the enclosed return.

In July, 1880, two persons named Lynch and Brookes ordered a plough each at £5 10s., and as the prisoner blacksmith was not occupied at the time I deemed it advisable (there being no iron in the gaol) to obtain mould boards and iron sufficient to make six ploughs, the material was ordered by Mr. Hosford from Messrs. Dickson & Sons and booked to him.

When the two ploughs were made the two persons who had ordered them were so informed, who called at the gaol and wished to have them on credit, but as they were not responsible persons I objected to it.

In the meantime the other four (4) ploughs were made.

On 8th November, 1880, one plough was sold to Mr. J. M. Cox for the sum of £5 6s. 6d. Mr. Dickson was paid £2 2s. 3d. for material on account, and the balance, £3 4s. 3d., was remitted to the Treasury at the end of that quarter.

There were then five ploughs left, and Mr. Dickson requested payment of the balance of his account, who was informed that as soon as some of the other ploughs were sold he would receive his money.

On

On 6th April, 1882, Mr. Walker, auctioneer and commission agent, to whom I had spoken with reference to the sale of these ploughs, bought one for a customer for £3 10s, his commission was 10s., and I paid the balance (£3) to Mr Dickson.

On the 3rd September last a third plough was sold to a person named M'Phee for £4, and as Mr. Dickson was pressing payment the whole of that amount was paid to him; and there are still three ploughs on hand.

You will perceive by my Return, at page 6, that I have received £12 16s 6d. for three ploughs, from which I paid Mr. Dickson £9 12s. 3d. (including 10s. commission to Mr. Walker), and the difference (£3 4s. 3d.) as already stated was remitted to the Treasury.

I have, &c,
J. DICK,
Gaoler.

MUDGEE GAOL.

RETURN showing the amount of money received for Repairs and Jobbing in the above Gaol, for five years ending 31st December, 1882.

No. of Article	Name of Article	Rate	Amount	No of Article	Name of Article	Rate	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Repairing buggy harness	0 9 0	0 9 0	2	Repaning arm-chair	0 1 0	0 2 0
1	Do do	0 8 0	0 8 0	1	Do tarpaulin	0 7 0	0 7 0
1	Do do	0 5 6	0 5 6	1	Do do	0 1 0	0 1 0
1	Do do	0 4 0	0 4 0	1	Remaking wheelbarrow ...	0 15 6	0 15 6
1	Do do	0 2 0	0 2 0	1	Lettering portmanteau	0 2 0	0 2 0
1	Do do	0 1 6	0 1 6	1	Repairing breeching-strap	0 2 0	0 2 0
1	Do spring cart	0 10 0	0 10 0	1	Do dash-board	0 2 6	0 2 6
1	Do dray	1 5 0	1 5 0	1	Rigging model ship	0 7 6	0 7 6
1	Do do	1 0 0	1 0 0	1	Do do	0 5 0	0 5 0
1	Do do	0 17 6	0 17 6	1	Repairing cart hames	0 2 6	0 2 6
1	Do do	0 15 0	0 15 0	1	Do do	0 2 0	0 2 0
1	Do do	0 8 0	0 8 0	1	Do bridle	0 3 0	0 3 0
1	Do do	0 6 0	0 6 0	3	Do do	0 1 8	0 5 0
1	Do shaft of buggy	0 5 0	0 5 0	4	Do do	0 0 6	0 2 0
1	Do shaft of dray	0 2 0	0 2 0	1	Do breast plate	0 1 6	0 1 6
1	Do do	0 1 6	0 1 6	1	Do do	0 1 0	0 1 0
1	Do do	0 1 0	0 1 0	1	Do do	0 0 6	0 0 6
1	Do hood of buggy	0 2 6	0 2 6	1	Do buggy reins	0 1 6	0 1 6
1	Do buggy pad	0 4 0	0 4 0	1	Do do	0 1 0	0 1 0
1	Do trace	0 5 0	0 5 0	1	Do do	0 0 6	0 0 6
2	Do do	0 4 0	0 8 0	1	Do stirrup-leather of side-saddle	0 2 0	0 2 0
2	Do do	0 2 0	0 4 0	1	Do lon strap	0 1 6	0 1 6
2	Do do	0 1 6	0 3 0	2	Do flower stands	0 2 6	0 5 0
1 pr.	Do tugs and traces	0 7 6	0 7 6	1	Do door	0 1 6	0 1 6
1	Do tugs	0 5 6	0 5 6	1	Do do	0 1 0	0 1 0
1	Do buggy strap	0 1 9	0 1 9	2	Do canvas bag	0 1 0	0 2 0
1	Do bar of buggy	0 0 6	0 0 6	1	Do do	0 0 9	0 0 9
2	Do back bands	0 4 0	0 8 0	2	Do do	0 0 6	0 1 0
2	Do saddles	1 0 0	2 0 0	1	Do desk	0 2 6	0 2 6
1	Do do	0 18 6	0 18 6	1	Do portfoho	0 2 0	0 2 0
1	Do do	0 18 0	0 18 0	1	Do do	0 0 8	0 0 8
1	Do do	0 16 0	0 16 0	2	Do do	0 0 6	0 1 0
1	Do do	0 15 0	0 15 0	1	Do scrap book	0 1 6	0 1 6
2	Do do	0 14 0	1 8 0	1	Do do	0 1 0	0 1 0
2	Do do	0 13 0	1 6 0	1	Do map	0 4 2	0 4 2
3	Do do	0 12 6	1 17 6	1	Do do	0 4 0	0 4 0
2	Do do	0 10 0	1 0 0	1	Do horse rug	0 5 0	0 5 0
1	Do do	0 9 0	0 9 0	1	Shaking and cleaning carpet ..	0 5 0	0 5 0
5	Do do	0 8 0	2 0 0	1	Do do	0 2 6	0 2 6
3	Do do	0 7 6	1 2 6	1	Do do	0 1 6	0 1 6
1	Do do	0 6 0	0 6 0	2	Do do	0 1 0	0 2 0
1	Do do	0 4 0	0 4 0	2	Repairing books (large)	0 2 6	0 5 0
1	Do do	0 3 0	0 3 0	3	Do do	0 2 0	0 6 0
1	Do do	0 2 6	0 2 6	3	Do do	0 1 6	0 4 6
1	Do horse collar	0 6 6	0 6 6	1	Do do	0 1 4	0 1 4
1	Do do	0 4 0	0 4 0	1	Do do	0 1 3	0 1 3
1	Do wooden leg	0 10 0	0 10 0	43	Do do	0 1 0	2 3 0
1	Do spring of wooden leg ..	0 3 6	0 3 6	101	Do do	0 0 9	3 15 9
1	Do saddle tree	0 4 0	0 4 0	33	Do do	0 0 6	0 16 6
1	Do horn of side-saddle	0 2 0	0 2 0	60	Do do	0 0 4	1 0 0
1	Do portmanteau	0 15 0	0 15 0	5	Do do	0 0 3	0 1 3
1	Do do	0 8 6	0 8 6	1	Pasting leaves in book	0 0 2	0 0 2
1	Do do	0 5 0	0 5 0	38	Do do	0 0 1 ⁴	0 3 11
1	Do do	0 3 6	0 3 6	1	Covering small case	0 1 6	0 1 6
1	Do do	0 3 0	0 3 0	1	Cleaning picture	0 1 0	0 1 0
1	Do do	0 3 0	0 3 0	1	Repairing trousers	0 2 0	0 4 0
3	Do carpet bag	0 2 4	0 2 4	2 prs	Do do	0 1 6	0 1 6
1	Do do	0 1 6	0 4 6	1	Do do	0 0 6	0 1 0
1	Do screw of side-saddle	0 3 6	0 3 6	2 prs	Do albums	0 1 6	0 3 0
1 pr.	Do leggings	0 3 6	0 3 6	2	Do do	0 1 0	0 5 0
1	Do sofa	0 14 0	0 14 0	5	Do do	0 0 6	0 0 6
1	Do table	0 19 6	0 19 6	1	Do do	0 1 6	0 1 6
1	Do do	0 8 9	0 8 9	1	Do walking-stick	0 0 6	0 13 6
1	Do do	0 5 0	0 5 0	27	Fixing label on book	0 1 0	0 1 0
1	Do do	0 3 0	0 3 0	1	Repairing whip-handle	0 0 2	0 0 2
2 sets	Do Venetian blinds	0 15 0	1 10 0	1	Fixing lash to whip	0 1 0	0 1 0
1	Do do	0 3 6	0 3 6	1	Repairing lock	0 0 5	0 1 8
1	Do arm chair	0 3 6	0 3 6	4	Do	0 0 3	0 2 0
1	Do do	0 2 6	0 2 6	8	Do	0 0 6	0 1 6
1	Do do	0 2 0	0 2 0	3	Fixing name on dog-collar	0 0 6	0 1 6

RETURN showing the amount of money received for repairs, &c., Mudgee Gaol—continued.

No. of Article.	Name of Article.	Rate.	Amount.	No. of Article.	Name of Article.	Rate.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Fixing name on dog-collar	0 0 9	0 0 9	2	Sharpening cross-cut saw	0 0 4	0 0 8
2	Engraving name on dog-collar	0 0 6	0 1 0	1	Do do	0 0 6	0 0 6
1	Do on pocket-knife	0 0 6	0 0 6	2	Do do	0 0 9	0 1 6
1	Repairing girth	0 0 6	0 0 6	1	Cutting and sharpening cut-cross saw	0 1 0	0 1 0
1	Slightly repairing buggy breeching ..	0 0 6	0 0 6	1	Do do	0 1 6	0 1 6
1	Repairing thermometer	0 0 6	0 0 6	2	Do do	0 2 0	0 4 0
1	Stitching saddle-pad	0 0 3	0 0 3	2	Do do	0 2 6	0 5 0
1	Repairing nippers	0 0 6	0 0 6	4	Do do	0 3 0	0 12 0
1	Stitching saddle-flap	0 0 3	0 0 3	1	Do do	0 4 6	0 4 6
1	Repairing looking-glass	0 0 2	0 0 2	2	Do do	9 5 0	0 10 0
1	Making wax-end	0 0 1	0 0 1	5	Sharpening chisels	0 0 2	0 0 10
1	Repairing maringale	0 2 0	0 2 0	2	Do do	0 0 4	0 0 8
1	Do do	0 1 6	0 1 6	1	Do chopper	0 1 0	0 1 0
1 pr.	Do Wellington boots	0 12 6	0 12 6	2	Do do	0 0 6	0 1 0
4 "	Do do	0 10 0	0 10 0	2	Do do	0 0 4	0 0 8
1 "	Do do	0 8 0	1 12 0	1	Do adze	0 0 8	0 0 8
1 "	Do do	0 6 0	0 6 0	4	Do do	0 0 6	0 2 0
2 "	Do do	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 sets	Do Sausage-knives	0 1 0	0 4 0
1 "	Do boots	0 4 9	0 9 6	1	Do hatchet	0 0 9	0 0 9
14 "	Do do	0 3 9	0 3 9	2	Do augers	0 1 0	0 2 0
71 "	Do do	0 3 6	2 9 0	2	Do cleavers	0 0 6	0 1 0
16 "	Do do	0 3 0	10 13 0	2	Do do	0 0 5	0 0 10
35 "	Do do	0 2 9	2 4 0	3	Do do	0 0 4	0 1 0
2 "	Do do	0 2 6	4 7 6	1	Steeling pick, and sharpening	0 1 6	0 1 6
15 "	Do do	0 2 3	0 4 6	4	Do do	0 1 0	0 4 0
3 "	Do do	0 2 0	1 10 0	4	Sharpening picks	0 0 6	0 2 0
5 "	Do do	0 1 9	0 5 3	4	Do do	0 0 4	0 1 4
4 "	Do do	0 1 6	0 7 6	24	Pointing harrow-pins	0 0 2	0 4 0
9 "	Do do	0 1 3	0 5 0	1	Sharpening hoe	0 0 3	0 0 3
1 "	Do do	0 1 0	0 9 0	1	Repairing rake	0 1 0	0 1 0
17 "	Do do	0 0 10	0 0 10	2	Pointing crow-bars	0 1 0	0 2 0
1 "	Do do	0 0 9	0 12 9	1	Sharpening plough-share	0 4 0	0 4 0
17 "	Do do	0 0 8	0 0 8	1	Do scolloping-iron	0 0 2	0 0 2
7 "	Do do	0 0 6	0 8 6	23	Do razors	0 0 6	0 11 6
1 "	Do do	0 0 3	0 1 9	1	Repairing fender	0 3 0	0 3 0
3	Do do	0 0 2	0 0 2	2	Do shovels	0 1 0	0 2 0
218	Sharpening axes	0 0 3	0 0 9	1	Fixing handle to hammer	0 0 2	0 0 2
2	Do do	0 0 4	3 12 8	1	Sharpening stamp	0 0 3	0 0 3
88	Do do	0 0 5	0 0 10	1	Do do	0 0 2	0 0 2
2	Do do	0 0 6	2 4 0	3	Do chaff-cutting-knives	0 1 0	0 3 0
2	Do saws	0 1 0	0 2 0	3	Remaking and dressing wedges	0 1 2	0 3 6
93	Do do	0 0 3	0 0 6	6	Dressing wedges	0 0 6	0 3 0
31	Do do	0 0 4	1 11 0	12	Do do	0 0 4	0 4 0
1	Do do	0 0 6	0 15 6	13	Do do	0 0 3	0 3 3
4	Do do	0 0 8	0 0 8	2	Repairing maul-rings	0 0 3	0 0 6
65	Do knives	0 1 0	0 4 0	1	Riveting cart-tires	0 2 6	0 2 6
19	Do do	0 0 2	0 10 10	1	Steeling axe, and sharpening	0 2 0	0 2 0
11	Do do	0 0 3	0 4 9	91 sets	Pressing flaps and skirts (saddle)	0 0 4	1 10 4
1	Do do	0 0 4	0 3 8	30	Do do	0 0 3	0 7 6
1	Do do	0 1 0	0 1 0	5 pcs.	Do leather	0 0 2	0 0 10
2 prs.	Do do (large)	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 set	Cleaning surgical instruments	0 7 6	0 7 6
3 "	Do scissors	0 0 2	0 0 4	2	Do do	0 4 6	0 9 0
11 "	Do do	0 0 3	0 0 9	1 set	Do instruments	0 3 3	0 3 3
53 "	Do do	0 0 4	0 3 8	1	Do do	0 2 3	0 2 3
1 "	Do do	0 0 6	1 6 6	2	Do do	0 1 6	0 3 0
1 "	Do do	0 0 8	0 0 8	3	Do tooth instruments	0 0 2	0 0 6
3 "	Do do	0 0 9	0 0 9	40 lbs.	Picking hair	0 0 1½	0 5 0
1 "	Do do	0 0 10	0 2 6	426	Do do	0 0 1½	2 4 4
1 "	Do do	0 1 0	0 1 0	59	Do do	0 0 1	0 4 11
2 "	Do do	0 1 6	0 3 0	605	Do do	0 0 0½	1 17 9
3	Do plane irons	0 0 2	0 0 6	100	Do fibre	0 0 0½	0 2 1
1	Do do	0 0 3	0 0 3	13	Do feathers	0 0 2	0 2 2
1	Do do	0 0 4	0 0 4	8	Do do	0 0 0½	0 0 6
2	Do tomahawks	0 0 2	0 0 4				
25	Do do	0 0 3	0 6 3				
6	Do do	0 0 4	0 2 0				
						£	104 4 2

21/2/83.

J. DICK,
Gaoler.

[92.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1883.

257—B

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WARDER LEES.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING CHARGE PREFERRED AGAINST.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1883.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30th March, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, reports, documents, and papers connected with the
“inquiry into the charge of brutal behaviour preferred against Warder
“Lees, of Coonamble Gaol.”

(*Mr. A. G. Taylor.*)

NO.	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
1.	Telegram from Comptroller-General of Prisons to Visiting Justice, Coonamble Gaol, inquiring whether Warder Lees had been censured by Bench, Coonamble, for brutal behaviour, and asking report. 24 January, 1883 ...	2
2.	Visiting Justice, Coonamble Gaol, to Comptroller-General of Prisons, in reply. 25 January, 1883	2
3.	Comptroller-General of Prisons to Visiting Justice, Coonamble Gaol, asking for further particulars of the occurrence reported on in No. 2. 29 January, 1883	2
4.	Visiting Justice, Coonamble Gaol, to Comptroller-General of Prisons, in reply, with enclosures and minute. 17 February, 1883	2

WARDER LEES.

No. 1.

Telegram from Comptroller-General of Prisons to Visiting Justice, Coonamble Gaol.

Is it true that Warden Lees was censured by Magistrates for brutal behaviour to two prisoners in his charge for drunkenness; if so, or any accusation was dealt with, please give circumstances in brief by telegraph, and if necessary by post.

24/1/83.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Comptroller-General of Prisons.

No. 2.

The Visiting Justice, Coonamble Gaol, to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

Court-house, Coonamble, 25 January, 1883.

Referring to your telegram of yesterday, I have the honor to state that Warden Lees was censured by the Bench at Coonamble for having used unnecessary violence whilst assisting the police in conveying prisoners to the gaol. The facts in brief are as follows:—

In October last two men were arrested by the police—one on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and the other on a charge of inciting a prisoner to resist. Warden Lees was called upon by the police (Constables Newby and Murray) to assist, and did so; but in the exercise of this duty administered punishment which the Bench considered the circumstances of the case did not warrant, and censured him accordingly. The Bench was further of opinion that the amount of punishment received from Warden Lees was sufficient satisfaction for the offence charged, and consequently in one case admonished and discharged the prisoner, and in the other dismissed the case, as in their opinion the charge of inciting was not clearly made out. I may mention that Warden Lees sought in some measure to excuse himself by stating that he had been severely kicked in the shins by one of the prisoners, and was in consequence much irritated.

It has been customary for Warden Lees occasionally to patrol the town with the police in the evenings, and it was on one of these occasions that the above occurred.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT R. BAILEY, P.M.,
Visiting Justice, Coonamble Gaol.

No. 3.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Visiting Justice, Coonamble Gaol.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,

Sir,

Sydney, 29 January, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 25th instant, and to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with further particulars of the occurrence—the extent of the violence used, also if the alleged injury to the warder was exhibited to anyone else—with the warder's defence in writing, and such additional information as can be furnished by the police officers who were present.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Comptroller-General of Prisons.

No. 4.

Robert R. Bailey, Esq., P.M., to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

Court-house, Coonamble, 17 February, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 29th January last, I have the honor to state that on or about the 30th October last two prisoners, namely, Patrick Matthews and James Alexander, were charged, the former with being drunk and disorderly and resisting the police, the latter with inciting a prisoner to resist and resisting the police himself. These men were being conveyed to the gaol in custody of Constables Murray, Newby, and Senior-constable Cusack, assisted by the warder, Lees. The evidence in the case of Matthews went to show that he was very violent, and resisted the police in the execution of their duty. In the other case the evidence was of a more conflicting and less satisfactory nature. While the police were conveying the prisoners to the gaol they called upon Warden Lees to assist them; he was not on duty at the time, and acted as any civilian would be bound to do under similar circumstances, but in rendering this assistance he, in the opinion of the Bench, used unnecessary force with the prisoners, seeing that they were in the hands of three powerful men, viz., Constables Murray, Cusack, and Newby, who certainly were quite able, more especially when supported by the moderate assistance of Lees, to convey them without violence to the gaol, about or less than 150 yards distant. Lees at the time in question was suffering from a severe cut in the leg, which he accidentally received some time before, and his sworn testimony in Court was to the effect that Matthews kicked him some three or four times on that leg, and also struck him on the chest with his fists, and that he did not strike prisoner until he had kicked him in the injured leg. It was sworn in evidence by Matthews (for defence) that when he was held by the arms he did make use of his feet, but that he did not kick Lees in the legs. With reference to

to the prisoner Alexander, Senior-constable Cusack swore that he resisted and kicked violently, and Lees stated on oath that the violence of the kicks given him by that prisoner caused him to strike him. Cusack further swore that as soon as Lees came up he heard him groan, and then immediately afterwards he struck the prisoner Alexander once in the face, that he (Lees) called out, "He has ruined my leg," and then struck him. Lees stated that this prisoner kicked him in the leg three or four times very violently, and that both prisoners kicked him. Constable Murray, on oath, stated that he heard Lees say, "He has kicked me right in the sore leg." One witness called by the police stated that the prisoner Alexander admitted kicking Lees, and said he was sorry he did not use the knife to him. The prisoner Alexander stated that Lees struck him once while on his knees, and a second time in the face when he got up, and denied having kicked him, but that he saw the other man Matthews kicking out while he was struggling, and that he might have done so. As I stated in my former report, the Bench considered the case against Matthews proved, but owing to the chastisement received from Lees discharged him with a caution. In the other case the testimony for and against was very conflicting, particularly as to the expressions said to have been made use of by the prisoner, and having regard to the excitement and confusion at the time dismissed the case. Warder Lees however was very severely censured by my myself, with the concurrence of my brother Magistrates, Messrs. Willmott and Lloyd, for the part he appears to have taken in the affair, and I pointed out to him in strong terms that though he was bound when called on to assist the police he had no right to use any more force than was absolutely necessary to secure and bring the offenders to the gaol, and the Bench being clearly of opinion that he had done so censured him accordingly. Warder Lees to my own knowledge accidentally received a very severe cut in one of his legs below the knee, which rendered him unfit for duty for some time, and it was during this period that the occurrence in question took place, and I have little doubt but that he was kicked in the leg as stated. As regards Warder Lees' fulfilment of his duties as gaol-warder I have no fault whatever to find. I consider him an able and efficient officer in that capacity, and this case was a matter entirely outside his gaol duties, and having no connection whatever with his office as warder. I do not remember Warder Lees showing me his leg at the time the cases were heard, but he may have done so. I am aware, however, that he was suffering from a severe injury to his leg, as above mentioned, and a kick given him on that leg would certainly cause great irritation and pain. I also understand that he did show the bruises on his leg to Sergeant Boyd and the other police, and to the Acting-Gaoler, James Govers. On the occasion referred to the prisoner Matthews was sworn to be strongly under the influence of liquor; the other prisoner Alexander was nearly if not quite sober.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT R. BAILEY, P.M.,

Visiting Justice, Coonamble Gaol.

P.S.—Herewith forwarded the statements of Warder Lees, Senior-constable Cusack, and Constable Newby.

[Enclosure 1.]

Warder Lees to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Coonamble, 11 February, 1883.

THOMAS LEES, warder, most respectfully begs to report, for the information of the Comptroller-General of Prisons, with reference to the alleged violence used by the warder towards two prisoners then in the custody of the police: About 11:30 p.m., while standing at the rear of Mr. Hassard's "Commercial Hotel" witnessing a severe contest between the police and some drunken men whom the police were endeavouring to convey to the lock-up, the warder was at length called on by the police to assist in taking the prisoner to the lock-up. Previous to the constable calling upon the warder to assist he saw the prisoner, who was a most powerful man, knock the constable down twice, and while the warder was assisting to convey the prisoner to the lock-up the prisoner gave the warder two severe kicks, which took effect on the shin, knocking him off his feet, and while endeavouring to get up was struck about the neck and shoulders by the prisoner, who continued punching until the warder got on his feet, who then struck the prisoner in self-defence. This prisoner made no further resistance for some time, until some man in the crowd called out, "Don't go with the ——— Pat." Several times he then made a most determined resistance for some considerable time. Constable Cusack then went and arrested some man for inciting the prisoner to resist. The second man also resisted and threw the constable, who both fought for some time on the ground. The warder was asked by Constable Newby to go to the assistance of Constable Cusack, and on the warder coming to the assistance of Constable Cusack the prisoner whom he had in custody struck at the warder and kicked him several times about the legs. Previous to the night in question the warder begs to state that he was off duty for some time in consequence of having the calf of his leg severed to the bone, and at this time the wound had not quite healed up, and some of the kicks given by the prisoner came in contact with the wound, and at the time caused most excruciating pain, and under the impulse of the moment the warder admits having struck one blow. The warder begs to state that he did not strike either of the prisoners until he had been struck several times by each of them, and the very fact of the warder exhibiting on showing his legs to the presiding Magistrates during the hearing of the case, and at that time presented a most bruised appearance, there being no less than four large abrasions on one shin caused by the kicks of those two ruffians.

THOMAS LEES,

Warder, Coonamble Gaol.

[Enclosure 2.]

Senior-constable Cusack to The Police Magistrate, Coonamble.

Police Station, Curban, 14 February, 1883.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE CUSACK reports to the Police Magistrate at Coonamble, that he was in company with Constable Newby and Warder Lees on the night of 28th October last, and about 11 o'clock there was a great disturbance in the yard of the "Commercial Hotel" in Coonamble. The senior-constable, Constable Newby, and Warder Lees proceeded to the place and there saw P. Matthews drunk and behaving in a very disorderly manner. There was also a crowd of disorderly persons around Matthews in the yard, and was appreciating the disorderly conduct of Matthews. Constable Newby entered the yard to arrest P. Matthews. I followed him and asked Warder Lees to assist us. When Constable Newby was in the act of arresting Matthews I saw Matthews strike at Newby. I then went into the crowd for the purpose of helping to arrest, when I was struck and knocked down by some person unknown to me, and there kept down for some time. When I got up Constables Newby, Murray, and Warder Lees had Matthews taking him out of the yard to the gaol, and whilst so doing a second man, named Alexander, followed out of the crowd and made use of inciting language, which caused the prisoner Matthews to make a desperate resistance. On account of the way in which Alexander caused Matthews to resist whilst being conveyed to the gaol the senior-constable was compelled to arrest Alexander for inciting a prisoner to resist the police whilst in the execution of their duty. The senior-constable and Constable Murray were unable to take Alexander to the gaol as he became very violent and made a strong resistance, which caused him to get two or three hard falls. On one occasion he threw himself clean out of the constables' hands and fell very heavily with the back of his head on the ground. After this fall the senior-constable tried to raise the prisoner, but could not do so owing to the way the prisoner was struggling and kicking. At this time Warder Lees came up to assist the constables, and when he went to do so I heard Warder Lees make a moan and saw him strike prisoner Alexander in the face. At the same time he complained that his leg was ruined. The blow mentioned is the only one I saw struck by Warder Lees, and with that exception I never saw either of the prisoners ill-used in any manner by the warder or any of the police.

J. CUSACK, S.C.

[Enclosure 3.]

[Enclosure 3.]

Constable Newby to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Police Station, Coonamble, 11 February.

CONSTABLE James Newby, No. 2,388, begs to report, for the information of the Comptroller-General of Prisons, with reference to the violence used by Warder Lees on the night of the 28th October last towards two prisoners then in custody of the police: At 11:30 a report was made to the police that a drunken mob had broken open the doors of the "Commercial Hotel," and police were requested at once. The constable at once proceeded in company of Senior-constable Cusack to the hotel in question, where the police found from fifteen to twenty men assembled at the rear of the hotel; several of them under the influence of drink at the time, and behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner. The constable attempted to arrest one of the number, Pat. Matthews, who was evidently the ringleader, and in doing so was knocked down by Matthews. The constable then tried the second time to arrest him, when a scuffle ensued between the police and the mob. At this time the warder was called on by the police to assist. The prisoner was then dragged and carried for a short distance, but offered a most determined resistance, kicking and striking the arresting parties. The constable saw the prisoner make two violent kicks at Warder Lees—the kicks taking effect on the shin, knocking the feet from under him; he then fell to the ground, and while in the act of getting up the prisoner continued to strike him about the neck and shoulder, and as soon as the warder gained his feet he struck the prisoner one severe blow in the face, cutting him to some extent. The constable further begs to state that the warder had been suffering for some time from a deep flesh-wound in the back of his leg, caused by falling through a glass window, and at this time the wound had not healed; and in consequence of the violence used by the prisoners towards him he (the warder) had to use crutches and a walking-stick for some time after.

JAMES NEWBY,
Const., No. 2,388.

Forwarded for the information of the Minister of Justice in reference to the Parliamentary inquiries. The warder acted wrongly under gross provocation, and smarting under acute pain. The case appears to me to have been sufficiently met by the public censure of the Bench.—H.M., 22/2/83.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONERS CONFINED IN GAOLS.
(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 April, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th April, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The average number of prisoners confined in each Gaol in the Colony during the year 1882, specifying the number of males and females in each.
“ (2.) The amount received during the same year in each Gaol for labour or work done for the general public, specifying the kind of work and the rate at which it is paid for.
“ (3.) The value to the Colony of the work done by the prisoners in each Gaol, other than that done for the general public, during the same year.”

(Mr. Hutchinson.)

RETURN showing the monthly average of prisoners confined in the various Gaols of the Colony during 1882, distinguishing males and females.

Gaol.	Males.	Females.	Gaol.	Males.	Females.
Albury	30	3	Maitland	118	16
Armidale	35	2	Mudgee	34	5
Bathurst	113	20	Murrurundi	1	...
Bega	3	...	Muswellbrook	1	1
Berrima	98	1	Narrabri	10	·5
Bingera	2	...	Orange	12	2
Braidwood	11	1	Parramatta	228	5
Bourke	23	3	Port Macquarie	7	1
Campbelltown	4	·5	Queanbeyan	3	...
Casino	2	...	Singleton	1	...
Cooma	8	·5	Sydney	528	182
Coonamble	3	...	Tamworth	16	2
Coonabarabran	1·5	...	Tenterfield	1	·5
Deniliquin	39	2	Warialda	2	...
Dubbo	18	2	Wagga Wagga	22	4
Forbes	5·5	1	Wellington	15	1
Goulburn	106·5	7·7	Walgett	6	·5
Glen Innes	6	...	Wentworth	9	·5
Grafton	22	·5	Wilcannia	11	3
Grenfell	3	...	Windsor	13	1
Gundagai	4	...	Wollongong	6	4
Gunnedah	14	·5	Young	34	8
Hay	16·5	2	Yass	16	3
Inverell	5	1			

RETURN of amount received during 1882 for work done for the general public in the Gaols of the Colony classed as "Labour Gaols," and value of work done other than for the general public.

Gaol.	Amount received for work done for general public during 1882	Description of work performed	Rate of charge	Value to the Colony for work done other than that for general public during 1882.
Sydney	£ s. d. 4,693 6 4	Mats and matting, upholstering, hair-picking, bookbinding, shoemaking, tinware, needlework	As per regulated scale attached.	£ s. d. 9,877 14 10
Parramatta	283 0 7	Making barrows, sashes, doors, wedges, rebinding books, clipping wool for tweed factory.		6,726 3 5
Berrima	8 15 0	Wheel-making, repairing harmonium		2,458 2 6
Maitland	145 9 2	Bookbinding, lithography, sewing		3,039 5 1
Bathurst	38 14 7	Hair-picking, stone-breaking		1,641 4 10
Goulburn	114 5 8	Shoemaking, carpentering, bookbinding		1,200 0 8
Mudgee ..	336 19 10	Saddlery, bookbinding, shoemaking, blacksmithing, carpentering, painting, wood-cutting, sharpening tools, cleaning carpets.		664 13 8
Armidale	106 16 3	Bookbinding, carpentering		509 7 6
Young	192 1 10	Bookbinding, shoemaking, matmaking, saddlery, tailoring, hair-picking, sharpening tools.		569 9 8
	£5,919 9 3				£26,686 2 2

PRISON MANUFACTURES.—PRICES FOR 1883.

No.	—	Cost of Material	Cost of Labour only	Each article	No	—	Cost of Material	Cost of Labour only	Each article
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CLOTHING.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
1 Warders—Serge coats	17	0	7	0	24	0	33	Orphan School—Tweed vests,				
2 " Cloth coats	28	6	11	0	39	6		pockets	Supplied	2	6	
3 " Cloth trousers	14	0	4	0	18	0	34	" Trousers, plain	"	1	5	
4 " (Female)—Dresses			8	6			35	" Jackets, "	"	1	5	
5 " " Cloth jackets	20	0	10	0	30	0	36	" Vests, "	"	1	5	
6 " " Aprons	2	0	0	6	2	6	37	Ship "Vernon"—Jumpers, with				
7 " " Collars, linen	0	5	0	3	0	8		blue cuffs and collars	"	1	5	
8 Prisoners " Jackets, cotton	2	4	0	8	3	0	38	" Jumpers, plain	"	1	5	
9 " " Skirts	2	2	0	10	3	0	39	" Trousers	"	1	5	
10 " " Aprons	0	8	0	4	1	0	40	Insane, &c —Moleskin trousers	3	7	2	9
11 " " Caps	0	4	0	2	0	6	41	" Corduroy	4	10	2	6
12 " " Gray jackets	7	0	1	0	8	0	42	" Canvas dress (men's)	4	3	3	0
13 " " vests	3	0	1	0	4	0	43	" " (women's)	6	8	4	6
14 " " trousers	7	0	1	0	8	0	44	" Duck dresses	7	10	3	0
15 " " Dowlas	4	0	1	0	5	0	45	" Lilac " print	3	10	1	6
16 " " Hospital coats, blue	13	3	3	9	17	0	46	" Wincey " "	5	9	2	0
17 " " vests, "	3	9	2	3	6	0	47	" Night-dresses, cotton	1	9	1	0
18 " " trousers, "	10	0	3	0	13	0	48	" Camsoles	4	3	5	0
19 " " Overalls, gray	9	0	3	0	12	0	49	" Pillow-slips, linen	1	0	0	4
20 " " dowlas	6	0	3	0	9	0	50	" " tucks, dowlas	1	8	0	4
21 " " Shirts, cotton	2	4	0	8	3	0	51	" " Beds, dowlas or pall				
22 " " Braces	0	2	0	4	0	6		asse ticks, with walls	5	4	1	6
23 " " Discharge coats, paget	9	6	6	6	16	0	52	" Jumpers, duck	3	11	1	0
24 " " sacs, galatea	9	6	6	6	16	0	53	" " serge	4	10	1	6
25 " " trousers	7	0	2	6	9	6	54	" Shirts, cotton	1	9	0	8
26 Orphan School—Band trousers	Supplied		1	6			55	" " flannel	3	0	0	8
27 " " jackets	"		1	5			56	" Drawers	3	0	0	10
28 " " Drill trousers	"		1	5			57	" Chemises	2	10	0	8
29 " " Sacs, with flaps	"		7	0			58	" " linen	2	3	0	6
30 " " Galatea coats	"		5	0			59	" Hoods	0	6	0	6
31 " " Paget	"		5	0			60	" Aprons	0	8	0	4
32 " " Tweed trousers, pockets	"		2	6			62	" Caps	0	4	0	2
								" Quilted rugs	28	0	17	0

TINWARE

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
63 Cans—Billy	2	quarts	each	1	0	82
64 " " "	3	"	"	1	2	83
65 " " "	4	"	"	1	4	84
66 " " "	5	"	"	1	6	85
67 " " "	6	"	"	1	8	86
68 " " "	7	"	"	1	10	87
69 " " "	8	"	"	2	0	88
70 " Toilet	2	gallons	"	4	9	89
71 " Mess, double	4	quarts	"	5	0	90
72 " " "	5	"	"	6	0	91
73 Candlesticks	9	-inch	"	1	0	92
74 Colanders	2	0	"	2	0	93
75 Dippers	2	quarts	"	1	0	94
76 Dishes—Meat (round)	9	-in,	per doz	6	0	95
77 " " "	10	"	"	7	6	96
78 " " "	13	"	"	9	0	97
79 " " "	14	"	"	11	0	98
80 " " "	16	"	"	17	0	99
81 " " "	17	"	"	21	0	100
Dishes—Meat (round)	18	-in.,	per doz.	24	0	
" " " (oval)	13	"	each	1	3	
" " " "	14	"	"	1	3	
" " " "	16	"	"	1	9	
" " " "	17	"	"	2	0	
" " " "	18	"	"	2	3	
" " " "	19	"	"	2	6	
" Vegetable (with cover)	large	"	"	10	0	
" " " "	small	"	"	6	6	
Dust-pans, japanned		"	"	1	3	
Funnels	1	pint	"	0	8	
" " "	2	pints	"	1	0	
" " "	3	"	"	1	6	
Pots, quart		per doz.	"	5	6	
" pint		"	"	3	0	
Pails, slop, large		each	"	5	6	
" " small		"	"	5	0	
Scoops	6	-in,	each	0	9	

PRISON MANUFACTURES.—PRICES FOR 1883—continued.

No	—	Each article	No	—	Each article.
TINWARE—continued.					
101	Scoops	8-in., each	s. d. | 110	Tea-pots	6 pints, each
102	"	9 " "	1 0 | 111	"	8 " "
103	Tea-cans (with lips and handles)	1 gall. "	2 6 | 112	Tea-urns ...	4½ galls. "
104	"	2 galls. "	4 0 | 113	"	2 " "
105	"	3 " "	5 6 | 114	"	1 gall. "
106	Tea-pots	1 pint "	1 0 | 115	Wash-hand basins, large	" "
107	"	2 pints "	1 3 | 116	Watering-pots	2 galls. "
108	"	3 " "	1 6 | 117	"	4 " "
109	"	4 " "	2 0		

GALVANIZED IRONWARE.

118	Buckets, strapped	each	2 0	129	Mess-kits	each	1 9
119	Coal-scuttles	"	3 6	130	Night-tubs and hds. ...	"	4 6
120	Closet-pans	16 x 16 "	7 0	131	Plunge-baths	"	45 0
121	"	14 x 16 "	7 0	132	Dinner-trays	per sq. foot	1 8
122	"	15 x 15 "	7 0	133	Washing-tubs	16-in., each	4 0
123	"	15 x 22 "	9 0	134	"	18 " "	5 6
124	"	15 x 12 x 19 "	9 0	135	"	22 " "	7 6
125	"	21 x 18 "	9 0	136	"	24 " "	8 6
126	"	22 x 20 "	10 0	137	"	26 " "	10 0
127	Dippers	2 qts. "	1 0	138	"	30 " "	11 6
128	Dust-pans	"	1 3				

BOOTS, &c.

139	Warders—Wellington	per pair	21 0	148	Youths' bluchers, kip	1 to 4, per pair	5 0
140	" Cossack	"	12 0	149	Lunatic or Regulation	"	6 6
141	" Elastic-side (women's)	"	10 0	150	Slippers—Bazil, riveted	"	2 3
142	Women's—Front-lace calf (lined) ..	"	5 6	151	" hand-sewn soles ..	"	2 9
143	" Kip, hand-closed (without back seam) ..	"	5 6	152	Prisoners' shoes ..	"	6 0
144	Maids' boots ..	1 to 2 "	4 0	153	Half-sole and heeling (including minor repairs), men's ..	"	2 6
145	Children's boots—Front-lace, tweed, or split leather, 6 to 9 ..	"	3 3	154	" " " women's ..	"	2 0
146	" " " " " 10 to 13 ..	"	3 6	155	Minor repairs (without sole and heeling)	"	1 0
147	Youths' bluchers, kip ..	8 to 13 "	4 0				

BRUSHWARE.

156	Hair brooms (No 8)	each	4 6	159	Coir brooms	each	1 9
157	Bass "	"	1 9	160	Brushes, scrubbing ..	"	1 3
158	Banister, "	"	2 0	161	" " deck	"	2 0

BARROWS.

162	Navy ..	21 0	163	Garden	25 0
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MATS.

164	Super. diamond brush, per lb.	1 3	<i>Sizes on hand —</i>			
165	" brush, extra	1 6	No. 1.—4 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in.			
166	" rug mats, plain border	1 3	No. 2.—3 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 3 in.			
167	" " figured border	1 6	No. 3.—3 ft. x 2 ft.			
168	Union brush and sennett	1 9	No. 4.—2 ft. 4 in. x 1 ft. 8 in.			
169	Sennett mats, stout	1 0	No. 5.—2 ft. 6 in. x 1 ft. 6 in.			
170	" superfine	1 6	No. 6.—2 ft. 3 in. x 1 ft. 4 in.			
171	" with design	2 0	176	Hammocks, coir ..	10 0	
172	Plain brush mats,	0 9	177	" cord ...	12 6	
173	Bordered "	0 11	178	Hall foot-brushes...	20 0	
174	Plain thumb mats ..	1 0	179	Carnage-mops, from ..	1 6	
175	Bordered " ..	1 2	180	Halters, Manila, from ..	2 6	
			181	Mats, with words (letters shaded, extra per letter)	1 0	
			182	" " plain, "	0 9	

MATTING

Size, wide	Super fancy, per yard	Bordered, per yard	Plain, per yard	2nd quality, plain, per yard	Size, wide	Super fancy, per yard	Bordered, per yard	Plain, per yard	2nd quality, plain, per yard.
18 inches ...	s. d. | 1 7	s. d. | 1 6	s. d. | 1 5	s. d. | 1 3	36 inches	s. d. | 2 6	s. d. | 2 4	s. d. | 2 3	s. d. | 2 1.
21 " ..	1 9	1 8	1 7	1 5	42 " ..	3 2	3 0	2 9	2 6
24 " ..	1 11	1 9	1 8	1 6	45 " ..	3 6	3 5	3 2	2 9
27 " ..	2 1	1 11	1 10	1 8	48 " ..	4 0	3 8	3 6	3 3
30 " ..	2 3	2 1	2 0	1 10	54 " ..	4 6	4 3	4 0	3 8
33 " ..	2 4	2 2	2 1	1 11					

PRISON MANUFACTURES.—SYDNEY GAOL, 1880.

PRICE LIST of Cocoa-fibre and Worsted Hearth-rugs, Hall Foot-brushes, Carriage, Staircase, Shop, Hall, Billiard, and Door Mats of every description always on hand.

		MATS.		Sizes on hand:—			
		s.	d.			s. d.	
Super. diamond brush, per lb.	1	3		No. 1.—4 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in.			
„ brush, extra	1	6		No. 2.—6 ft. 6 in. x 2 ft. 3 in.			
„ Rug mats, plain border	1	3		No. 3.—3 ft. x 2 ft.			
„ „ figured border	1	6		No. 4.—2 ft. 4 in. x 1 ft. 8 in.			
Union brush and sennett.....	1	9		No. 5.—2 ft. 6 in. x 1 ft. 6 in.			
Sennett mats, stout	1	0		No. 6.—2 ft. 3 in. x 1 ft. 4 in.			
„ „ superfine	1	6		Hammocks, coir	10	0	
„ „ with design	2	0		„ cord	12	6	
Plain brush mats	0	9		Hall foot-brushes	20	0	
Bordered	0	11		Carriage mops, from	1	6	
Plain thumb-mats	1	0		Housemaids' kneelers, from	2	0	
Bordered	1	2		Halters, Manilla, from	2	6	
				Mats, with words (letters shaded, extra per letter) ...	1	0	
				„ „ „ plain, „ ..	0	9	

MATTING.

Size, wide.	Super. fancy, per yard.	Bordered, per yard.	Plain, per yard.	2nd quality, plain, per yard.	Size, wide.	Super. fancy, per yard.	Bordered, per yard.	Plain, per yard.	2nd quality, plain, per yard.
18 inches	s. d. 1 7	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 1 3	36 inches.....	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 2 4	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 2 1
21 „	1 9	1 8	1 7	1 5	42 „	3 2	3 0	2 9	2 6
24 „	1 11	1 9	1 8	1 6	45 „	3 6	3 5	3 2	2 9
27 „	2 1	1 11	1 10	1 8	48 „	4 0	3 8	3 6	3 3
30 „	2 3	2 1	2 0	1 10	54 „	4 6	4 3	4 0	3 8
33 „	2 4	2 2	2 1	1 11					

Mats made to any shape or size, and with any designs, names, monograms, crests, coats of arms, or mottoes, such as "Wipe your feet," "Salve," "Vale," "Cave Canem," "Ich Dien," &c., worked in.

Mats of any shape or pattern made to order under special agreement.

Door mats will not be sold in less quantities than 56 lbs. weight, or the matting less than a roll of 30 yards.

Ten per cent. allowed to the trade. Terms cash.

To ensure prompt attention, orders from the country should be accompanied by a remittance in cash, or cheque or order payable in Sydney.

Cocoa hassocks, housemaids' kneelers, nose-bags, worsted and yarn mops. Hall fancy foot-brushes. Fancy stair, hall, and dining-room mattings. Plans taken and made up.

H.M. GAOL, DARLINGHURST.—PRICES OF NEEDLEWORK (making only).

		s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.
Shirts.....	at	2	0	2	6	Girls' petticoats	at	1	0	1	6
Night-shirts	„	1	0	1	3	Boys' shirts	„	1	0	1	3
Gentlemen's drawers	„	1	0	0	0	„ night-shirts	„	0	8	0	10
Flannel shirts	„	1	0	0	0	Childrens' chemises and shirts	„	0	4	0	6
„ vests.....	„	1	0	0	0	„ petticoats	„	0	8	0	10
Crimean shirts	„	1	6	2	0	„ drawers	„	0	6	0	8
Chemises	„	1	0	1	3	„ night-gowns	„	0	8	0	10
Night-dresses	„	1	6	2	6	Infants' long gowns.....	„	0	0	1	0
Ladies' drawers	„	1	0	1	3	„ petticoats	„	0	0	1	0
Petticoats	„	1	6	3	0	„ shirts	„	0	4	0	6
Petticoat bodies	„	1	0	0	0	„ pinafores	„	0	0	0	6
„ „ tucked	„	2	6	3	0	Pillow-cases	„	0	3	0	4
Morning print gowns	„	2	6	0	0	„ frilled	„	0	0	0	8
Flannel petticoat.....	„	1	0	0	0	Sheets, per pair	„	0	0	0	4
Girls' chemises.....	„	0	8	0	10	Table-napkins, per dozen.....	„	0	0	0	10
„ drawers	„	0	8	0	10	Table-cloths, per pair	„	0	0	0	4
„ night-dresses	„	1	0	1	3	Towels, per dozen	„	0	0	0	10

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONERS CONFINED IN GAOLS.

(RETURN OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 April, 1883.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13 April, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

“The names and completed terms of servitude of all prisoners in Her Majesty’s Gaols in New South Wales who have served more than fifteen years imprisonment as a continuous term, and as a portion of the sentences they are now serving.”

(*Mr. A. G. Taylor.*)

RETURN giving the names and particulars of all prisoners at present confined in the various Gaols of the Colony who have completed upwards of fifteen years continuous imprisonment.

Names.	Where confined.	Date of sentence.	Offence.	Sentence.	Period served up to date.
Henry L. Bertrand...	Sydney Gaol	23 Feb., 1866	Murder	Death commuted to life.	17 years 1 month and 25 days.
Michael Murphy ...	Sydney Gaol	16 Sept., 1867	do	do ...	15 years and 6 months..

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Comptroller-General.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE FOR CATTLE-STEALING.
(NUMBER OF AND DURATION OF SENTENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 April, 1883.

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 1, Votes No. 43, Thursday, 5 April, 1883.]

- (1.) Prisoners under Sentence for Cattle-stealing:—Mr. A. G. Taylor asked the Minister of Justice,—
- (1.) How many persons have served sentences for stealing, receiving, maiming, or killing cattle (including goats and pigs) during the past ten years?
 - (2.) How many of them served imprisonment for those offences in excess of three years?
 - (3.) How many served a less sentence of imprisonment than three years?

Mr. Cohen answered,—It is impracticable to answer these questions at present. The information will, however, be obtained, and shall be laid upon the Table of the House with the least possible delay.

REPLY:—

Question No. 1	...	911
„ No. 2	...	161
„ No. 3	...	750

NOTE.—Prisoners sentenced to *three years*, with those exceeding that period, are included in the above Answer No. 2.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT, ARTHUR RENWICK, B.A., M.D.,
F.R.C.S., E., &C., &C.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

5 APRIL, 1883.

Presented to Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of Act 44 Vic. No. 24.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1883.

REPORT.

State Children's Relief Department,
149, Phillip-street, Sydney, 5 April, 1883.

The President of the State Children's Relief Board to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

In compliance with the provisions of section 12 of 44 Victoria, No. 24, I have the honor to present to Parliament my second annual Report (for the year ended 5 April, 1883) upon the operations of the State Children's Relief Board in reference to its administration of the boarding-out system in New South Wales.

In my Report last year I had to deal with an institution young in experience, and I then stated that, so far as this Colony was concerned, "experience is too new to supply such undoubted testimony to the merits of the system as can be found elsewhere." It is with much pleasure, therefore, that I now feel justified in affirming that the results of the operations of this Board during the past year have contributed assured local evidence of the advantages of this system.

It may be remembered that in my first Report I delineated somewhat fully the history of the boarding-out system as practised elsewhere, and I also took the opportunity of quoting the opinions of those who had had a lengthened experience of the various details connected with its practical operations. I think it will not be an undesirable or superfluous performance on the present occasion, before dealing with the history and statistics and other matters of interest connected with the past year's working of our own Board, to reproduce to some extent the substance of the opinions of others on this subject,—to give further particulars as to the results obtained elsewhere,—and to show to what extent this system of caring for and educating children of the State has progressed.

I am encouraged in the performance of this labour by the success which attended my efforts in this direction last year; by the fact that such a record, however brief, cannot fail to influence the minds of all thoughtful persons in favour of the system, and especially to remove any prejudices which may still exist against its operation. As also it is intended that these remarks shall be as widely circulated as my Report of last year amongst kindred institutions throughout the Colonies, as well as among those classes of the people who will probably become guardians or foster-parents under the State Children's Relief Act, and the charitable ladies and gentlemen under whose local supervision the boarded-out children will be placed, I feel it my duty to produce in this manner such information on this branch of the subject as will, I trust, afford instruction and encouragement. I am fully satisfied that the permanent success of the boarding-out system depends upon its being thoroughly understood, and the more perfectly its principles and objects are grasped by those who take a practical interest in its operation the more perfect will be the measure of success which will attend their labours.

Nearly a decade has passed since the Royal Commission upon the Public Charities of New South Wales dealt with this important department of social science, and in the very able official report and other documents which the Commission presented to the Legislature, emphatically urged the desirability of widely extending the boarding-out system among the orphaned and destitute children of this Colony. The numerous evidences of its advantages collated from the various official reports which that Commission submitted ought, in my opinion, to have resulted first in its more rapid application to the public asylums for children in New South Wales, and next to more perfect provision being made by the Legislature for its effective administration, when its adoption was finally decided upon two years ago.

The

The broad principles of the boarding-out system are easily understood. Children of any age under twelve years are selected from all institutions wholly or in part subsidized by the State, and placed—or “boarded-out” as the process is termed—with respectable families, who are paid a certain sum quarterly for their maintenance. Many conditions, however, conduce to success; many agents are essential to the production of success. Let the conditions be absent and the agents wanting, and failure must ensue. In conducting the operations of boarding-out the State takes the people into partnership in a work of the highest charity, and both partners, in order to obtain perfect success, must discharge their duty efficiently. In taking this course the State is actuated by prudential as well as by benevolent motives. As educating the children of the people generally conduces to lessen compulsory expenditure upon police, gaols, courts of law, and the whole machinery of justice, so educating and wisely caring for that minority of the children which can look to no other proper parental guardianship and interest, tends in a similar direction. The problem is: How shall the “Children of the State”—a phrase which implies children whom the State must father—best be cared for? The answer is—and the experience of the State Children’s Relief Board justifies it—“Board them out to as large an extent as possible.”

For boarding-out enables children subjected to the process to live to the highest degree possible that life of the family which is the best preparative for the active life of the world. Each family is society in miniature. Therefore, in each family preparation for the larger society can be most effectively carried on. It is not feasible, of course, for the State by any ingenuity to establish ties of consanguinity which do not exist already. It cannot implant in a foster-father or a foster-mother that parental love which fathers and mothers entertain for their natural offspring. Neither, on the other hand, can it be expected to make the children who are its care, and who only too frequently have been previously subjected to life-conditions of a very opposite nature, as affectionate and as obedient as unorphaned children are to their parents. It cannot buy affection on either side, yet as nearly as it is possible to keep up the conditions, boarded-out children become the participators, equally with other children, in all the joys, all the drawbacks, all the benefits, and all the tribulations of family life, and our Board has had repeated instances of the warmest attachment existing between these little ones and their guardians. The children are rescued from the colourlessness, the dreary monotony, of the routine life of asylums. Their chance of growing into useful and intelligent men and women is undubitably better than that of those children of the State whose early training is the training of the barrack, where, if the institution is imperfect in its arrangements, the sufferings and hardships of the little inmates are such as have been ably portrayed by the pen of a Dickens; and if its arrangements are as perfect as possible, the child can never receive the domestic and family education which are essential to a healthy system of training for the young.

From a mass of official papers bearing upon the relative advantages of the two systems, I have selected one or two extracts which embody the sentiments of the whole.

Sir John McNeill, a gentleman who was peculiarly qualified to express an opinion upon this subject, to the earnest consideration of which he devoted a large portion of his useful life, writes that—

The system of boarding-out pauper orphans and deserted children, as well as the children of immoral or greatly dissipated parents, from whom it is desirable to separate them, or of parents who utterly neglect their children and allow them to go about the streets begging, has for a considerable number of years been adopted in most of the large urban parishes of Scotland, and its beneficial results have led to its being gradually extended.

An Inspector under the English system says:—

The children become healthier and stronger, and are better educated than if retained in a poor-house. They form family ties with their nurses, and freer and more independent relationships with the non-pauper members of the community. They mix readily with the non-pauper children of the district, both in and out of school, and lose, or rather do not gain, the notion that they are a separate class. As to the boys, they are sent when of proper age to apprenticeships—some of them have, in due time, become master tradesmen. The girls are sent to service, and many have been respectably married, some having now servants of their own. Both boys and girls generally continue on friendly terms with the families with whom they have been brought up, and with which they claim a sort of parental relationship. Instances are rare of any of them returning as paupers after having grown up.

The report of a Scottish committee states:—

For upwards of one hundred years Glasgow has adopted the plan of boarding these children in carefully selected families. * * * * The family circle is the most natural one for the bringing up and training of children. It is of Divine

Divine appointment; and, in their humble endeavours to follow out this plan, the committee feel confident they are more likely to succeed than by congregating a great number of children in an orphanage, where one wicked bad child may be the means of corrupting many, while in a home under the eye of a judicious and vigilant nurse, where there is perhaps only one child, a bad child is all but incapable of doing injury to others.

A Scottish Inspector writes—

That he is completely satisfied with the results obtained by the boarding-out system. As regards the children themselves, they enjoy better health and obtain a better moral training. In the case of orphans and deserted children, the new attachments formed by them are lasting and beneficial. The residence in these homes has also the effect of fitting the children for fulfilling the duties of the station in life which they are in future to occupy, and tends to prevent their looking back on a poor-house as a home, and parochial relief as a support.

A third Inspector says—

That he is satisfied with the results obtained by the boarding-out system; the children become self-supporting earlier. They acquire a spirit of self-dependence and energy; they have invariably an attachment for the house they are brought up in; and they are very rarely again burdensome to the parish.

A fourth Inspector writes—

That he is decidedly satisfied with the results obtained by the boarding-out system. In the first place, the physical development of the children is more effectually secured. As is well known, many of the children who fall on the Board for support are of a delicate, diseased constitution; to these, removal to the country brings strength, health, and activity.

This result, I may mention, has been very noticeable in this Colony.

Mr. George Guillaume, Secretary to the Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Victoria, with which the boarding-out system is incorporated, in his excellent report for last year states—

The steady progress of the boarding-out system is, I think, the most gratifying feature in the transactions recorded. Happy results are being increasingly realized. As the system becomes more generally known, a larger choice offers of Christian homes with foster-parents of a high character, and it becomes increasingly apparent that this is a thoroughly satisfactory mode—indeed the only satisfactory one—of dealing with the great majority of the “children of the State,” whose misfortune it has been to be deprived at the outset of their career of the advantages and happiness of true family life.

The system has in Victoria very nearly emptied the institutions. The administrative staff consists of eighteen officials, whose salaries amount in the aggregate to £3,296, and the total amount expended upon boarded-out children in 1882 was £25,455, two thousand children being in homes.

As regards the system in South Australia, the Report of the Chairman of the Destitute Board contains the following remarks:—

I feel it impossible to add anything to what has already and so often been said in favour of this system. From the period of its initiation (in 1872) it has been a marked success, and as such a cause for continued thankfulness. The children themselves, excepting those who are thoroughly bad and vicious, are happy when selected for homes, and are still happier in their homes. There are, as might be expected, some unsatisfactory cases, the fault being almost entirely on the side of the children, very rarely with the foster parents, respecting whom there have been only two instances of unkind treatment in the last year, and these very trivial and contradictory in character.

In South Australia 474 children are boarded-out.

The official testimony from Tasmania, where 200 children are in foster-homes, is equally gratifying.

The share of the work which the public undertake by virtue of the arrangements of the boarding-out system is that of managing individual children. They are also expected to take part in supervision of the management. The share of the State is to select foster-parents for boarded-out children and employers for apprentices with jealous scrutiny; to join with locally-chosen persons, of good repute, in a ceaseless oversight of the children placed out; and to pay the stipulated weekly fee for boarding them. Homes are selected in different parts of the country by the boarding-out officer. No application for the care of a child is passed until the Board is satisfied through that officer of the fitness of the applicant for receiving children, of the suitability of the home offered, and of its accessibility for his periodical visits and those of a local committee. Consequent upon the placing of a child in any locality there are appointed resident ladies as visitors, whose function it is, in the intervals between the officer's visits, to see that the children are properly treated and are behaving properly—that they regularly attend school—that their clothes are kept in good condition—that they are not compelled to perform an undue amount of work, or work of such a character as the natural children of the house would not be made to do—that they eat at the same table with the guardians and their children—and that, in fact, they are as naturally as if they were so by ties of nature a part of the family in which they are placed. Too much importance cannot be attached to this voluntary supervision, or to the conscientiousness with which it must be performed. The aid given by the local lady visitors in this direction is

is most invaluable if it is thoroughly rendered. Last year I remarked: "If the local lady visitors fail to discharge their duty, or discharge it perfunctorily, without tact, without zeal, without a sense of its surpassing importance, the cause of boarding-out becomes a lost cause." I can only reiterate these words as a subject for caution, for the experience of the Board during the past year has been most gratifying in regard to the oversight of the local committees. The potential conditions essential to the success of the system are, a prudent selection of the foster-parents, an honest official inspection periodically, and an effective local oversight. If none of these conditions are observed, or if they are observed with laxity, the public have no guarantee whatever that the system will not be discredited. The care in choosing those to whom children are to be entrusted, unrelaxing oversight of the conduct of the chosen people in the task they have undertaken, will undoubtedly secure a treatment of boarded-out children as nearly as possible akin to that dictated by parental love. And in the same way the children too are kept up to their duty. If the system has so far succeeded in New South Wales, it is because the essential conditions named have been rigorously maintained. Upon their maintenance, success in any amplification of the system must depend. This cannot be too often repeated or too emphatically insisted upon.

Boarded-out children are not, as has been implied, to be regarded specially as servants to their foster-parents nor in any sense to be treated in that capacity *other than the natural children of the household should be so treated*. This is a point which is particularly impressed upon the guardians. It is stipulated also that all children be sent to school, as required by the Public Instruction Act; to church and Sunday-school, and to the due performance of their religious duties; and even where they are specifically apprenticed the concern of the State follows them through its officer and his local coadjutors in the function of oversight.

As regards the cost of the boarding-out system, compared with that of maintaining children in asylums, the experience of older countries has been largely in favour of boarding-out. I am glad to be able to say that in this respect the State Children's Relief Board of New South Wales has found its experience to coincide with that of other places. The average cost per child boarded out in this Colony during the year 1882-3 will not, as I have hereafter shown in detail, exceed from £17 to £18. The report of the Inspector of Public Charities for last year returns the cost of the children in the Protestant Orphanage at £21 7s. 4¼d. per child; at the Roman Catholic Orphanage, at £14 5s. 11½d.; on board the "Vernon," £25 16s. 10d.; at Biloela, £26 3s. 6d.; at Randwick, £16 2s. 2d. The Inspector of Charities is not, however, required to show the cost of the buildings. If the interest upon the money expended upon the erection of the institutions is considered—as it should be when instituting comparisons—the cost of maintaining the children under the barrack system will in no case be found less than £24, and in some instances nearly £30 per annum for every child.

I may take the opportunity here of once more illustrating one of the special difficulties which the Board has encountered in the selection of homes and foster-parents, and the absolute necessity for a personal inspection by the boarding-out officer of the claims of applicants for children. The Act requires that every applicant shall be recommended by a clergyman, and also a magistrate or other approved persons, and these sureties, if they may be so called, are required to sign an emphatic declaration of their knowledge of the fitness of applicants to be guardians. The ease with which recommendations are frequently given—with no apparent sense of obligation to tell the truth—is most deplorable. Persons from whom a different line of conduct would naturally be expected, whose standing in society and profession entitle them to credence, have recommended applicants to the Board who, on investigation, have been discovered to be unfit in the highest degree to take the care and oversight of children. If local recommendations could be relied upon, as they should be, the duties of the boarding-out officer would be materially lightened. But, though of course in the majority of cases those who recommend applications are honorable and trustworthy, it has been found necessary to adopt the practice of not trusting to anything short of the personal and responsible inquiries or inspection of the officer. The fact that not less than *thirteen per cent.* of the persons hitherto
applying

applying for children, all of whom were recommended by clergymen and magistrates, have been found upon official inquiry and inspection to be unfit for guardians, is sufficient proof that this great danger to the system is not exaggerated. Of about 400 applications inquired into during eighteen months 52 were rejected. The extracts from the office records, which appear in an Appendix, show the grounds upon which a number of applications were reported and rejected. It is not difficult to understand the discredit that would have been brought upon the system if children had been sent to the persons from whom the applications were received. Those who give untrustworthy recommendations cannot plead ignorance of the system, although ignorance of the system is somewhat prevalent among persons who might be looked upon as well-informed. No knowledge of a system is needed, when the question practically asked is: "Is such and such a person sober, of good repute, of kind disposition, likely to treat children well?" Such a question can be answered "yes" or "no"; and persons who are asked for recommendations should remember how essential strict truth is. To tell the truth in such a case, to refuse to give the recommendation if a thorough knowledge of the applicant and the inner life of the home—for that is indispensable—is not possessed, is a public as well as a private duty—a duty upon the faithful performance of which a child's future happiness and welfare may in a great measure depend. I wish it to be understood that I do not imply that clergymen and justices wilfully recommend improper people for guardians; they are probably imposed upon by an outward appearance of respectability, which in most instances the rejected applicants have presented; but where such momentous interests are at stake, it is the sacred duty of every person to make rigorous inquiry into the suitability of the homes that may be presented before bringing them forward for approval. It is to be hoped that in future inability to rely implicitly on local recommendations of applicants will not present itself so painfully to the notice of the Board. I had occasion to call attention to this matter last year, and possibly a repetition of the reference may effect a remedy against its recurrence.

I think I should fail in the performance of my duty were I not to take the present opportunity of stating briefly some considerations and suggestions which have been forcibly impressed on my mind in connection with a somewhat intimate experience with the working and management of our Public Charities, and which bear upon a comprehensive outlook of the question of the boarding-out of State children, both as regards the present and the future. And I throw out these suggestions for the thoughtful consideration of all those who desire to arrive at correct conclusions as to the best methods of dealing with the various classes of children to whom the State, through its officers and others, stands virtually *in loco parentis*.

The very title of the "State Children's Relief Board" implies that that body should eventually have a much wider field of operations than it now possesses under an Act which was merely intended to admit of an experiment in the direction of an entirely new departure, so far as this Colony was concerned, from the established modes of gathering in and treating the waifs and strays of the community, and other little ones who might from misfortune or other causes be cast upon public charity. I may state that the principles and details embodied in many of these suggestions have been adopted in one or two of the colonies, and in other countries, with highly beneficial results.

First, then, there is a class of children of the State who are out of place in any asylum, and who can be as little reached effectively by the boarding-out system. Though, as has been said, children boarded-out are not placed with foster-parents as servants, it cannot be expected that people will willingly undertake the care of any but healthy children. It would be needlessly to multiply difficulties in conducting the system to place ailing children out, even if homes could readily be found for them upon payment of a larger fee than that authorized for healthy charges. But there come in to be dealt with every year children who are scrofulous, or syphilitic, or crippled—unhappy inheritors of the misdoings of their parents. For no payment would heads of families be willing to introduce such children among their own. Neither are they fit for any of the institutions—in fact, into only one of these establishments are they admitted. They ought

ought not to be there. Their lives are in any case dull and joyless; they cannot look forward with hope: the present is sad, the prospect gloomy. Indeed, the prospect is early death, after a painful lingering previous to release. I have one of many such cases present to my mind just now which will well illustrate my meaning. It is that of a crippled boy in the Benevolent Asylum, who has been bedridden several years, and cannot by reason of his infirmities be removed from the dull monotony of the ward in which he wearily passes his time. He receives no instruction—the character of the institution as a “receiving-house” only prevents that—his life-scene is only diversified by the occasional visits of the charitable who now and then attend the wards of the asylum, and the career before him, unless a change of the present system be effected, is the life of an untaught pauper in one of the Benevolent Institutions for adults at Liverpool or Parramatta. This child’s case is not, I repeat, a singular one. Such children, if they are to have any chance of life and life’s joys demand special management. They want, as much as any children, perhaps more, kindly treatment, considerate attention, indulgence, tenderness, and careful nursing. They want brightness of surroundings and pure air, and such little pleasures as may ameliorate their sad lot. They want suitable companionship. Special treatment, such as this, can be ensured only in cottage homes. Eight or ten children, beneath the care of a matronly woman, in salubrious country localities here and there, would constitute families of juvenile invalids, to whom nature has been unkind, but who, under such an adjustment, would experience as much pleasure and as much opportunity for outliving the misfortunes of their birth as could well be afforded in their circumstances. They could be educated sufficiently, by the “mother” of the home, and by philanthropic ladies who could readily be found to give their help in that direction, and as they advanced in years, and their physical condition improved under the healthful influences of country life, they might, in another kind of institution to which I shall refer presently, be taught light trades to a sufficient degree to enable them to maintain themselves independently of eleemosynary aid. The very salvation of these ailing and helpless charges of the State depends upon the establishment of such homes, as auxiliaries to the boarding-out system, from which they do not differ in principle in any material particular. Therefore, to carry out my suggestion would only be to extend the principle of boarding-out to subjects of concern to whom ordinary rules cannot be applied. And there can be no doubt that one result of these miniature institutions would be to create a noble spirit of self-help and independence among the inmates—a desire to be relieved from the stigma of pauperdom—in connection with their after industrial training, such as could be secured by no other means. I may say that the cost of maintaining eight or ten children in various cottage homes should not exceed the cost of boarding children out, and I may further point out that the local machinery of inspection could also be made available for the oversight of these institutions. It must, indeed, be made available. For neither in the case of cottage homes, although they would be placed in the charge of persons carefully selected, nor in the case of foster-parents, would it serve to take for granted that children will be properly looked after. The essence of success, I repeat once more, is perpetual oversight. I may add, by way of making a case for establishing cottage homes stronger, that the Board has been able to place out in the country two or three sickly children, belonging to the class mentioned, and that in the opinion of medical gentlemen, the step saved the lives of those children. I alluded casually last year to the good work that could be effected by these homes, and the Board has since been so impressed with the desirability of establishing them that the Attorney-General was communicated with recently in reference to its power to do so under the State Children Relief Act. Mr. Attorney-General Dalley has, however, advised that the Board’s powers must be extended before the desired object can be attained; and has suggested that additional regulations to those now in force under the Act be prepared, with a view to this particular form of boarding-out being provided for and legalized. Until this power is created by Statute, however, it appears to me that any regulations of the kind suggested might be objected to as *ultra vires*, and that the better course would be to obtain definite powers by Act of Parliament for the purpose.

Contrary to the opinion of some who maintained an opposite view when the boarding-out system was first definitely established by the Legislature, it has

has been found that it is possible, in New South Wales as well as elsewhere, to find suitable foster-parents by looking properly for them, and to secure also the services of local residents whose discharge of the important duty placed upon them can be ensured. In a word, there have been no difficulties, when the requisite guarantees for success had been obtained, in establishing the system among us. The question may therefore well arise—Shall not a step further be taken; shall not the boarding-out treatment of the children of the State be the ultimate end and object of all dealings with them? Last year I said that our Charitable Institutions were in a somewhat anomalous condition. Their management is subject to no definite system: no one is directly responsible for obtaining the best results from it. The principal institutions are largely subsidized by the State, yet the State has a very small share in their regulation and control. Private purses bear the lightest part of the burden of maintenance, yet the management is to a large extent private and truly irresponsible. Boarding-out—essentially a system which unites private and State charity and responsibility, and taxes both fully, but in a different manner, as I have already hinted—is now too much regarded as an experiment. It has, I venture to submit, passed beyond that stage, and deserves to become the main principle of the system of dealing with destitute children. As matters stand, the Boarding-out Officer may under direction operate upon several of the public institutions. He has so operated; and the result has been detailed in the two Reports I have had the honor to present to the Legislature. But, in a material sense, his operation is permissive; he has no authority to enter an asylum as of course, after receiving the direction of his Board, and to distribute the children in homes, but must await final authority from another and at present higher power. If those with whom this final direction rests should be careless, or hostile to the system, the system would cease to operate for want of material. What I venture to suggest as necessary then is new legislation, such as would place boarding-out and its kindred adjuncts upon a more assured footing as the policy of the State. Undoubtedly by adopting this course a revolution would to some extent be brought about, and possibly neither Parliament nor the public are yet quite ripe for the change; yet, as far as I can judge, there is nothing to prevent the change being effected immediately, unless a desire to protect private interests and preserve old traditions be permitted to stand in the way. Given the conditions, and two thousand children can be as effectively boarded-out as two hundred. And when it is remembered how unnatural the life of the Asylum is, how dull and joyless, how mechanical and unhomelike, as little delay as possible should be allowed to intervene in amending the laws so that boarding-out shall be the rule in this matter of caring for destitute children.

I am satisfied that a change would be beneficial which declared boarding-out to be the primary end of all arrangements for regulating the control of such children; but as patchwork legislation is to be deprecated, I would prefer even a salutary delay, which should effectually convert legislators and people to a thorough belief in the system, to piecemeal amendments of the present Act. I feel assured that further experience of boarding-out, worked as it has been worked, will bring conviction to all honest inquirers in course of time.

I may, however, sketch the direction in which, in my opinion, amendment should be made. In the first place, when legislation is undertaken, all the institutions for destitute children should be placed under the control of a single body. Then a uniform and harmonious system of management could be pursued. As matters now are, the energies of several governing bodies are devoted to functions which should be reposed in one agency. A single Board would cost the State far less than the present system costs; it would do the work more effectually than it is now done; it would not be hampered by divided counsels; it would be active, and able, with the least expenditure of energy, with directness, assiduity and intelligence, to do the best thing in all circumstances for the good of the State and the benefit of its charges; it would be at liberty to experiment; it would not be bound to deal in the same way with all children. As I have already pointed out, in the case of weak and sickly children some variation of the practice of boarding-out must be resorted to; and I shall hereafter refer to other modes of dealing with certain children, to which boarding-out might become a useful auxiliary. It cannot with certainty be relied on as an auxiliary at all, unless the whole management of the children of the State be confided to a single agency.

Further,

Further, the main aim of those who control the children whom the State is obliged to father must be to depopulate, as far as possible, the institutions. No child who can be placed out should be condemned to remain in an unnatural state of life. As a consequence of the step in advance which I have here suggested, the boarding-out officers would enjoy free access as a matter of course to the institutions, and would remove the children from them, under the direction of the governing Board, into select homes throughout the country.

In Victoria and in South Australia such an adjustment as I have sketched exists. The managers of the boarding-out system also control the Asylums. The Destitute Persons Act of the latter colony thus defines the functions of the Board there:—

The Board shall, subject to the regulations of the public service, have the administration of all funds voted by Parliament for the relief of the destitute poor, and all funds which may be given or left to them by benevolent persons, and shall have the care and management of asylums, institutions, or places for the reception and relief of destitute persons, and of all children born in any establishment under the control of the Board, and of all other illegitimate children nursed by any foster-mother outside of such establishments, with power also, as hereinafter is provided, to grant licenses to any suitable persons to act as foster-mothers; and shall also have the control and supervision of schools, as hereinafter mentioned, for the education, employment and training up of destitute, neglected and convicted children, and the licensing out and apprenticing children as provided by this Act, and shall have the ordering of the persons and property of such destitute persons and children so long as they shall be inmates of any asylum, institution, place, or school so under the control of the Board.

In no country has the boarding-out system been more successful than in South Australia, and I commend with the utmost confidence to those who wish to understand the subject a study of the Act to which I have referred.

In prospect of an enlargement of the operations of this Board, its control of the Asylums will become essential; the alternative, if the present dual system of dealing be maintained, being the establishment of a depôt into which boarded-out children under transfer or returned from homes—as some will be returned occasionally—or absconders, could be placed. In short, there will always be a “floating” class of children, for whom some provision should be made, and for whom there now exists no provision at all, unless they be sent to the Benevolent Asylum. And many reasons exist which make undesirable resort to such an expedient. In the two sister colonies the institutions supply this need. In Victoria last year, where, as I have said, there are upwards of 2,000 children placed out, the floating class referred to numbered 504 children—namely, 69 discharged; 108 sent from boarding-out to service; 79 absconded; 185 returned from other causes, principally through misconduct on the part of the children or the guardians; 63 transferred from one district to another. In South Australia, where there are 474 children in homes, 102 children were returned to the institutions temporarily, pending the obtaining new homes for them. In this Colony we appear to have been more fortunate in respect to this particular class of waifs, either in consequence of the greater care which I have reason to suppose is exercised in the selection of homes in the first instance, or of the earnest efforts made to smooth over the difficulties which have arisen from time to time between the children and their guardians. The want of such a depôt as I have referred to has, however, become so pressing that it cannot be much longer overlooked; and it can only be met effectively by the adoption of one or other of the methods which I have endeavoured briefly to explain.

It is manifest that, if the first step hinted at is taken, very considerable additions must be made to the powers of the Board. It should be made independent of any other direct official control, for instance; and the section I have quoted from the South Australian Act shows that there, at least, the State has been willing to surrender control wholly into the hands of a nominally irresponsible agency. I say nominally, because that agency which is honestly appointed under a due sense of responsibility, which is honestly constituted of fit nominees, will act more surely to good ends than an agency which, in order to preserve a fiction of responsibility, is hampered by the possible interference of a Minister, who cannot be as well informed respecting the matters in which he is called upon to take action as the Board whose special function it is to gather knowledge and to act upon it; add to which, there is a danger of clashing in the presence of a divided duty. A carefully selected Board will do the State quite as faithful service as carefully selected Supreme Court Judges render, and need as little as the Judges be made directly responsible to Parliament. The State Children’s Relief Board, as at present constituted, seems to me to be well qualified to fulfil all the functions and accomplish

accomplish all the reforms which would devolve upon it, in the event of the changes taking place which I have thought it necessary to recommend. The most earnest thinkers upon social subjects are happily beginning to recognize the desirability of permitting capable and cultured women to exercise their administrative faculties in relation to our public institutions and other affairs of everyday life; and especially should their aid be sought in all matters of concern to the young. Miss Florence Hill, Mrs. Senior, Mrs. Smedley, Miss Macpherson, Miss Rye, Miss Maria Trench, Mrs. Surr, Mrs. Twining, and others, have demonstrated the great results that can be obtained from women's work in this direction; and it is a fact that some of the most ably governed establishments in England are now directed by mixed committees of ladies and gentlemen. Writing upon this subject, the Charities Commissioners say:—

As to women naturally belong the management of the household and the supervision of the nursery and the sick room, to shut them out from all participation in the control of establishments for the training of the young is to deprive the public of the benefit of their counsel upon matters which they are more competent to decide than men, and with reference to which in all our charitable institutions under their control they have proved themselves to be the best of administrators.

Sir Walter Crofton, the Irish prison reformer, says:—

It is no slight confirmation of this opinion to state, as I most emphatically do state, that the attendance of lady visitors at the large female convict prison in Dublin has been productive, not of irregularity or interference with the strict regulations of the establishment as some may suppose, but of the best and most beneficial results, both to the public and to the criminals themselves.

In my previous remarks I have referred in general terms to the modes of dealing with State children who can fairly be regarded as fit subjects to be domiciled with foster-parents or in cottage homes, but I now desire to call attention to a different and more painful class of cases, as to which up to the present time, in this Colony at least, the method of treatment has been most imperfect and unsatisfactory. If, as I have already pointed out, people naturally hesitate at receiving into their homes children who are afflicted with physical impurities, they may be expected more naturally to reject with horror morally deformed children. Society is unhappily so constituted that it yields examples of both kinds. The State must deal with both. Those whose affliction is bodily may be disposed in cottage homes with advantage alike to themselves and to society. The morally-diseased must be made whole in reformatories, wherein, as the cure proceeds, it may be possible to obtain fit subjects for boarding-out. In South Australia, I understand, this latter step is not taken until the child, after transfer from the reformatory to the industrial school, has thoroughly shown its fitness for home life. Until some degree of soundness is imparted it would be wrong to place some children in decent homes at all. Such children are steeped in sin; they have breathed an atmosphere of it; when they come under the cognizance of the State their bodies are foul and their minds polluted. The possibility that very young children indeed may be guilty of the lowest and most degrading vices, not alone of the use of the foulest language—which indeed many of them appear to utter without the consciousness that they are transgressing—but also of the commission of the most immoral acts, is vouched for in an inquiry undertaken last year in England by a Select Committee of the House of Lords. A series of pictures of the most appalling youthful profligacy is presented in the narratives of the witnesses examined—witnesses who spoke not from hearsay, but from actual and painful experience and observation. Chaplains of gaols, benevolent women who had devoted their lives to the work of plucking from the slough of sin at least a few of these youthful sinners, are the bearers of this dread testimony.

I have had a very large experience (said one of these witnesses) of the age at which children commence to lead an immoral life in London, and it is getting younger. In one week I had to do with three children—one was twelve years of age, who was a prostitute; another was nine years of age who was a prostitute—so diseased that she never reached the Christian home that I provided for her; the third was nine, and was a mother at that age; that was a most exceptional case. The Highgate Penitentiary twenty years ago was a penitentiary for women; ten years ago it became a penitentiary for girls, and now it is a penitentiary for children as young as nine. We are endeavouring in our large towns to form systematic preventive agencies amongst our young girls. There has been one such agency established at Wolverhampton; in twenty years' time it has placed out in respectable life no less than 5,000 girls, all of whom were in positions of great danger; and the mass of whom would now be on the Wolverhampton streets but for that. This systematic preventive work must, of course, be extended to both sexes, endeavouring to get a higher and manlier tone among young men, which will make them protect all women and children from degradation, and do their best to fight this base and cowardly evil involving the wholesale sacrifice of weak and ignorant girls and even of mere children. There is a good deal of danger in throwing the children who come under the action of this Act into large barrack schools, as they cannot receive that individual attention and care that they need to break them of any corrupt habits that they may have formed; but we are opening small schools on purpose to deal with these cases.

I have known (said another witness—the Rev. James Nugent) a very large number of girls on the streets of Liverpool as early as thirteen. I consider that what leads to prostitution among young girls more than anything else is street-trading. I am sure that at the present moment I could count from 200 to 300 girls in certain localities in Liverpool trading in the streets. I have watched this closely, and my experience is that every girl who takes to selling newspapers in the streets is really graduating for prostitution. I have numbers of cases at present that I remember of little fusée girls and girls selling newspapers. I found that in America no girls are allowed to ply upon the streets, and in Boston no boys are allowed to sell newspapers unless they have a badge.

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Many other witnesses gave similar testimony to that which I have quoted above. Unhappily, even within the limited experience of the State Children's Relief Board, there has been evidence that the state of things depicted has, in a more limited degree perhaps, a counterpart with us; that we cannot ignore the fact that moral pollution must extend to children brought up in the midst of the wickedness peculiar to large cities, and familiar from their cradles with drunkenness and licentiousness and all other forms of sin. "Expelled from three public schools for having had criminal intercourse with the boys," is the entry on the books of one of the best of our institutions for children against one little girl nine years of age, who was, in the face of this record, immediately after her admission turned into the girls' division, where she doubtless related her experiences to the one hundred other little girls with whom she daily associated on the play-ground and in the school-room and the dormitory, wherein the opportunities for free intercourse are peculiarly favourable. And of the girls selected for boarding-out from another large institution the Board have been compelled to direct that four should be kept from school in consequence of their vile sexual practices—one being placed under medical treatment. In no case were these unhappy inheritors of their parents' sins—for that this vice is hereditary there can be little doubt—over ten years of age, and in one the girl was under nine. There had been no attempt—indeed there could be none under the present system of management—to separate these victims of vice from the common multitude. It is not, therefore, matter for surprise that it is authoritatively stated that of the unmarried women who go periodically for accouchement into one of our largest institutions, and who number nearly 200 per annum, not less than 16 per cent. have been inmates of the public asylums for the training of State children. And these are only cases that are known of in Sydney. What a ghastly record it would probably be if a statement of all the similar cases which have occurred among these unfortunate children throughout the Colony could be set before us. Indeed this particular evil seems to be one of the most appalling results of child-life in these large institutions, for Miss Frances Power Cobbe, who is generally accepted as a reliable authority, asserts that inquiry was made some years ago concerning eighty girls who had left a certain workhouse in London, and gone to service; and it was found that every one of them was on the streets. And from an official report of the Poor Relief Committee, of London, I take the statement that "an officer connected with the large separate school at Swinton, in Lancashire, on being asked what proportion of the girls sent forth from that establishment, as compared with the daughters of artisans, had taken to bad courses, answered—'Do not ask me; it is so painful that I can hardly tell you the extent to which the evil will predominate in those proceeding from our institution.'" I have also official cognizance of the case of a boy, eleven years of age, who was taken from a brothel in Sydney, when suffering from venereal disease, and committed by the Court to a large institution in which there are unlimited opportunities for enlightening nearly 200 other boys, of ages varying from six to sixteen, as to his exploits. The Minister of the day who controlled this institution was quite alive to the danger of allowing this wretched lad to have free intercourse with his companions, and made special efforts to have him otherwise provided for; but there was no other refuge or method of dealing with him under existing laws.

The Destitute Children's Board, or whatever its designation, should have power to establish reformatories and industrial schools of a totally different character to those so-called now in existence, where not only would there be some chance of removing the vile stains of birth and surroundings, but where the children might really be employed in industrial pursuits under something approaching to the family system. I have no means at present of ascertaining many of the results attained in this direction in Victoria, but the statement of the work done in the Adelaide Reformatory and Industrial schools, which has been courteously furnished by Mr. Reed, the Chairman of the Destitute Board, are of the most encouraging character. In the Reformatory School, in which there were forty-nine inmates on June 30th, 1882, the shoemaking account showed that under instruction the boys had made boots to the value of £312, and tailoring work valued at £367, during the year. A report from the English Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools shows that in Bedford Reformatory for Boys, with thirty-four inmates, the industrial earnings amounted

amounted to £11 per head, and in the girls' school the earnings had been £6 per child. I learn from a paper written by Miss Maria Trench, and published in the January number of the *Nineteenth Century*, that the following occupations are now taught to the girls in the Irish Industrial Schools: Baking bread, upholstering beds, using sewing and kilting machines, glove-making, fine embroidery, laundry-work, making confectionery and preserves, lace-making (Brussels and Honiton, as well as Irish point and Limerick lace), polishing furniture and floors, curling ostrich feathers, and ribbon embroidery. At Strabane Industrial School the finest description of underclothing and shirts are made, and exported to a leading house in London.

"And," says Miss Trench, "the more details I gather the sharper appears the contrast between the treatment and the fair start in life given to girls in these schools, and the almost hopeless blighting of character, abilities, and future happiness to which their unhappy orphan sisters in workhouses are condemned."

The "family system" which I have advocated should be applied to both reformatories and industrial schools is simply described. It means, briefly stated, the division of the inmates into small bodies, inhabiting separate buildings within one enclosure, yet in which all the principles of family life could be adopted. This plan is now followed in the largest European Reformatories with admirable results.

"This subdivision," writes Mrs. Florence Hill, "facilitates the individual treatment of each child; indeed, where large numbers are massed together, such treatment becomes impossible, and this fact alone suffices to invalidate the agglomerative system. Individualisation is an indispensable element in reformatory treatment, which renders it a fatal error to economise in the number of teachers."

And another great authority, M. De Metz, who established and managed Mettray, in France—probably the most successful reformatory and industrial institution for the young in the world—has written—

Division into families renders superintendence at once easy, direct, and kindly; easy because it extends over only a small number; direct because it brings responsibility home to one person—the head of the family; kindly, because actuated by this very sense of responsibility, and yet living in common with the objects of his care, the superintendent acquires for them a feeling of sympathy and even of affection. Upon the children themselves its influence is no less salutary. The authority to which they have to submit is paternal; they become attached to their chief; and in this mutual affection is found a moral lever of incalculable power. An innocent and healthy emulation arises when the families are multiplied. In a large edifice containing a numerous population common interests are so much diffused as to be feebly felt, unless indeed a general spirit of insubordination should arise, when the combination of numbers becomes an element of great danger; but in small groups, internal sympathy is intensified by external rivalry, which, if carefully directed, may always be rendered powerful for good.

Mr. Frederick Hill, the Scottish Inspector of Prisons, speaking of those classes of children who cannot in the first instance, or without preliminary training be dealt with under the boarding-out system, says:—

I think it desirable that * * * * the building should consist chiefly of clusters of cottages, where the children may be treated very much as in families, and where the domestic influences may be brought to bear upon them; where, too, the girls may be taught the management of a well-ordered home, such as they may hope to be eventually mistresses of. I believe that intelligent right-minded married couples, fond of children, and properly qualified for the charge of such groups of children, might be obtained at a very moderate expense, and that the husband by working with the children would do much towards paying his salary. It is essential that there should be one or two directing minds, but with few exceptions it is desirable that the officers should themselves be working men, not only for the sake of economy, but in order that they may not be prevented, by being accustomed to a much higher degree of refinement, from associating with the children, from working with them, and being much in their society.

It is officially stated that all the institutions established in England of late years are conducted on this principle; the Charities Commissioners have drawn special attention to the Princess Mary Village for the children of female convicts, and the Alexandra Village for boys. Farm schools (which I have referred to later as "Model Farms") have been for nearly a century successfully carried on in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and France.

It is not utopian to predict that all the good results which these admirable methods of dealing with State children of the criminal and neglected classes have brought about in other countries could be as easily gained here under the changed systems which I have recommended. Trained in habits of diligence, taught useful trades, and so furnished with means to earn an honest livelihood, these depraved and degraded children will practically be restored to the society into which they were born; they will be, as it were, immigrants into the respectable ranks of labour from regions of sin and darkness; they will be reclaimed natures; they will increase the sum of the valuable population of New South Wales. Many may be seized young enough to be purified and then boarded-out; others it would be necessary to retain in the Reformatory or Industrial School till a trade or calling had been thoroughly learned. It would be advisable to keep the sexes separate. There is at present no reformatory for boys, except, perhaps, the "Vernon," which does good work up to the powers conferred upon it. There is one for girls; and also a girls' industrial school, which is doubtless partially fulfilling the purposes of its establishment, so far as such

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an institution can do so under the existing method of conducting it. But the constitution and administration of these establishments must be entirely changed; the principles of family life must be applied to them as far as possible, before their objects can be gained in a perfect degree. The problem is not likely to be grappled with effectively until the business of managing the children of the State is put into the hands of a body anxious to convert all the material submitted to it into good men and women; and which, with such an end in view, is free to vary its modes according to the character of the material at its disposal. Such a body would see that reformatories were really of reforming efficacy; and that all other institutions for the young were so re-adjusted as to fulfil their highest purposes. It would leave no child in an asylum whom it would be safe or just to submit to the influences of family life; and as to that minority of which circumstances compelled the retention in asylums, it would, I repeat, make the routine of the institutions conducive to the primary end of their existence. Life in our asylums at present assimilates too closely to the life of the English workhouse; and few more eloquent appeals for a radical reform could be made than the fact that the report from one of our institutions for last year shows that of twenty-seven girls who were apprenticed from it eleven were returned through the Courts under the Industrial Schools Act. Under such a re-arrangement as I have pointed out, the life of the asylum might embody many of the most essential elements of boarding-out. In every way that it was possible a single body upon whom the duty of reorganization was placed, would make the best of the unhappy circumstances which at present exist in every civilized community. Destitute children, like the poor, are always with us, and until the agency of their management is centralized and concentrated the management will give the smallest results in reclamation and reform.

Following up the remarks I have already made in regard to new legislation, I proceed to give an outline of some of the main principles and details, not contained in the present Act, which should have place in any new enactments:—

1. Provision for the transfer of all Government Institutions for the young to the control of one directing body, in order that they may be re-organized with a view to their more economical management; to the proper classification of the inmates and separation of the sexes; their instruction in industrial pursuits in schools or reformatories; their subdivision into families in such institutions; and preliminary training in these altered circumstances in such a way that their segregation in homes under the boarding-out system would be attended with few after-difficulties, and transfers from family to family, which tend to unsettle children, would be of rare occurrence. At present the home life is so utterly diverse to that of the barrack—the children placed out direct from the barrack are in many cases so stupid, sullen, cunning, deceitful, and untruthful, and are afflicted with such unpleasant habits—that the guardians are required to exercise a degree of forbearance in their work of reformation which can only be understood by those who have witnessed it. Reforms of the nature here suggested cannot be regarded in the character of an experiment; and I make no claim to originality in proposing them. With the experiences of other countries as an example, there can be no doubt of their ultimate success. Undoubtedly this step would infringe on what are often considered vested rights by those who manage our institutions for children, and due care and caution will be necessary in arranging with discrimination the proper settlement of all such questions. The work which would be entailed on the Board will be of a most onerous and responsible character, and will require not only great labour, but a true enthusiasm on behalf of the unfortunate State children. It is, however, the only radical remedy, as I have already shown, for the present purposeless and contradictory methods employed.
2. Power to establish cottage homes as already described.
3. Power to proceed legally against the parents of illegitimate children for the recovery of maintenance moneys: father and mother to be liable separately or jointly.

4. Power to require mothers of illegitimate children charged upon the State to make declaration as to the paternity of such children; and penalties for refusal or false declaration in such cases.—[A similar clause to this in the South Australian Act has enabled the Board to proceed against the fathers of a number of illegitimate children. It is desirable, because the fathers are generally in a position to pay the full maintenance charge for their children; the mothers are seldom so.]
5. Parents who are in a position to pay for their boarded-out children, and neglect or refuse to do so, to be dealt with as for child-desertion.—[A clause with this object in view is contained in the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill now under consideration by Parliament. The right to sue defaulters in respect to State children should be specifically vested in the Board, in order that its powers may be clearly defined.]
6. Power to establish one or more model farms, at which some of the elder boys may be instructed in the theory and practice of agriculture.—[This plan has been adopted with marked success in Victoria. In one institution with 160 inmates the surplus produce grown was sold for £349 in 1882; and the ground under cultivation was said to be miserably poor and impregnated with ironstone. Institutions of this character may be made available for children of the industrial and reformatory classes.]
7. Penalty upon parents who vexatiously visit the homes of their boarded-out children, and interfere with and annoy the guardians.—[Several of the most desirable foster-parents have resigned the charge of children from this cause.]
8. Power to deal criminally with persons who leave illegitimate or other children with people under promise of payment for their support, and then desert them. [These cases are becoming very numerous, and it has been declared that the defaulters can only be dealt with as common debtors. The usual course is for the parent or some other person to tempt a woman in poor circumstances with the promise of a substantial weekly sum, and, generally, to deposit a month's payment in advance. When no further payments are forthcoming, the child is admitted into the Benevolent Asylum, whence it is either boarded out or drafted into one of the other institutions for children, and so becomes a permanent charge upon the State. It is doubtful if the clause in the Criminal Consolidation Bill to which I have referred will be sufficient to meet cases of this character, so far as the wards of the Board are concerned. The power to initiate proceedings in the Courts with respect to them should therefore be vested in the Board in its own Act.]
9. Imposition of penalties upon unlicensed foster-mothers.—[This clause would prevent persons from acting as foster-mothers unless licensed by the Board and placed under proper official inspection. It will protect foster-children, and tend to check the abuse referred to in the preceding paragraph. A clause somewhat similar has been inserted in the South Australian Act, and although it has been found to operate somewhat harshly in cases in which women of the richer class have been frail, and sought to privately board-out their children, yet it has prevented a good deal of imposition.]
10. Deserving widows or deserted wives to be permitted to retain their own children as State boarders, at the discretion of the Board. [Although open to some objections, a power to this effect ought to be granted, for many reasons. At present the only aid widows and deserted wives obtain is the relief afforded at the Benevolent Asylum, which, in the majority of cases, is only an imperfect mode of assistance. By appropriate regulations and constant oversight, all objections to this form of aid being afforded through the Board would be obviated.]

11. Sole power, after due inquiry, to finally reject or approve of applications for the admission of children into the Asylums, without reference to any other department.—[The effect of this clause would be to prevent a large number of children from becoming charges upon the State. Several glaring instances of the facilities now afforded to parents to rid themselves of their offspring have been brought under the attention of the Board's officers during the past year. In one instance notably, a healthy, able woman applied to be relieved of her three children. When before the Benevolent Asylum Committee it was considered that she could retain them with out-door relief. Her application to have them admitted into the Asylum was accordingly refused, but she was allowed 5s. weekly towards her rent and a liberal quantity of rations daily. She subsequently, however, applied to another public department, and was without difficulty relieved of her family.]
12. Exemption of State apprentices from school attendance, or, otherwise, apprenticeship at fourteen instead of twelve years of age. [The Public Instruction Act requires their school attendance until their fourteenth year is passed. The State Children Relief Act makes it imperative that children should be apprenticed when twelve years of age. Unless this anomaly is removed, it will be difficult to apprentice boarded-out boys.]
13. All children at present under indenture from the Orphanages to be placed under the direction of the one controlling body, with a view to their proper supervision.—[There are nearly 600 of such children apprenticed without any official oversight whatever. They require oversight quite as much as boarded-out children.]
14. Insolvency not to relieve employers of indebtedness to State apprentices.
15. Provision for the transfer of apprentices; cancellation of indentures in cases of ill-treatment of children or other sufficient cause; and in such cases power to re-apprentice such children.
16. Authority to deduct from payments and pocket money due to apprentices in the event of their misconduct.
17. Penalty upon employer for discharging apprentice without consent of Board.
18. Power to police or any officer of the Board to arrest without warrant absconding apprentices, or boarded-out and adopted children, or children who have been illegally removed by parents.—[The Board has had practical experience of the need of this clause. In two instances in which children absconded the police did not feel justified in arresting such children without a warrant; and the Bench refused to issue a warrant, on the ground that there was not power to do so under the present Act.]
19. Stepfathers to be liable for the support of their wife's children, whether legitimate or illegitimate at the time of their marriage; and, as in another colony, the "grandmother and grandfather, and the children and grandchildren," in addition to the fathers and mothers, to be liable, according to their several abilities, to be charged for the relief and support of their children who may be under State control.—[Several efforts have been made during the past year to bring children under State control whose near relatives were well able to support them; notably, in the case of three children who were rejected by the Board, the grandfather was a well-to-do orchardist in the Parramatta district. It has also been ascertained that the near relatives of a number of children recently withdrawn from the Orphanages are in comfortable circumstances for people of their class.]
20. Board to have power over moneys or properties to which State children may be entitled, for the benefit and maintenance of such children as may be decided.—[The officers of the Board are at present investigating

two cases in which boarded-out children are believed to be entitled to property and money, and it is known that there are several children similarly circumstanced at present inmates of a public asylum. The Board's powers to protect the interests of such children are doubtful; they should be clearly defined by statute.]

21. Penalties upon persons who may obtain relief from the charge of their children under false pretences, or who may succeed by false pretences in having children placed with them as boarders.
22. Parents reclaiming boarded-out children to pay the value of their outfits.—[The Board has reason to believe that in two instances parents have allowed their children to be boarded-out in order that they should obtain a good stock of clothing before being reclaimed.]
23. Power to deduct from payments due to guardians for neglect to keep outfits up to regulation standard.—[Several guardians have retained children until the outfits supplied by the State have been worn out; then, finding the subsidy insufficient to enable them to keep and properly clothe the children without loss, have returned their charges to the Board without replenishing the outfits. As a result, some children under transfer have had to be supplied with new clothing.]
24. Parents surrendering children for adoption to have no control over them subsequently. [The object of this clause is to prevent parents from having further control of their children after they have deliberately surrendered them to the Board for adoption. It may, perhaps, appear to be unnatural and unjust to sever the tie between a parent and child in any circumstances; but it is still more unjust that a stranger shall have the trouble and expense of properly training and educating the offspring of an unworthy person who has wilfully neglected all parental obligations—(this is the class who surrender their offspring); and that when such children have become useful and pleasant companions, a dissolute or undeserving father and mother should have the power to reclaim them from guardians who have incurred both trouble and expense in connection with and become attached to them. In consequence of the want of some such power as this clause would confer, the Board have not felt justified except in one or two cases, in placing out any but orphan children for adoption; and this most desirable element of the boarding-out system, which should relieve the State of a heavy expenditure, has been limited in its operations.]
25. Members of the Board, boarding-out officers, inspectors and State children to be carried free of charge upon the public railways and tramways.—[It is considered that the officers of this department are not similarly situated, in regard to their travelling, to the officials of any other branch of the Public Service. It is not the rule now for any public officials other than those of the Railway Department to be carried free of charge; but the officials of the State Children's Relief Department should, it appears to me, be in an exceptional position in this particular. The very life of the boarding-out system depends upon the frequency with which children are visited; boarding-out officers and inspectors should be constantly doing their official rounds; and if their frequent and distant visits by railway, which involve no direct expenditure by the State, are to be paid for as at present, there must ultimately be an enormous charge against this Department which will convey an altogether wrong idea of its cost. It is also considered that members of the Board, whose services are honorary, should have opportunities of visiting the children without the cost, to themselves, of travelling by railway.]
26. Provision for home education of children; affidavits, in such event, to be made by teachers and guardians that the child has been instructed a specified number of days in every half-year; daily record of instruction to be kept. [The present Act only partially provides for this need. It is necessary for guardians residing within 2 miles of

a public school to send the children to such school ; but there is a certain class of children whom it is not safe to send to school, by reason of their habits and proclivities, and who are not now exempted from attendance ; and several guardians in a superior station of life employ home teaching for their own children, but are compelled to send their foster-charges to school. It is to meet such cases as these that this clause is proposed, and the precautions provided would prevent abuses.]

27. Names, and residence, and other particulars of children to be omitted from annual Report.—[Section 12 of the State Children's Relief Act requires the President to specify in his annual Report the names, sex, and age of every child, and the person or place with whom she has been boarded out * * and all other particulars, et cetera. While it is desired that every publicity possible shall be given to the business of this department, it is considered that the details which the Act now requires to be published tend to stigmatize the children as paupers, to afford dissolute parents or other relatives a knowledge of their homes, and to place many of the guardians—childless people who wish to adopt infant orphans and present them to the world as their own—in a position before the public which they do not wish to occupy.]
28. All institutions for children which may be supported by public donations to be subject to official supervision, with a view to the proper treatment of the children.
29. Power to place boarded-out children, in case of their serious illness, in all Hospitals wholly or partially supported from State funds.
30. Power to supervise all children for three years after their official period of boarding-out, or adoption, or apprenticeship has terminated.—[It is considered that the age at which such children are now discharged upon their own resources—namely, seventeen years—is too young for them to safely fight their own way in the world without some wise control or direction.]

The foregoing appear to be some of the principal points of new legislation—as gathered from the experiences of the Board, and the examples afforded by other colonies—required for the more effective government and training of State children ; but there are many other provisions embodied in the State Children's Relief Act, the Destitute Children's Asylum Act, the Industrial Schools Act, and the Acts governing the Orphanages, which I do not consider it requisite to set forth here, but which it would be necessary to consolidate into one comprehensive measure for the government of all public institutions for the young, in the event of a single Board being appointed the sole controlling and directing body. Having so far explained and illustrated by examples the principles of the boarding-out system, and those natural auxiliaries which will probably become affiliated to it, I will now proceed to review briefly the operations of the State Children's Relief Department during the past year.

On April 1, 1882, there were 103 children under control—namely, 40 boys and 63 girls. 86 boys and 137 girls have since been placed out ; total, 223. The number of children dealt with during the year has thus been 126 boys and 200 girls ; total, 326. The discharges have been—boys : to Vernon, 1 ; to friends, 6. girls : to Biloela, 1 ; to friends, 11. The number of children under control on April 1, 1883, was consequently : boys, 119 ; girls, 188 ; total, 307. 1 boy and 10 girls are adopted without subsidy, 4 girls are apprenticed to domestic service, and 292 are paid for as boarders. Of the latter class 30 under 3 years of age are maintained at a cost of 7s. a week ; and a similar subsidy is paid for 20 children whose delicate health requires that they should receive varied diet, and extra attention from the guardians. One child suffers from hip disease ; ten are afflicted with a physical infirmity of a most unpleasant description, which is not uncommon to children of the neglected class, and which necessitates their bedding being periodically renewed ; and nine are the victims of hereditary disease. Of the thirty children under three years of age twenty will attain their fourth year within a few months, and their guardians will then

then receive the minimum subsidy. Twenty-four children are paid for wholly or in part by their parents, who have during the year ended April 5, contributed £107 1s. to the Consolidated Revenue in this form, an amount which is certainly very small in comparison with the number of wards under control whose parents should be made chargeable. I have, however, already alluded more fully to the difficulty of obtaining these payments under the present laws bearing upon the matter; and I learn from the Inspector of Charities' Report for last year that the same difficulty prevails in connection with the other public institutions for children, as at the Protestant Orphanage with 226 children, only £19 12s. 6d. had been collected during 1882, and at the Roman Catholic Orphanage, with 320 inmates, the payments from a similar source amounted to £21 8s. 6d.

I remarked last year that it might become necessary to increase the subsidy allowed for the maintenance of the children, and subsequent experience has confirmed that opinion. It is hardly possible for the guardians to properly clothe and board the children without loss under the present scale of payments. I am of opinion that the subsidy for each child should not be less than 6s. a-week, and in special cases 7s. 6d. The philanthropy of the guardians can be relied on to a large extent; but it is not fair, in a transaction which in the first instance partakes largely of a business character, to place them in such a position that they can only faithfully fulfil their obligations to the children and the State at a monetary sacrifice. Experience has shown that many persons will be found to adopt children without payment—childless women who yearn for a little one to brighten their home life; women whose families have married and left them companionless in old age; and others who expect a little return for their trouble and outlay in the help which the children can eventually render to them. But there is a larger class who should be adequately remunerated for their services. They will constitute the great bulk of the guardians, and there is good reason for saying that they will bestow as much care upon their charges, and exercise as good influences over them, as those do who take the children from higher motives. Many of the lady visitors and foster-parents have applied from time to time for the payments to be raised; but it has been thought unadvisable to comply with the applications without mature consideration and experience. An increase of even a shilling a-week for each child would raise the maintenance cost from £13 to £15 12s. a-year.

In consequence of the children being placed out at irregular periods, it is not possible to state accurately in the annual returns the average cost per child per annum; but so as to show as far as possible in detail the expense to the State of the boarding-out system as at present administered, in order that comparisons may be made with other methods, I have assumed that the full number of children for which the estimate for 1883 provides will be under control during the whole year. Thus, the cost of 350 children at £13 a-year for maintenance only is £4,550. Then add the following charges for official administration, et cetera:—Boarding-out Officer's salary, £400; Secretary and Assistant Inspector, £200; rent, £200; clothing, £540; sundries, £100; travelling expenses, £150; total, £6,140. This sum, distributed over 350 children, returns the annual cost of each child as about £17 11s. I am of opinion, however, that this question of cost should not be considered as of paramount importance; for, as a matter of political economy, it would be better to spend a few pounds extra per annum in creating good and useful men and women, who will add to the national credit and prosperity, than to train up more cheaply useless members of the community who would eventually, as the experience of other countries has demonstrated, either relapse into pauperdom or come back upon the State in a still more objectionable form. So far as can be judged at present, the boarding-out system will, as the number of wards increases, prove to be the most economical in a very marked degree, as it is the most desirable in other and more essential particulars.

The termination of the official year of this Department on April 5, instead of on December 31, as in other Departments of the Public Service, makes it somewhat difficult to so apportion the Parliamentary votes that their expenditure shall be confined to the particular periods which they are intended to cover. Thus, in the present

present Report, which deals with one quarter of the year 1883, is included a statement of moneys voted for 1882, and also of a portion of the Estimate for the current year. The amount voted for last year was £3,160, but, in consequence of this sum being insufficient, assistance was requested from the Colonial Treasurer's Advance Fund. A contingency of this character is contemplated and provided for by section 10 of the State Children Relief Act. It is, indeed, hardly possible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the amount required for the services of the State Children's Relief Department in any given period, inasmuch as it is not possible to ascertain the number of children likely to be boarded out from month to month. Thus, the vote for 1882 was intended to provide for 165 children, but applications were more numerous and were dealt with more rapidly than had been anticipated, so that the full number of children for whom the estimate provided were under control in June last, and at the end of the year 1882 there were 252 children boarded out, or 87 in excess of the estimate. It was consequently necessary to request that a sum of £850 should be placed upon the Supplementary Estimates for 1882, to pay for the maintenance of these children, and for their outfits. The details of expenditure from April 1, 1882, to March 31, 1883, are set forth in an appended balance-sheet. Parliament has voted £6,140 for the current year's services, and it is hoped that sum will be sufficient. It provides for the maintenance during a whole year of 350 children, of whom 307 are, as stated, already under control, but as the full number contemplated will probably not be boarded-out until July next, and will consequently be paid for during a portion of the year only, the vote will admit of about 400 children altogether being in homes by December 31, 1883. If the present rate of boarding-out is maintained during the ensuing eight months this result will be attained in ordinary course.

Although satisfied with the ordinary audit of accounts from month to month, by the Finance Committee of the Board, it was thought desirable, for many reasons, that there should be a further and more extended examination, and, at the request of the Board, the Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts caused a thorough audit of the financial and other account-books of this Department, from July 4, 1881, to be made in November last. The result was satisfactory. The books were declared to have been neatly and correctly kept, and the moneys received and expended from the initiation of the Department properly accounted for.

While reviewing matters of finance, I think it necessary to remark that it appears to me that some method of dealing with the public account of this Department different to that now prevailing will have to be adopted, or otherwise there will be a good deal of inconvenience in connection with future operations as business increases. At present the Parliamentary vote is deposited in the Bank, to the credit of the Board, in sums of £500, and there is an objection to a larger amount being available at one time. The maintenance cost of the children now boarded-out exceeds £1,000 a quarter, and this item will of course increase quarterly in proportion to the number of wards under control, in addition to which there are monthly accounts for clothing and incidental expenses to be liquidated. It is obvious that the existing method of treating the vote must cause delay in the settlement of all these liabilities, and a good deal of dissatisfaction, which it would be well to avoid, often prevails among the guardians in consequence. A much simpler, and it appears to me equally safe, plan would be to deposit the whole sum voted for the year in the Bank, and allow the Board to operate upon it as required. A monthly or quarterly statement could be furnished to the Audit Office, showing the state of the account, and this might be checked by a periodical inspection of the books of the Department.

The most economical and suitable method of furnishing the children's outfits has engaged the attention of the Board on several occasions during the past year. It was considered advisable that the clothing should be varied in pattern, so that when a number of children were sent to one locality their appearance would not indicate that they were from the public asylums, or distinguish them from other children. It was finally determined to purchase ready-made clothing from the wholesale warehouses. The average value of each outfit is £2 10s. to £2 15s.—a slight advance upon the cost of last year, which has arisen from the addition of an over-coat

over-coat to the boys' clothing. It will be necessary to alter the regulation bearing upon this matter so as to give the Board power to vary the outfits according to circumstances. Children sent to the districts of Goulburn, Bathurst, and other localities in the interior, require much warmer winter clothing than those placed out in the near neighbourhood of Sydney.

I wish it to be understood that the parents of the children do not in the first instance treat with this Department, nor can the Department be responsible for any increase that there may be in the number of State children from year to year. The Board has power to deal only with inmates of public institutions, or others whose admission into the asylums has been authorized by the Government. It is often very difficult to trace the parents; and, when they are found, it is more difficult still to endue them with a proper sense of parental responsibility. Indeed, some fathers and mothers, after entering into an arrangement with the Board, have resorted to most heartless expedients to be altogether relieved of their children, secure, no doubt, in the knowledge that they could only be dealt with as for debt, and that they have had no goods or chattels to be levied upon. One man—a Government employé, in receipt of £2 10s. weekly—resigned his position and absconded into the interior, when pressed for payment of 15s. a week towards the support of his four boarded-out children, who were his sole relatives. Another—a tradesman earning £4 a week—suddenly left Sydney for Queensland when informed that he had been assessed at 10s. a week for two children. A third deliberately sold off his furniture, broke up home, and went into lodgings, so as to evade the payment of his dues. A fourth parted with a substantial interest in a gold claim to escape a similar liability. A fifth—a tailor, earning £3 10s. a week, with one daughter at Biloela, for whom he does not pay—offered 4s. a week towards the support of two children. And several mothers who were provided with situations through the influence of the officers of this Department, upon the faith of their promises to contribute towards their children's support, have disappeared after making one or two payments, and assuring themselves that their little ones were in good homes. When the Board has enlarged powers under amended laws, parents of these classes will be rigorously dealt with.

In the two cases in which it was found necessary to send children to the Industrial Schools no efforts possible for their reformation were spared before they were dealt with through the Courts. They were placed in good homes, and when they absconded, were tried in other homes with guardians capable of exercising firm and kindly influences. But they were simply incorrigible: they had been too long accustomed to the life of the street arab; they needed correction; they required harsher discipline than the boarding-out system affords, before they could with safety be returned to society. It has been ascertained that both children possessed a knowledge of some of the worst haunts of the metropolis.

During the year 352 applications for children have been received, of which 229 were for boarders; 73 for apprentices to domestic service (all these being for girls, excepting six); and 50 for children for adoption without subsidy. This latter class could not be supplied, for want of such a law as I have suggested, to prevent children so placed out from being subsequently claimed by the parents. If these applications had been complied with, the State would have been relieved from an expenditure of at least £650 per annum, in addition to which the adoption element is one of the most desirable in the boarding-out system, as it tends to weave home ties about the children of the most enduring character. 226 applications have been dealt with after careful inquiry.

The children boarded out at the present time are disposed of as follows:—In Sydney 4, Woolloomooloo 7, Darlinghurst 1, Surry Hills 2, Waterloo 6, Paddington 3, Waverley 5, Glebe Point 8, Camperdown 1, Redfern 4, Macdonald Town 2, Kingston 2, Newtown 11, Marrickville 2, Leichhardt 15, Canterbury 1, Ultimo 1, Pyrmont 2, Balmain 10, North Shore 13, Brisbane Water 1, Kogarah 1, Ryde 5, Ashfield 8, Burwood 1, Homebush 1, Redmyre 2, Parramatta 12, Pennant Hills 2, Rookwood 1, Guildford 1, Liverpool 1, Camden 3, Narellan 2, Windsor 8, Bargo 5, Menangle 10, Bowral 2, Mittagong 1, Sutton Forest 2, Marulan 3, Goulburn 62, Maxton 2, Run of Waters 4, Tarago 2, Windellama 6, Bungonia

Bungonia 2, Cootamundra 2, Litledale 2, Kilrush 1, Newcastle 12, Mosquito Island 3, Waratah 3, Tomago 2, Miller's Forest 1, Morpeth 1, West Maitland 12, Bathurst 10, Perth 2, Queanbeyan 1, Duntroon 4, Canberra 1; total 307. It will be seen that the majority of the homes are in the country; those in the neighbourhood of Sydney are situated in open and healthy localities. The Board have entertained some prejudice against placing out children in Sydney, but the homes offered were of such a superior class that it was considered unadvisable to reject them. In these homes, however, only the more vigorous children were placed, and the result has been very satisfactory. One advantage of such homes is that they can, if necessary, be placed under frequent official supervision.

The health of the children, generally, during the year has been good. Indeed those ailing little ones who were sent into the country have thriven in an extraordinary degree. Many delicate children have become healthy-looking and robust; in such cases the guardians have had to exercise an amount of care and attention on behalf of these weaklings, for which a much larger money payment would not have been adequate compensation. I have said that in two instances the removal of children from the Asylums had, in the opinion of the medical gentlemen who subsequently attended them, probably saved their lives. These children suffered from hereditary complaints, and were very unpleasant subjects to deal with. They are now apparently strong, but require constant attention to keep them in good health. In another case the Inspector-General of Insane requested that a little girl whose birth-place was the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, in which the mother had been a patient, and whose father was unknown, should be placed in a cheerful home in the country. The Inspector-General feared that lengthy association with the asylum inmates might develop the taint of insanity with which the child was probably afflicted, and was of opinion that the best chance of saving her from that calamity was to place her with kind people where she would have happy surroundings and healthy mental influences. She was accordingly boarded-out in the Hunter District, and is becoming a most engaging and intelligent little creature. There can be little doubt that the removal from the institutions to country homes of a number of sickly infants has been their physical salvation. These cases, which are not in any sense imaginary, are most interesting examples of one of the solid advantages of the boarding-out system. The complaints for which the children have required medical treatment throughout the year have principally been skin and scalp eruptions; diarrhoea immediately after they were placed out, the result no doubt of their altered condition of living; and weak eyes soon after their removal from the asylums, from which, however, they rapidly recovered. One girl sustained a fracture of the leg from a fall while playing; and a boy dislocated his shoulder through a fall from a tree. There are not any deaths to report,—a fact which is noteworthy in view of the circumstances I have detailed, and of the large number of wards under control.

The question of supplying medical attendance to the children has been difficult to deal with in the absence of a definite regulation bearing upon it. At Goulburn Drs. Gentle and Morton, and Mr. Hollis, druggist, have displayed a spirit of generosity in this matter which is deserving of all praise. For nearly three years those gentlemen have supplied the children in their district, who number upwards of sixty, with advice and medicines free of charge, and the Board felt bound to place on record (as I do here with much pleasure) its high sense of the value of the services thus rendered. Some of the medical charges in other localities have, however, been exorbitant; and if a serious epidemic, such as measles or scarlet fever, had prevailed among the children, the fees for medical attendance would have constituted an important item in the expenditure of this Department. Several such accounts still remain unpaid, because the Board do not feel justified in authorizing the charges made. It is not, of course, considered that services of this character should be rendered gratuitously; but it is hoped that in future the medical profession, which has always been distinguished for its charity and liberality to the poor, will recognize the principle that these boarded-out State children are fit subjects upon which to exercise its benevolence in a certain degree, as the medical gentlemen do who attend our institutions, and will in this way co-operate with the guardians and Board in the good work which they have undertaken. Extravagance in this direction, as in any other, might be urged as an objection to the
boarding-out

boarding-out system. I would suggest that a substantial reduction of regular fees be made when children are visited within certain distances; and that whenever it is possible, without danger, they be taken to the medical man's residence for advice at convenient hours.

It has been necessary during the year to effect 32 transfers—that is, to remove that number of children from one home to another—for the following causes:—Faults of children, 13; unsatisfactory treatment by foster-parents, 2; guardians leaving district, 3; interference of parents with guardians, 8; misconduct of guardian, 1; overcrowding of homes, 2; illness of guardian, 1; to aunt, 2. I have elsewhere alluded to transfers as being objectionable because of their tendency to unsettle the children; but in consequence of the prevailing systems of managing the institutions it is impossible to avoid them. The classification of the children under the family system, whether in an orphanage, industrial school, or reformatory, would afford means of ascertaining their individual characters and dispositions, which would be a useful guide when they were selected for boarding-out, and prevent much after-trouble and cost. There would in that event seldom be occasion to remove the children from the first home. An encouraging fact in connection with these transfers is that in very few cases have the children been removed from the guardian through really serious misconduct. Their faults have in most cases been of a venial nature, and have arisen principally from uncleanly habits, the result of want of proper early training and motherly care. Four children were removed from a guardian who was discovered to be of grossly immoral character, a wife-beater, and much addicted to drink. When asked how this man had obtained the clergyman's certificate that he was of "sober habits, kindly character, and a fit person to have the care of children," the wife replied,—“Oh! Mr. —— [the clergyman] never saw my husband before he signed the certificate; but I persuaded him to go to church for the occasion, and got him into a front seat, where the minister could see him. He was never there before, and has never been since.” In the seven cases in which the children were disturbed through the parents' interference, they had been very happily placed, but it was found necessary to remove them far into the country, so that they should not come in contact with dissolute mothers.

The character of the homes generally will be understood from the following classification of the occupations and circumstances of the guardians:—Accountants 5, home laundresses 7, dressmakers 9, engineers 3, orchardist 1, foreman of works 1, coachman 1, bricklayer 1, timber merchant 1, gasfitter 1, blacksmiths 2, agricultural implement maker 1, master miller 1, upholsterer 1, baker 1, letter-carrier 1, journeyman brewer 1, free selectors 3, postmasters 2, clergymen 3, clerk of petty sessions 1, cordial maker 1, tailor 1, dealer 1, fruiterer 1, carpenters 12, cab proprietor 1, mates of vessels 2, coachbuilders 2, civil servants 5, widows living on means 12, builders 8, storekeepers 7, boatbuilder 1, school-teachers 7, carters 6, railway porters, engine-drivers, and guards, 12; stoker 1, widows supported by sons 3, hawker 1, boarding-house-keepers 2, women supported by families 2, gardeners 5, master butcher 1, asylum attendants 4, stonemason 1, ironworkers 1, farmers 26, shoemaker 1, dairyman 1, policeman 1, drapers 2, magistrate 1.

Every precaution possible has been taken to place the children with persons of their own religious faith, and in the one instance in which it was discovered that a Roman Catholic child had, in error, been sent to a Protestant guardian, the little one was removed immediately to a Catholic home. The officers of this Department can only be guided in this matter by the returns which are furnished from the institutions; and I would here point out a great difficulty which the officials of the asylums labour under in their conscientious efforts to obtain reliable information. It is often almost impossible to ascertain under what denomination the children should really be classed, particularly when they are brought in by the police from the streets, or removed from dissolute parents, which is too often the case. The unfortunate children themselves are frequently the only authorities that can be consulted, and, as may be supposed, their ideas upon the subject are somewhat hazy and uncertain. There is, for instance, a lad thirteen years of age in one of the asylums, who does not know a prayer, but emphatically declares himself to be a Roman Catholic, while both parents are equally positive in their statement that he belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

Church. In such a case as this it will readily be understood that the officials are placed in a dilemma. In two instances in which the fathers and mothers professed different faiths, the mothers affirmed the children to be Roman Catholics, while the fathers returned them as "Congregational" and "Church of England" respectively. The Board desires to carry out the primary intention of the State Children Relief Act in this particular in its fullest integrity, and although frequently unable to obtain applications from members of a particular denomination, it has, in order to avoid even a semblance of partial administration, allowed its operations to be retarded rather than take advantage of the powers given under a regulation which provides that "if there be no applications from fit persons of the same religious denomination as the children, then the children may be placed with fit persons of any other denomination." The regulations provide, further, "that children must, when six years of age, be sent at least once a day to a church and Sunday-school of their own religious denomination, when practicable," and this rule is strictly enforced. Another regulation provides that "all children placed out as boarders or apprentices may attend any Public School without payment of fees," but no objection is raised to the children attending the Denominational Schools when the guardians so wish, provided the Board is not required to pay the fees; and that school returns are sent in to the Department half-yearly, in the same form that they are furnished by the Public School teachers, so that it is guaranteed that the children's education is properly attended to. I may say that whenever these reports (a summary of which is published in an Appendix) indicate that the children do not go to school regularly, the guardians are informed that neglect in this respect renders them liable to a legal penalty. It appears, from the returns, that the school attendance has on the whole been fairly regular. In those cases in which the reports are blank, the children are either too young to attend school or have not been enrolled a half-year up to December 31, the date of the last reports. The standard of the educational attainments of many of these children is very low, but it should be remembered that the majority have enjoyed only limited opportunities of instruction in earlier life. So far as their progress and behaviour at school are concerned, the reports show that they will compare favourably with children who have been trained in happier circumstances. I direct particular attention to the fact that the information furnished in certain columns of the teachers' and lady visitors' reports (which are also tabulated in an Appendix) is singularly identical; this is satisfactory evidence that these coadjutors are not performing their voluntary duties perfunctorily, but with a proper regard to the interests of the children.

Since my previous Report there has been a change in the constitution of the Board. Sir J. Geo. L. Innes, Knt., resigned in October last, and thus created an additional vacancy to that already existing. The vacancies were filled by the appointment of Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, Esquire, M.B., C.M., and Thomas Michael Slattery, Esquire, M.L.A., on October 19, 1882. During the past year there have been twelve regular and two special meetings of the Board. The members attended as follows:—The President, 13; Mrs. Windeyer, 12; Mrs. Garran, 11; Lady Allen, 11; Miss Stuart, 11; Mrs. Jefferis, 10; Lady Jennings, 7; Dr. Mackellar, 5; Mr. Slattery, 3. Only seven meetings have been held since the appointment of the gentlemen last named.

Mr. Sydney Maxted, the Chief Inspector and Boarding-out Officer, has up to the present time, with some trifling temporary clerical assistance, performed all the duties pertaining to the Department, to the satisfaction of the Board. On 1 Jan. Mr. William Eury was appointed to the office of Secretary and Assistant Inspector, but the labours of this gentleman have so far been found absolutely necessary for the purely clerical work of his office; indeed, the certificate of the Senior Treasury Inspector, on the occasion of the audit of the accounts to which I have referred, states that "the keeping of the expenditure and other accounts of the Department, including the stores received and issued, the accounts for the maintenance of children, and other expenses of the boarding-out system, involves such an amount of clerical work as would fully occupy the time of a smart intelligent officer possessing a good knowledge of accounts." The work here enumerated does not represent more than two-thirds of the clerical labour of the Department. I am of opinion that it will
soon

soon be necessary to arrange for additional official inspection. The work now devolves solely upon the Boarding-out Officer, who has also to frequently visit the Asylums to select children for boarding-out; to administer, under the direction of his Board, the business of a large and rapidly growing Department, and to make inquiries into the characters of applicants. He has made 900 visits to children and to applicants during the year just expired. I do not think one Inspector should be required to look after more than 200 to 250 children, considering the extent of the Colony and the scattered area through which the duty of inspection has to be carried.

There has hitherto been a difficulty in complying with applications, in consequence of the want of suitable children in the Asylums which have been brought within the jurisdiction of the Board. It has been estimated that if this obstacle had not existed there would now be 450 children in homes. Until May, 1882, the Board had power to withdraw children only from the Benevolent Asylum. On May 22 the Minister for Public Instruction authorized the extension of its powers to the two Orphanages at Parramatta. Subsequently the Directors of the Infants' Home, Ashfield, permitted the withdrawal of children from their establishment; and, on February 26 of this year, authority was given to select children under five years of age from Biloela, but the prevalence of hooping-cough immediately afterwards in that institution has prevented the authority from having effect. The difficulty referred to has been felt with reference to girls rather than to boys; in fact, the great preponderance of boys in all our Asylums is another powerful reason why industrial training should be the main principle of the system of those establishments. At Randwick Asylum last year there were 395 boys and only 276 girls; at the Infants' Home, Ashfield, there were 30 boys and 17 girls; at the Benevolent Asylum and Roman Catholic Orphanage at least two-thirds of the children are boys; and the Protestant Orphanage now contains 175 boys and 20 girls. Girls can find places more readily than boys, probably because of their greater usefulness in the household, and because women who wish for young companions prefer them of their own sex; and mothers in destitute circumstances are able to place their girls of ten years of age and upwards in light situations to take charge of children, whilst the boys must come upon the State. During the past year children have been withdrawn for boarding-out from the various institutions in the following proportions:—Benevolent Asylum: boys, 66; girls, 61. Protestant Orphanage: boys, 8; girls, 47. Roman Catholic Orphanage: boys, 5; girls, 20. Infants' Home, Ashfield: boys, 7; girls, 9. In consequence of all the sources open to the operation of the boarding-out system having been exhausted, as stated, it was considered advisable to obtain Mr. Attorney-General Dalley's opinion in reference to the Board's powers to withdraw children from the Randwick Asylum, under the State Children Relief Act, in its relation to the Destitute Children's Act. Mr. Dalley's opinion was furnished in the following words, on the 29th ultimo:—

The Attorney-General is of opinion that the Boarding-out Officer is authorized, when so directed, to remove from the Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children and to cause to be boarded out in the house of a licensed person, in accordance with the provisions of 44 Vic. No. 24, any children whose admission into such Asylum has been made under the authority of an order from the Colonial Secretary.

A return laid before Parliament in March shows that of children of this class there were then 471 at Randwick Asylum. Immediately upon the receipt of the foregoing opinion the Colonial Secretary was requested, in accordance with sections 2 and 4 of 44 Vic. No. 24, to give the Boarding-out Officer the necessary final direction to enable him to exercise his official functions in connection with the Destitute Children's Asylum at Randwick. I earnestly hope, as I believe, that the Directors of that institution will co-operate with the Board in providing some of their children with suitable homes in the country. With such an auxiliary as the boarding-out system, the Directors will have enlarged opportunities of affording a number of their children a practical knowledge of home life under good influences, and surrounding them with safeguards of the most effective character. They will be protected by all the provisions which have been established for the supervision of the little ones dealt with under the State Children Relief Act, and the partial depopulation of the institution in this way will eventually admit of more individual care being bestowed upon those children who remain than it is possible for them to receive at present. These cogent reasons for assisting to give wider scope to the boarding-out system will, I feel assured, commend themselves to the favourable consideration and intelligence of the Randwick authorities.

In order to ascertain the result of the foster-parents' observations and experience in reference to their treatment of the children, a copy of the following circular was sent by the Boarding-out Officer to every guardian in March last:—

I am anxious to obtain some evidence in reference to the practical effects of the boarding-out system upon the children who have been thus far placed out under it. Will you have the goodness to let me know what were the physical condition, and manners, and habits of the child now with you when you first received him (or her); whether you have noticed any improvement during the period of your guardianship, and, if you have, in what respects. A candid answer will oblige.

It may, perhaps, be urged that replies to this circular should be regarded with some suspicion; that guardians might naturally be expected to say the children had improved under their care. But I would direct attention to the extraordinary unanimity of the replies from which extracts are published in an Appendix. The answers bear upon them the stamp of truth. The majority of the children are stated to have been afflicted with similar faults and habits and manners, by a large number of persons residing in different localities; the statements as to their present condition are fully endorsed by the official reports from various sources; and it is high testimony to the characters of the guardians, and to the moral efficacy of the boarding-out system, that improvement so marked has been effected in so short a period.

On July 6 the Board thought it advisable to notify publicly that they were averse to placing more than one or two children in one home, but it has been deemed wise to depart from the resolution in a few special cases, and especially when the children were of one family. Increased vigilance is, however, exercised over such homes, and there has so far been no cause to regret the arrangement thus made; but I am still of opinion that the number of wards with one guardian should not exceed two, unless good reason is shown to the contrary. Several lady visitors and applicants have urged that the placing of six children with one person would simply be an adaptation of the principle of the "cottage home" system. The Board have, however, properly held that there is a wide difference between simply boarding-out children in this way, at a fixed weekly sum, with a person whose interest it might be to stint her charges in respect to food or clothing, and placing them with a nurse employed under salary, who would have no concern in the household expenses, and who could be dismissed at a moment's notice for misconduct or neglect.

Besides exercising close scrutiny into applications for children, there has been occasion to deal with a form of imposition which has required the exercise of great care in its detection. Several mothers have endeavoured to have their children returned to them by misrepresentation of their circumstances. Two of these women stated they were married, but were discovered to be living under most immoral conditions. The children of these mothers had reached a useful age, and as they had not been inquired after for many months, it was reasonably supposed that they were not sought from any feeling of affection, but for the value of their services. Three mothers applied for their daughters with the consent of their employers. As these girls were nearly eligible for apprenticeship, and as the mothers had no permanent home, the applications were not complied with. The Board has extended every consideration in its power to parents deserving of sympathy or help. They have been permitted to take the children to the guardians, so that they might be assured a happy refuge had been obtained for them, and to visit them subsequently at short intervals.

Before concluding this review of the past year's operations, I have to thank the Inspector-General of Police for the readiness and courtesy with which he has assisted the Boarding-out Officer with his inquiries on several occasions, when such help has proved of great value. Thanks are also due to the school-teachers for the kindly interest they have invariably manifested towards the boarded-out children in their schools; and I desire further to acknowledge the assistance received from the Manager and Matron of the Benevolent Asylum, who have, ever since the initiation of the Boarding-out system in this Colony, evinced a desire to aid its successful development.

I direct particular attention to the information embodied in the Appendices, which contain many interesting particulars, in the form of letters from children and guardians, and also statistics referring to the details of the operations of this Department, such as could not be included in a general summary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Children under control on March 31, 1882, and Boarded-out during the year ended March 31, 1883.

	Boys.	Girls	Total.
Boarded-out on March 31, 1882	40	63	103
Placed out during April	7	14	21
Do do May, "	9	12	21
Do do June, "	5	13	18
Do do July, "	4	5	9
Do do August, "	9	14	23
Do do Sept, "	9	15	24
Do do Oct, "	11	8	19
Do do Nov, "	7	9	16
Do do Dec, "	—	3	3
Do do Jan, 1883	6	10	16
Do do Feb, "	6	4	10
Do do March, "	13	30	43
Sent to Industrial Schools during year ended March 31, 1883	Boys. 1	Girls. 1 = 2	126
Returned to friends	6	11 = 17	7
Leaving placed out on March 31, 1883	119	188	307

Of these children 1 boy and 10 girls are adopted without subsidy, by which a saving to the State is effected of £143 per annum; 4 girls are apprenticed to domestic service; and 292 are paid for as boarders, namely—30 under 3 years at 7s. a week; 20 delicate children at 7s. a week; and 242 at 5s.

Parents contribute towards the support of 24 of the boarded-out children, and the remainder are wholly supported by the State.

Boarding-out operations were almost suspended during December—first, in consequence of the scarcity of children at the Benevolent Asylum suitable for the applicants; and next, because of the holidays and annual sports at the Orphanages. At the date of this report (April 5, 1883) operations are seriously retarded for want of children, pending the extension of the boarding-out system to other sources of supply than those now available.

The foregoing return shows only the number of children dealt with during the past year. The total number of children brought under control since the initiation of the boarding-out system in New South Wales has been 341, as shown in Appendix J.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing the Ages at which the Children have been placed out.

Under 1 year	1 to 2.	2 to 3	3 to 4.	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7.	7 to 8	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	Total.
4	22	40	43	33	29	29	38	30	38	17	19	342

APPENDIX C.

TABLE showing the Religion of all Children hitherto placed out.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian	Wesleyan	Congregational	Protestants not specified	Primitive Methodists.	Total
118	75	9	12	2	124	2	342

NOTE—The children withdrawn from the Protestant Orphanage and Infants' Home, Ashfield, are classed as "Protestant" There is no classification of the various denominations on the books of those institutions

APPENDIX D.

APPENDIX D.

TABLE showing particulars of all children hitherto placed out under the Boarding-out system in New South Wales.

Father dead, mother a drunkard	6	Father in gaol, mother on streets	1
Father deserted, mother in service	2	Father drunkard, mother destitute	2
Father dead, deserted by mother	5	Father drunkard, mother in gaol	1
Father deserted, mother dead	16	Father deserted, mother in gaol	2
Father in gaol, mother destitute	13	Father cripple, mother in gaol	1
Father in gaol, mother dead	3	Father deserted, children found sleeping in paddock with mother	2
Father deserted, mother destitute	30	Father destitute and consumptive	5
Father dead, mother paralysed	1	Father drunkard, deserted by mother	3
Father dead, mother destitute	62	Father blind, mother destitute	1
Father lunatic, mother destitute	3	Father dead, mother unknown	2
Father helpless, mother lunatic	2	Father dead, mother in gaol	4
Father dead, mother lunatic	4	Father unknown, mother in gaol	2
Father unknown, mother lunatic	2	Father unknown, deserted by mother	3
Father lunatic, mother dead	5	Father unknown, mother destitute	4
Father in gaol, mother lunatic	1	Deserted by both parents, illegitimate	18
Father deserted, mother lunatic	2	Deserted by both parents, married	6
Father in asylum, deserted by mother	1	Found on door-steps, parents not known	3
Father will not support them, mother dead	4	Found in Hyde Park, parents not known	1
Father cannot work, mother dead	4	Both parents dead	33
Father cannot work, deserted by mother	2	Father unknown, deserted by mother	5
Father cannot work, mother destitute	2	Both parents in gaol	4
Father deserted, mother unknown	2	Parents unknown	29
Father pays to support, mother drunkard	4	Father unknown, mother dead	1
Father contributes to support, mother in gaol	4	Father drunkard and a cripple, mother a drunkard	1
Father contributes to support, mother dead	5	Father dead, mother in gaol	2
Father unknown, mother contributes to support	4	Father dead, mother killed by step-father	2
Father dead, mother contributes to support	3	Father dead, mother unknown	2
Father dead, mother contributes to support	4		
Father deserted, mother on streets	1		
Father unknown, mother on streets	5		
		Total	342

NOTE.—It will be seen by reference to this appendix that the great majority of the children hitherto boarded out have been collected from the class known as "casuals"—children who are not only predisposed to physical infirmities natural to dissipated and immoral parents, but who are usually most difficult to manage, from the fact that they are generally taken from the streets or from ill-governed homes.

APPENDIX E.

EXTRACTS from Boarding-out Officer's Reports upon applications. Initials are fictitious. Correct names are entered in Report Book.

A.—Applicant wants girl, aged nine years, as boarder. Keeps small roadside store, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from school, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from church. House fairly well furnished, contains four rooms. Child to sleep in separate bed in applicant's own room. Very unfavourably impressed with this woman. When I visited her she was very much under the influence of drink, and was drinking ale with two men—apparently bushmen—in the shop, one of whom passed her money as she opened a bottle of ale. * * * * * Appears to me to keep a house for sly grog-selling. Police suspect her of this practice. * * * * *

[Memo.—This suspicion was subsequently confirmed.]

B.—Wants two boys as boarders. Comfortable home, and applicant apparently respectable. * * * * * A very plausible woman. * * * * * One neighbour speaks well of her—two the contrary. * * * * * Represented that she is not a respectable woman, that she drinks and gambles, and has kept until very recently a lodging-house of the lowest possible description for immoral purpose. * * * * * Police confirm this report.

C.—Applies for a boy boarder. Home very poor one. Woman's face marked as if from blows. Breakfast when I called consisted of bread and dripping, and tea without milk. Two neighbours give this home a very bad reputation. One person states applicant has a child in gaol. Police say that one of applicant's children is in a reformatory for robbery, and that another has recently been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for theft; further, that applicant is a wife-beater.

D.—Applies for two children, boy and girl, as boarders. House very dirty. My inquiries elicited from two neighbours some serious imputations upon the morality of this family. Six persons—two of them respectable storekeepers—whom I inquired of, all say applicant and daughters not respectable people. Police do not know anything of this home.

E.—Wants four children as boarders. A leading resident, a neighbour, says — is very often drunk, and that his wife is seldom sober; also that she is in other respects a most immoral character. Applicants are in very good circumstances. Similar information supplied by two other respectable persons. Proceeded to the home, and saw sufficient evidence that it was a most unfit place for children. The woman appeared to be on the verge of delirium, apparently from drink, and had certainly been drinking heavily very recently. Her general reputation is very bad.

F.—Wants four girls as boarders. My inquiries in five quarters lead me to believe this woman is of immoral character, and cruel to children. Her own family of little children are allowed to run about the streets ragged and dirty. Two of our guardians, who profess to have known applicant many years, state that when her husband was dying it was notorious among the near neighbours that she was upon improper terms with a young man residing in her house.

G.—Woman reported by three persons who say they know her well to be very cruel to and neglectful of her own children. Applies for a girl. Husband is spoken of as brutal in behaviour to his family, and has just been refused an hotel license. Two of my informants spoke very reluctantly, and refused first to give me information, until I pointed out how necessary it was to tell the truth in the interests of the children. Applies for two girls.

H.—My inquiries elicited a favourable report of applicant's wife. Was informed that the husband is not of proper character; that he uses very bad language, and ill-treats his wife, of whom the neighbours speak in terms of sympathy. She presents the appearance of an ill-used and broken-down creature. Applies for girl.

I.—Applies for girl. Two neighbours say applicant thrashes his wife, and that two of his children have been before the police court for theft. Police report most unfavourable.

J.—Wants a girl, aged 12. Is said to be of very dissipated habits. Neighbours strongly recommend that a child should not be entrusted to her. Also reported that moral character is not good.

K.—Applies for three children under one year old. Home in a very bad neighbourhood. Applicant is foster-mother to two infants (not State children) already, who present a dirty and emaciated appearance. One neighbour remarked that "Mrs. — is going in for baby-farming."

L.—Wants a girl, ten years old. Found applicant's children in an unclean and generally neglected condition, playing in the street at 11 o'clock in the day. The mother and eldest daughter are away from home in the day-time, and the care of the family devolves upon a child twelve years of age. Two neighbours say that applicant's own children are not well treated. They seldom go to church or school, and the father thrashes them violently for most trivial offences.

M.

M.—Applies for girl ten years of age. Received a very bad character of this home from three persons who live near by. The woman is occasionally intemperate, and I am informed that the husband seldom comes home sober. He also thrashes his wife frequently, and one of my informants has had to interfere to stop him. He is also said to be a gambler, and the family are frequently in great straits for the common necessities of life.

N.—Applicant is a well-to-do farmer, without children, and wants a brother and sister. The recommendations in this case are of a special character. A Member of Parliament of good standing has made three personal applications on behalf of applicant, who is certified by a clergyman and a magistrate to be "of kindly character, and fit to have the care of children"; and another magistrate declares in a lengthy letter that applicant is "industrious and respectable and particularly fond of children." My inquiries, on the other hand, tend to show that he is a violent and brutal man, and the police record indicates that he has been once before the police court in reference to alleged ill-usage of a lad from a public institution, and on another occasion the local Bench refused to apprentice a boy from a public institution to him because of his well-known cruel propensities.

O.—Wants a boy for adoption. An excellent home apparently, and applicant, from his conversation, seems to have a proper appreciation of parental duty. I note this fact, in justice to the clergyman who signed the usual certificate. Have discovered, however, that applicant has been punished at the police court for assaulting his apprentice from a public institution with a hay-fork, with which he wounded him in two places, the cause of offence being that the boy did not plant some potatoes properly. I have also heard some very unpleasant rumours, which I have not been able to substantiate, as to applicant's moral character.

P.—Applies for two sisters. Two neighbours gave this applicant a good character in addition to the clergyman, the home appeared very comfortable, and the children were consequently sent to him. The official visits disclosed that the man was quite unfit to be a guardian. He was of immoral character, was frequently intoxicated, and ill-treated his wife greatly. The children were removed. The wife was a thoroughly worthy woman, but the recommendation was given to the man, and it was discovered that the minister who gave it never saw him before the occasion on which he signed the certificate.

Q.—Applies for a girl. Comfortable home. Woman's appearance not satisfactory. A neighbour speaks well of her. Postponed. Further inquiry. Believe this to be a most improper home; applicant is living apart from her husband, and was certainly greatly under the influence of drink when I saw her to-day. Am informed that her relations with a man who resides in the same house are of a most improper description. Third inquiry: This information is confirmed to-day by an authority which should be reliable. Have also been told that applicant assaulted her servant to-day with a billet of wood, and is likely to be summoned to the police court. Saw the servant's head bandaged, and could see that she had either been assaulted or had an accident, but could not find an opportunity of ascertaining particulars. Mrs. ———'s appearance to-day confirms my opinion that she drinks habitually.

R.—Applies for a girl. Resides next door to a dirty-looking house in which five or six Chinamen live; and have been informed that a daughter of applicant's was sent to Biloela, and a son to the "Vernon." Applicant first denied, but subsequently admitted, that this information is correct.

NOTE.—Many other instances of rejected applications are recorded on the books, but the foregoing are selected as evidences of a class of people who have managed to obtain certificates from clergymen and magistrates that they were of "sober habits, and kindly disposition, and fit persons to have the charge and care of children."

APPENDIX F.

THE STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT in account with the COLONIAL TREASURER during the Year ended April, 1883:—

PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Board of Children from April 1, 1882, to March 31, 1883	2,735 8 4	By Balance in Bank, March 31, 1882	17 3 2
„ Clothing from April 1, 1882, to March 31, 1883	551 19 4	„ Deposit from Treasury in May, 1882	500 0 0
„ Boarding out Officer's salary, ditto ditto	400 0 0	„ Ditto ditto June, 1882	500 0 0
„ Secretary's salary from January 1 to 31 March 1883	50 0 0	„ Ditto ditto October, 1882	500 0 0
„ Rent from 9 March, 1882, to 9 March, 1883	200 0 0	„ Ditto ditto October, 1882	300 0 0
„ Advertising	7 2 6	„ Ditto ditto December, 1882	460 0 0
„ Incidental expenses*	75 11 6	„ Ditto ditto January, 1883	500 0 0
„ Conveyance of children to destinations and cartage of outfits ditto	61 9 7	„ Refund from F. Skidmore, February 1, 1883	2 0 0
„ Medical attendance and medicines	34 1 1	„ Ditto C. Guest, March 5, 1883	1 15 0
„ Travelling expenses	95 18 11	„ Deposit from Treasury in March, 1883	500 0 0
„ Balance in Bank after payment of accounts to March 31, 1883	19 6 11	„ Ditto ditto April, 1883	500 0 0
	£4,230 18 2	„ Treasury, for Boarding-out Officer's salary to March 31, 1883	400 0 0
		„ Treasury for Secretary's salary from January 1 to March 31, 1883	50 0 0
			£4,230 18 2

Parents' Maintenance Account.

Dr.		Cr.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1882.		1882.	
April 30.—To collections from parents towards support of boarded-out children	5 14 0	May 1.—By cash to Treasury	5 14 0
May 31. „ Do. do.	11 0 0	June 1. „ Do.	11 0 0
June 30. „ Do. do.	11 19 0	July 1. „ Do.	11 19 0
July 31. „ Do. do.	7 4 0	Aug. 3. „ Do.	7 4 0
Aug. 31. „ Do. do.	3 14 0	Sept. 1. „ Do.	3 14 0
Sept. 30. „ Do. do.	7 13 0	Oct. 2. „ Do.	7 13 0
Oct. 31. „ Do. do.	9 10 0	Nov. 1. „ Do.	9 10 0
Nov. 30. „ Do. do.	9 10 0	Dec. 2. „ Do.	9 10 0
Dec. 31. „ Do. do.	13 17 0		
		1883.	
1883.		Jan. 2. „ Do.	13 17 0
Jan. 31. „ Do. do.	6 18 0	Feb. 1. „ Do.	6 18 0
Feb. 28. „ Do. do.	10 19 0	Mar. 1. „ Do.	10 19 0
Mar. 31. „ Do. do.	9 3 0	April 2. „ Do.	9 3 0
	£107 1 0		£107 1 0

* Incidental expenses include clerical assistance and messenger, £52; and sundries, £25 6s 6d

APPENDIX G.

Extracts from Letters upon the working of the Boarding-out system.

The late Mrs. RICHARD CONOLLY, Goulburn :—

* * * My first inducement to take any part in the work of the boarding-out system in New South Wales was its similarity to that of our cherished Protestant Orphan Society in Dublin, where the orphans of our respectable Protestants of a humble class were taken and provided for—not in pent-up asylums, but amidst the sunny hills and verdant meadows of the beautiful county Wicklow. There, safely located in the houses of chosen Protestant farmers, they were brought up as members of the family, carefully sent to Sunday and weekly schools, and inspected by clergymen sent from the Society. I give my most hearty approval to the system of boarding-out when carried forward under due inspection. I consider that wherever a branch of the Society is established there should be a lady visitor as well as the Government Inspector, to unite in their labours amongst both the children and the foster-parents; and I feel assured that the Government of the country could not have adopted a more salutary resolution for the training of the rising generation than that from which emanated the Boarding-out Institution. * * * Having been requested to give a statement of my opinion as to the working of the boarding-out system at Goulburn, I can most unhesitatingly answer in its favour, and my opinion is confirmed by the satisfactory evidence of the friends and inspectors who have visited us from Sydney. We are favoured with a fine healthful climate here, and this, in addition to the care, cleanliness, comforts, and caresses which the little ones receive from their foster-parents, soon renders them different-looking children from those who come down to us from the Asylum. One tiny creature, who really did look like death, inasmuch that the Manager was ashamed to send her, is now one of the gems of our flock—a fine active little woman; and, more than all that can be said of their improved looks, is the improvement in the development of their affections. When they are first brought to us it is painful to see the passivity with which they will go to any strange nurse. Try the experiment now and the change will soon be found—clinging to their “mothers,” it will at once be seen that they have found a friend. We have now forty-eight children and twenty-seven nurses in Goulburn. Three of this number have proved unruly, but this is a very small item in the balance against the large amount of real good effected and happiness bestowed by the working of the boarding-out system in Goulburn.—[*Republished from last year's Report.*]

Mrs. HEBE WEATHERILL, Newcastle :—

You ask me to give my opinions and the result of my experience about the system of boarding children out in suitable homes. I beg to say that I think the present system far superior in every respect to that of herding children together in large numbers. I have nine children under my care now in four different homes: they are all healthy and happy, well-clothed, well-fed, taught habits of cleanliness and usefulness, sent to day and Sunday school regularly, and in every case are very fond of their foster-parents. I think no children could be better placed than these nine are. The elder girls at Mosquito Island are being taught to sew and mend and clean the home, and will, I think, make useful thrifty women. Above everything else, I think this system is to be commended especially because children are so placed that their natural affections are drawn out; they are brought up *in homes*, not institutions, and are human beings, not machines. If you could have seen the two little boys who are with Mrs. Carter come to me in Sunday-school and pull my skirt, looking at me so affectionately when I noticed them, and pointing to their new suits which “auntie and uncle” had got for them for Easter Sunday, you would have been pleased. All the children placed out in Newcastle are in most comfortable homes and are quite happy. But you must not think they give no trouble to their foster-parents; some of them have very bad habits, which have to be checked. I could tell you of two or three instances where the foster-parent got quite disheartened and thought of giving up the difficult charge; but their perseverance has been rewarded, and in every case there is a marked improvement in the child. I beg to repeat a statement made to you before—that the payment made by the Government of 5s. a week is not sufficient in Newcastle; it is an expensive place to live, and this amount does not nearly pay for the food and clothing of the child. One mother told me that however sorry she might feel to part with them, she must give up the three children in her care, for she could not afford to keep them on such a small allowance. I think all the lady visitors in Newcastle agree that the amount is far too little, and I can assure you many good homes have been lost because people were not in a position to burden themselves with expenses which they could not meet. * * * The foster-parents would try to make 7s. or 8s. suffice. The visitors think that the care and attention necessary to bring up these children properly, and to train them to be good and useful, are all that can be expected from the foster-parents; they should at least be paid sufficient to keep the children in food and clothes. I beg you will bring this matter before the authorities, as we should not like our children to be given up by the mothers who take such a kindly interest in them, and to whom the children have become so much attached.

Mrs. WEBB, Bathurst :—

My experience of the boarding-out system is very limited, but from what I have seen of it I think it is likely to work admirably, and that the children placed in families are much more likely to become happy and useful members of society than they would if kept in large institutions. The children under my care seem happy and contented.

Mrs. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta :—

* * * The boarding-out system has in this district, as indeed I notice it has also in many other districts, made great progress both in the increase of the children boarded-out as well as in the many converts to the system, and whilst the cost of maintenance is reasonable, I have no doubt but that this mode of dealing with State children will be most advantageous both to the Government and the children.

Mrs. A. T. SIMPSON, Waverley :—

I have three children under my charge here, and in each case it is a pleasure to see how happy and well-cared for the children are; their improvement in all ways speaks well for this system in preference to large asylums.

Mrs. BADGERY, Senior, Sutton Forest :—

The experience of the past year has given further proof of the wisdom of the boarding-out system and its great superiority to any other method of providing for the homeless little ones; in this district there is certainly a feeling of affectionate attachment between the foster parents and children.

Mrs. CALDWELL, Goulburn :—

Having been long and favourably impressed with the many advantages of the boarding-out system over the other long tried and excellently managed charitable institutions of the Colony, I have observed with great satisfaction the manner in which the twenty-six children under my personal inspection in this municipality are treated by their foster-parents, except in two or three instances. I believe the system under strict oversight and scrutiny by the officers and Directors of the Department will be a great success. I would, however, suggest that the ages for apprenticing should never be less than thirteen or fourteen years, as neglected children generally require school instruction up to that age after apprenticeship, it is not likely that masters or mistresses would allow time for school. I would also suggest for the careful consideration of the Board the necessity of an increased allowance for the boarded-out children between the ages of three and nine. 5s. per week I have heard from all parties who have spoken to me on the subject is not sufficient to cover expenses. From my long acquaintance with such matters I believe the allowance should not be less than 6s. 3d. per week for children between the above ages * * * The establishment of a cottage home in the neighbourhood of Goulburn would be a great help to the efficient working of the boarding-out system. I have felt the necessity for such a home in the case of providing for children who might be considered unfit for boarding-out.

NOTE:—In the case of one exception noted by Mrs. Caldwell, the guardian had fallen seriously ill, and could not attend to the children, who were consequently removed. In the two other cases referred to the guardians had removed to smaller premises in which the sleeping accommodation was not considered sufficient. In both instances this defect was remedied.

Rev.

Rev. EDMUND B. PROCTOR, Bungonia:—

In reply to yours touching the operation of the Boarding-out System, I can only say that in our neighbourhood it is an unqualified success; as far as the children themselves are concerned, the few I have under my supervision testify for themselves: all are bright and healthy, greatly benefited by the kindly discipline to which they are subjected, perhaps for the first time in their lives.

Miss. MARTENS, St. Leonards:—

* * * I think the Boarding-out System a most excellent one, particularly on account of the effect it has on the affections of the children. * * * The children, after they have been out for a few weeks only, look brighter and happier, and more intelligent. * * *

Mrs. M. A. HOWARD, Bowral:—

* * * In answer to your request for a statement from me respecting the working of the Boarding-out System, I may state that Amy Webb, the child placed under the care of Mrs. Horton, has a happy Christian home. She is treated as one of the family, and, in answer to my questions, I am told that she is in regular attendance at the Chapel and School of the Primitive Methodists. Mr. Howard has seen Rosa Ada Harris several times at Mittagong, and has been pleased with her appearance and behaviour.

Rev. F. W. STRETTON, Windsor:—

* * * The children under Mrs. Stretton's care are well treated by the persons to whom they are entrusted. They seem to be happy and contented in their homes.

Mrs. CROKER, Windellama:—

* * * My opinion is that the Boarding-out System is far better for the children. They are healthier, and receive more attention, and learn more, than they can where so many are together. All the children placed out in this neighbourhood appear very comfortable and happy.

Mrs. GOODLET, Ashfield:—

* * * I have great sympathy with the object of the Relief Board. The little ones thus dealt with are more likely to become useful members of the community than those brought up in large institutions.

Mrs. SELWYN, Newcastle:—

* * * I gladly state that I consider the Boarding-out System an excellent one, under proper supervision. The little ones are being brought up in that *family* life which is so valuable in educating the affections and dispositions.

Mrs. F. B. SUTTON, Bathurst:—

I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the successful working of the boarding-out system in this district. Being much interested in the movement, I have visited the homes under my supervision constantly, and in every case but one have I found the children happy and bright, much more candid and pleasant in their manners, and a most decided improvement in their health; in some cases the change has been almost marvellous. I trust the Board will consider the increase of payments to the foster parents, and also extend the period of guardianship until the children are fourteen and able to leave school, as no one will take them as apprentices until they have left school.

[In the unsatisfactory case referred to by Mrs. Sutton, the child was transferred to another guardian.]

Mrs. E. P. SMITH, referring to five children boarded out at Queanbeyan, considers the homes very satisfactory in every respect, and expresses the opinion that 5s. a week is too little to clothe and feed healthy children.

Miss IDA ALLEN thus refers to the homes under her supervision at Glebe Point:—

* * * There is nothing to say about these five children individually; they all appear equally happy and contented, and no complaints are made about any one of them. * * * Home No. 2: The two children have very much improved in appearance. I do not think they could be better looked after or cared for. * * * Home No. 3: The foster-parent is very fond of this boy. He seems very bright and happy. * * * Home No. 4: This child is kindly treated and well looked after, and seems very happy. * * * Home No. 5: This child appears to be happy and contented. The foster-parent treats her in every way as if she were her own child.

Mrs. MARIAN RUSSELL and Mrs. FINLAYSON report thus of the homes under their supervision at Balmain:—

H.N.—This boy is in good hands; has a comfortable home and well cared for. V.L.—This child appeared to be treated quite like her own child, and everything was satisfactory. F.R.—I consider this a good home for a State child, but F.B. was made too much of at first, and consequently spoiled; is now careless and disobedient. E.S.—This child could not be more kindly treated or better cared for; is most tenderly treated in every respect. A.S.—A most satisfactory case in every respect. A.B.—This is evidently a most satisfactory case of boarding-out.

Mrs. M. L. FORD says of the home in her charge at Balmain North:—

The little boy appears to be exceptionally well cared for in every respect, has a superior home, and looks very healthy, clean, and intelligent.

Mrs. ONSLOW reports of the homes at Menangle:—

* * * J. B.—This little girl was most *important* when I saw her to-day, spending the day with the schoolmistress, and "helping her washing up, and tidying the house;" she looked well, and is improving in manner and appearance. C. and M. H.: The children are very happy, and only wish to get their two little sisters with them. They are very nicely mannered, and always look tidy. * * * They look more robust than they did when they came. E. C. and G. M.: Mrs. L. says that both are hearty boys, and that she and her husband like them much, but really cannot afford to keep them unless some allowance is made for clothes, as it takes 5s. a week to feed them. * * * I consider the payment is too low. S. J. MCG.:—This little girl is in a very happy home, and a great pet with her foster parents. She looks very healthy, and is in every way well cared for. I see her constantly at different times.

REV. JOHN SHAW remarks in reference to the boy who was sent to the Vernon:—

T.M. came under the operation of the boarding-out system too late. I have no doubt that if he could have been placed where he was two years earlier he would have been a useful member of society. It was, however, found necessary to send him to the "Vernon." He is a brisk, bold, not at all bad tempered boy, but is absolutely without any elements of conscientiousness or self-control. The Sydney street-life had got too strong a hold on him.

And Mrs. SHAW says of another child under her supervision:—

At one time it appeared as if this child would have to be returned, she being scrofulous. Dr. Blackwell took much interest in the case, and has succeeded in curing her, and she is now a healthy pleasing child. The guardian has taken the greatest pains with her, both as to her health and instruction. There is no more striking instance of the benefits of the boarding-out system than this.

Mrs. PAIN writes respecting the two children under her supervision at Cobbitty:—

These children have an exceedingly happy home, and a strong attachment is forming between them and their foster-parents. The results of the boarding-out system in these cases are all that could be desired.

Mrs.

MRS. NAOMI DIXON thus refers to the homes under her control at Waratah :—

I was much pleased with the accommodation, clothing, and treatment of these children.

MRS. PRYCE, Public School teacher at Argyle East, writes of three children who have been placed in her charge :—

* * * I feel a mother's pride in my little charges. I consider their general improvement very satisfactory, and I feel sure that the boarding-out system will prove to be one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon the poor outcasts of our Colony. I am sure there are many families who would make room in their homes and hearts for some of these little ones if they could look beyond the present time. Who can tell what good their humblest efforts may effect.

APPENDIX H.

LETTERS FROM CHILDREN.

During the month of March the Boarding-out Officer addressed the following letter to such of the children as were capable of writing in reply :—

“ March 26, 1883.

“ My dear Child,—I want you to write to me by return post a nice letter. Ask your foster-mother—whom you must obey in all things—to allow you to do this for me. I know she will gladly give you permission.

“ I want you to tell me truly, before I see you again, if you are happy and comfortable; whether you like living as you are now, as well as in the Asylum; whether you try to be good and dutiful to your foster-mother; how you are progressing at school; and any other little matters which you may think will interest your guardians in Sydney, who are anxious for you to do well, and grow up a good and useful member of society.

“ If you are in trouble, or want advice at any time, pray let me know. Your foster-mother will be glad for you to write to me sometimes, I know, and especially when you need advice or help in addition to that which she can herself afford to you. I am, my dear child, your sincere friend.”

Many letters have been sent in reply, from some of which the following extracts are selected as examples of the general terms and tenor of the whole,—indeed no letters of an opposite character have been received, although the children written to were selected indiscriminately :—

I received your letter on Saturday morning, and I will answer it now. You ask me if I like living here better than at the Asylum; well, I do, very much. You ask me if I try to be good; well, I do try. I will try to do better than I have been. You wish to know how I get on at School. Mrs. A———thinks I get on very well; I am in the fourth class in the Infant School. I can read, and as you see I can write, and I go to Sunday School twice each Sunday and also to Church. I have joined the Temperance Class, and I wear the blue ribbon. I have also joined the Children's Bible Union.—A.H.
* * * I will be having holidays soon, and Mrs. A——— is going to have a pic-nic to the Gardens.

In obedience to your request, I wrote this letter to you. I like living with Mrs. A——— much better than I did in the Asylum. I try to get on in my studies at school. You will be very glad when you hear that I learn music, writing, reading, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, parsing, analysis, paraphrasing, and all other little lessons. I attend the private school, and the teacher is very kind and good to me. I go to church on Sundays and Sunday School. I may be able to play you and the ladies some little tunes on the piano. I practise from 7 o'clock until 8 o'clock. I am so happy living with Mrs. A——— and Mr. A. I get some money now and then a week. I go with Mr. A———'s breakfast, which I like very much. I get 2d. a week for doing that little errand. I take my dinner with me to school. It is such a healthy place where I go to school, and the beautiful flowers and trees make a very pretty scene. * * * My doll was not dressed when you saw it last. I have dressed it very nice indeed. I am making it some nice little woollen clothes. I am able to do all these little things now that I am growing so big. I must try and be useful to Mrs. A———. I am going to a concert on the 23rd of this month, and I think it will be a great success * * *—E.G.

I received your kind letter. I am quite comfortable and am sorry to leave this place. I prefer being here to being in the Asylum. I have not been as good and obedient as I ought to have been. I am very sorry that I have not been obedient as Mrs. B——— is very kind to me in every way. I would get on very well with the dressmaking, but I do not work neatly. I can make my own dresses and cut them out, and there are many things I can do when I like. I have made up my mind to be good if I am put to another place. I am * * * very happy here, except when I have misbehaved myself and have been scolded.—A.G.

I received your kind letter, and I now take pen in hand to answer it. You want to know from me whether I would like to be here or in the Asylum. I would rather be where I am. I would not like to leave Mrs. C——— as they are very kind to me. She is sending me to the Convent School, and pays ninepence per week for my schooling, and she bought me more than 4s. worth of school books the other day. I am in the fourth class since Christmas, and I am trying very hard to learn all I possibly can. I was in the second class when I came to Maitland, so you will know what progress I have made in the six months. I have been under the doctor's care ever since I came to Maitland with a bad eye. The doctor says it is owing to my weak constitution; he says by coming to Maitland saved me from further sickness. I am getting on very nicely now. I ought to be very obedient to Mrs. C——— for she has been very kind to me, but I am only a little girl, and I suppose I have my faults, but I am not impudent to any one. I have no other bad habits now. When I came up here first I was very sulky tempered, and I must blush to say that I used to tell lies, but thanks to Mrs. C———, by teaching me the error of both faults I am cured. She has never tired of telling me all the interests of truthfulness and good temper, and I feel much happier through being guided by her, and should I ever require any advice or assistance from you, dear sir, I shall be most happy to apply to you, and in the meantime you must allow me to thank you many times for the interest you take in me, and I hope that I may repay you and my kind guardian by growing up a sincere and true good woman, and I hope that God will bless you * * * I remain, your little friend, M.L.

Mrs. L——— has given me your letter, and to-day is my birthday. I am not sure if I am eight or nine. I think I have got on well with my lessons, and I am in long division sums by six figures. I like living here very much, and I am very happy. Mrs. L——— * * * has taken great care with my sore head * * * I will promise you if you let me remain here I will try and be very good. You know how naughty I have been. Have you seen my mother since I seen her, and do you think she will ever get better. I do hope she will. I often think of her and my brothers. Will you please tell me if Alfred is boarded out, and will you give my love to him and tell him I am very happy, and some day soon I hope to see him? I am glad M.B. has come to live here, and I often talk of the school and the children who are boarded out and wonder if they are as happy as we are. Mrs. S——— was here on Wednesday, and she was kind enough to ask M. and I to go to her place one afternoon next week. She has been very kind to me. The time I was such a naughty girl Miss W——— took M. and I to the picture gallery and we liked it very much; the pictures looked beautiful. It is kind of her to take us about; we are trying to repay her by doing everything she tells us. I was very sorry when we left the convent, Parramatta, but I would not like to go back again. I like much better to be living here. I will be able to learn to do house-work. I thank you very much for telling me to write to you if I am in trouble or want advice. I will do so, and as to-day is my birthday, I promise you I will try and be a good girl till this day twelve months. Hoping I will keep my word, believe me, dear Mr. —— yours gratefully, N.G.

I received your kind and most welcome letter this morning. I hope Mrs. —— and the children are quite well. I am very happy and comfortable, thank you. I like living with Miss Gray, and I should like to remain with her. I am promoted to a higher class at school. Would you please, dear sir, to inquire how my mother is at Gladesville Asylum? I try to
be

be dutiful and obedient. I like going to school, and the nuns are very kind to me, and Mrs. G—— and Miss G—— were good friends to me. Mrs. and Miss Taylor was very kind to me, and brought me too very nice presents at Christmas. I thank you * * * for sending me those very nice Christmas cards. I got a nice prize at school. Give my love to Mrs. —— and all the children. My dear friend, yours truly, M.E.

Both my brother and myself would sooner live here than go back to the Asylum, and we both try to be good and dutiful. I have been in the third class at school for some time, but I am now removed to the fourth class, and my brother also has been removed from the second class to the third class. We have had an examination written on paper for prizes, and I think I shall get one. We both go to Sunday School and Church regularly. Please excuse this short note now, and I will try and write a longer one next time.—I am, dear sir, yours truly, W.L.B.

I hope you are quite well. I am very happy at this place, and I would not go back to the school again. And I have the same as all the other ones do, and when they go out I go with them, and I go to school * * * and to Sunday School and * * * church, and I am quite well and happy * * * Your sincere friend, N.B.

I read in the second book, and I am writing in a copy-book, and I am doing multiplication sums, and we have transcription once a day, and we have dictation. I am getting on very well at school. I go to Sunday school nearly every Sunday, and I have to learn the Collect and verses every Sunday. We read out of little red books. We have object lessons and singing. Mrs. M—— went to the show on the fifth of April, and I stopped at home and I minded the house. Sometimes Miss M—— tells us to write a letter to her. After we have done she looks at our slates, and if there is any words wrong she marks the words, and sometimes she makes us write them out ten times and sometimes five times. We come out at four o'clock. I went to the pic-nic, and I had buns, and cakes, and apples, and tea, and lollies, and sandwiches * * * I remain, yours truly, A.V.J.

I am glad to write you a letter. I am getting on well at school, and I feel quite well * * * I like Forest Lodge school very much, and the Sisters are very kind to me, and I would not like to leave it * * * I am treated well. I would not like to go to Parramatta again. I would rather stop where I am now * * * I like my guardian very much, and she is very kind to me and she * * * buys me nice clothes * * * I am kept clean and comfortable, and go to church every Sunday and Sunday school with the little children, and I am very happy and all the children are kind and happy too. I like them very much.—M.M.

* * * I am getting on very well at school. I blow the organ for Mrs. Smith and ring the bell. I am going to get one pound in June. I go to school every day, and to school and church on Sunday. I try to be good * * * I like living here, but not as well as I would at home with mother.—J.S.

I received your kind letter, and I write to you these few lines, hoping that you will be pleased to hear that I like being up here better than at the Orphanage. I try to do my best to be good and please my guardian. I think I am getting on very well at my lessons. I go to Mass on Sundays and holidays, and I go to catechism in the afternoon. I go to school four days through the week. I went to the Show last week, and I saw a lot of nice things—I got a lot of nice things since I been here. I got a new dress, necktie, hat, apron, gloves. My guardian seems to be very kind to me.

I will write you a long letter next time. Give my love to all the dear nuns, and tell them I will soon write to them. I have all my new school-books.—M.M.

Please, sir, give my love to Aggie and Florrie Shannan, and tell them I am very happy.

I am now going to answer your kind letter. I would sooner be here than in the Asylum. I try to do my best to be good. I am happy with the children. I am treated like the others—where they go, I go. I am going to school four days in the week. I am getting on very well. I like it very much. I go to Mass every morning and Sunday-school every evening. I will be glad to ask your advice in anything I want. Please remember me to the dear Sisters. With regards to you.—M.R.

I received your kind and welcome letter; hoping you are in good health. I am ten years of age now. Mrs. A. is good to us. She gives us plenty to eat—keeps us decent and respectable; she gives us good clothes to wear. I am in a higher class now. William W. and Bella are all very well, and little George is improving very much. We go to school every day * * I have already taken a prize at Sunday-school for learning my lessons well. I like Mrs. A. very well. I would sooner be here than the Asylum. Now, dear sir, thanking you for your kindness for our welfare. I could not help my brother to write, so I thought I would write a little for myself, hoping it would please you.—R.S.

* * * I am very happy in my new home. I would not like to leave my cousin; she is very kind to me. I have been a very bad girl, but I am going to be a better girl. I go to the Sacred Heart School. I like it much better than the Public School. I am in third-class in the big school. All the children had their portraits taken * * * There are some of the girls that I knew at Parramatta at our school. I received your Christmas-card; I liked it very much, but I got some nicer ones. Mrs. G. called to see me on Thursday afternoon, but I was out at Waverley with my cousin. Mrs. G. gave me a nice story-book for a Christmas present. I do not want to go back to Parramatta.—M.E.S.

I am now going to do as you asked me to write you a nice long letter * * * I like living here better than at the school. I am getting on nicely at school, and I go very regular; I go every day except on washing-day, and then I stop at home to help my guardian. I am getting on fine, and I am growing and getting fat. Baby is all right and she likes me, and is very good with me; she is getting her teeth, but is not at all cross. I have very nice playmates to play with, who are very kind to me. I am not in want of anything because I am so kindly treated, and I do not think that there is not another girl or boy so kindly treated as me. Dear sir, the master of the Sunday-school is going to give us all a picnic next week, on Saturday, the 21st, at Fern Bay. We are going to be conveyed to Fern Bay at 12 o'clock, and we will be back again by 6 o'clock. My Sunday-school is going to give a prize, to which every girl gets the most marks. One is given for going, another for learning the Collect, and another for learning the Gospel. I hope the family are all quite well. I send my love to all, and especially to yourself.—S.H.

I am very glad to tell you that I am very happy where I am living, and have a very comfortable home. I would rather live with Mrs. H. than in the Asylum. Sir, I am very sorry to say that sometimes I am not a very good girl to Mrs. H., and she has to scold me; but after this I am going to try and do all I can for her, so that when you see her again she will give you a good account of me. Sir, I am very glad to tell you that my school-teacher told me on Friday that I was a very good girl at school, and that I learned my lessons very quickly. I know myself that I have learned very much since I came up from the school. I know you are very glad to hear all this. Sir, I am very glad to tell you that I have joined the meeting called the Band of Hope. We have it the first Wednesday in every month. Sir, I am very glad to tell you that Mr. H., Gertie, and I went to the Show on the 11th of April. I am so glad to tell you that I am not in trouble; I am very happy where I am living now, and I do enjoy myself very much to all the sports and places I go to at Mrs. H.'s place; she is very kind to me when I am a good girl.—A. McC.

I received your kind letter, and you will please excuse my not answering by return mail. I am pleased to state that I like living in the country much better than in the school, but would like to see the kind nuns and school-fellows again. Mrs. B. will visit Sydney during the winter and I am going with her; I hope then to see all my friends. Mr. A. and Mrs. B. are kind to me, and I am very happy. I have been going to school regular until Mrs. B. asked your permission to allow me to stay until she gets well. I will commence school duties on next Monday, and study hard during the year. I like the school under the nuns; they are kind to me. We are to have a picnic shortly; I will tell all about it in my next. I hope dear Mrs. —— and your children are quite well. Mrs. B. wishes me to say she is too ill to write, but she has read this letter, and hopes you will be pleased with me.—L.S.

I hope you are all well. I do like this place very well. I go to school, and my uncle and aunty says I am getting on. I hope you are glad to get this letter. I do belong to the Juvenile Temperance Society. Sarah is a very good girl. I do wash-up and clean the knives and the forks and peel the potatoes, and I help Sarah. I go to Church and to Sunday-school, and I am going to be put in the big school next Sunday. I read the Bible at school twice a week; I do not go to the Public, but

but to a ladies' school, and the lady's name is Miss F. I have a money-box, and I have 5s. in it. I am learning to sew and to crochet. I do multiplication sums. I am into the number-two book, and I read it twice a day. I have a nice home, and I like it well. They are all kind to me; and I live in Auburn-street, Goulburn. This is the first letter I wrote, and I hope you will be glad to see me write so well; and I will write you a letter on another day, and I hope the other letter will be micer than this one. Please sir, do you think this letter is good, for I am trying to do it good as I can. My uncle did not tell me any of the words, but some of the hard letters. I hope all the children is well. My aunty says I soon can write as well as her.—S.C.

NOTE.—This child did not know the alphabet when boarded out seventeen months ago.

In your letter you told me to write to you. I like staying with mother [the guardian] six times better than in Sydney. I can read well, and I am in the second-class at school. * * * I like going to school with all the little boys and girls. I go to the Band of Hope; we are not to drink beer or wine.—A.W.

Our guardian has told us to write to you and to tell you all about ourselves. We are both very happy and comfortable. We like living with our guardian a great deal better than in the Asylum. We try to be obedient. We are very well satisfied with the school to which we are going. We go every day, and we feel that we are improving very much. * * * Thanking you for your kind interest—MARY and ANNE S.

[The two letters following were written by a little girl aged 10 years, without the knowledge of the guardian. This child and her two brothers were boarded-out in Newcastle District, one brother, the lad referred to as "Johnny," being placed in the city of Newcastle, and the others at Mosquito Island, four miles distant. The first letter was written on the day the writer reached her new home, when she was evidently depressed in her altered circumstances. The second letter was received six weeks subsequently.]

Mosquito Island, Newcastle, 1 November, 1882.

I hope you are quite well and all your family. I and my brother are all very lonely here by ourselves, and we are always fretting for Johnny. Dear Mr. — would you be so kind as to let Georgie and myself go and live with Johnny. I would work very hard to earn a living. Dear Mr. — would you please come up and see us, we would like it so much. I know you are very kind; will you please ask Mr. Carter would he take us. I know I would like it better than where I am now, my brother also. Mr. Carter looked a very kind gentleman when he spoke to me. Dear Mr. — my brother and I say our prayers every night and every morning, and the Lord answers them. My brother and I do not like living out here, with only the sea round us, and would very much like to live in the town with our brother. Georgie and I would like to go back to you. We are always thinking of you and fancying we can see you, and also Johnny crying. We hope you or Mrs. — are not ill, as you are so very kind to us. I know you would come up and see us. We pray to the Lord to let us go and live with Johnny, and we think he will answer our prayer. I do not know whether I have put the right address on the envelope or not. If I have made many mistakes in this letter do not blame me, for I was fretting and grieving at the time, and so was Georgie. If Mr. Carter will take us I will wash my brother's clothes and my own, and iron them also. This is a very dreary place up here, and 1 o'clock is like 6 o'clock. Georgie and I do not eat much, because we are always fretting for you and Johnny. Johnny has a very kind father; I might as well call Mr. Carter his father as I have done, for he is so very kind. I will have a nice bunch of flowers for you and Mr. Carter. Give my love and best wishes to Mrs. — and all your children, and especially to yourself, Mr. Carter, and my little darling brother. The Lord saith "Call upon Me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee and thou shall glorify Me." I keep to that, for I am in very great trouble just now. Excuse this bad writing please, for it is a bad pen.—E.W.

On this New Year may Peace and Wealth
Be sent to thee with Joy and Health.

Mosquito Island, Newcastle, 20 December, 1882.

I received your kind letter, and was very glad to hear that you were coming to visit us, as we would so much like to see you. We are very happy in our home. My brother and I are getting on at school with our lessons very nicely, and are going to be put up into a higher class after Christmas. We are treated very kindly, and so is our younger brother Johnny. Dear sir, I should have answered your letter before this, but I did not receive your loving letter till to-day. I will be very thankful to you for your cards which you are going to send us. I hope Mrs. — and all your family are quite well, as I am at present. We go to see our brother very often, and he is coming up on Christmas Day. Our day school is going to have a pic-nic on the 22nd of this month. Our school-mates are all very kind to us; we have many playmates. Mrs. Weatherill has been up to see us. Georgie joins with me in best love to you and Mrs. —. This is all I have to say at present.—E.W.

I received your letter this morning (Saturday, 14th) in which you asked me to write you a long letter, and to give you a truthful account of my doings, and also to tell you how I liked my place. Now kind friend, hoping that you will excuse me for any blunders I may make, I will proceed to do my best; I will commence with the Asylum. I don't like the Asylum at all. When I and my brothers and sister went into the Asylum we were all in good health; my sister was a pretty little girl. My brother and my sister got sore eyes in the Asylum. They were weeks before they cured my little brother. They sent my sister out uncured, a poor delicate little creature, she was nearly blind; therefore I have no wish to go back. Speaking for my little brothers and sister, I am sure they would sooner go anywhere rather than in the Asylum. And for little Georgie Whittington, I am sure he would not like to leave here. When he came he was the thinnest little boy I ever saw in my life; he was so small that the children at school used to call him the "sixpenny boy"; he is not very big now. He is not fat, but he is getting fat, and a good deal bigger. Mrs. A— took us all to the Agricultural Show on Wednesday, the 11th. My sincere friend, you would like to know about our present home. When we came here we were not in the best of health; my little sister had a sore face and a sore hand, and was nearly blind. I was afraid they would never be cured. Now she is as healthy a little girl as you could find. My two brothers and little Georgie all had the sandy-blight very bad, but Mrs. A— cured them. * * * We get plenty to eat and drink. We have good clothes and are kept clean and respectable. We go to school regular; I am in lower fourth-class; I am doing algebra, practice, Latin, and mensuration. My brother Robert is in upper second in the boys' school. My brother Wilson took second prize for spelling-bee in his class; and to-day we are all happy and in good health; please to tell the ladies and gentlemen inquiring after our welfare. * * * I hope that all my brothers and sisters orphans may get a good home as we have got. So thanking you for your kindly consideration for our welfare.—W.S.

I received your kind letter on Saturday, but it being a busy day I could not answer it, and on Monday I was at a Band of Hope meeting, so it was too late to post my letter, so now I will try and tell you how I am getting on. I like living as I am now better than in an Asylum, and I do try to be good. I left school a long while ago. I hear sometimes from my father in Gladesville, and I wrote to him last week. I attend Sunday School very regular, and so do my sisters and brother, so that I see them very often.—I.L.

I received your letter, and am now going to answer it. I am telling you truly that I like living here better than anywhere else, and I would not like to leave it. I am doing well at school, and I have worked myself into the third class. I got a prize last year named the "Hidden Path." I have been to a concert since I have been up here and I enjoyed it very much. I go to Maitland sometimes in the buggy. I am never in trouble, nor want advice at any time. I will write to you sometimes. I am let write to anybody I like. I have been writing to my mother and sister since I have been up here, and Maud tells me she has not been in a Church for two years. I cannot be much use to Mrs. A., because I have to go to school. I have no faults to make about the place. I have a nice bedroom to myself and a very comfortable bed. I believe I am one of the luckiest yet to get such a good home. I go to Sunday School nearly every Sunday. I send my love to Mrs. — the children, and also to yourself.—J.S.

NOTE.—Maud, the writer's sister, is apprenticed from one of the Institutions.

I do like to live here very much better than anywhere else. We have got a nice flower-garden, some fowls, a nice big play-ground. Walter and Arthur are quite well; we go to school every day, and love Mr. and Mrs. P—— very much. We had a picnic on Easter Monday, and I have got a nice doll and a book and a lot of nice cakes, fruit, and lollies. I mean to be a good girl and do all I can for my kind friends. When I came here I only could say my ABC; now I can read in the 3rd primer and write. This is my first letter; it is Walter's birthday on Monday. Mrs. P—— made me a cake on my birthday, and is going to make him one too. Now I can write I am going to send a letter to my mother. I am learning to sew, making patchwork. Everybody up here is very kind and good to us. I will soon be able, I hope, to write you a much better and nicer letter. I go to church with Mrs. P—— in the buggy, and I like it very much. I thank you dear Mr.—— for the nice 'Xmas cards you kindly sent us. Mrs. —— and Mr. —— gave us cards too.—E.A.M.

Many thanks to you and the kind ladies who take an interest in the poor boys and girls who have no parents and no homes. I am very glad that I have got such kind guardians, and I would not like to leave them for they are very good to me; they take me to church every Sabbath day, and I also go to Sabbath School. I like going there. I go every day to school, and I like my teacher and all my lessons. I do try to be good and obedient, both to Mr. and Mrs. R——, and they allow me to call them father and mother. I do not get leave to play with bad boys on the street that say bad words. I am a member of the Juvenile Good Templars, and I go every Friday night there along with my adopted brothers and sisters. Thank you very much for writing me such a nice letter, and believe me to be.—G.B.

We received your letter to-day, Ada T—— and me. Many thanks, sir, for the interest you take in us. I am very happy and comfortable. I have no wish to go to Sydney. I go into Mrs. C——'s to learn lessons and music. I have still the pains in my head and chest, but I cannot stand the noise of the public school. Mrs. and Mr. C—— are very kind to us both. I hope you are well, as this leaves us. * * * Ada cannot write yet, but she told me to tell you that she has no wish to go back to the school, and that she likes living here, and she is going to be a good girl. * * *—J.L.

I received your most loving and welcome letter, and as you wish me to write a nice long one in return, I now take the pleasure of doing so. I like living as I am much better than living in the Asylum. * * * I am getting on very well at school, dear sir. I think it is very kind of you and the ladies in Sydney to take so much interest in me. * * * Whenever I am or need help or advice I will be sure to write and let you know. Dear sir, I am very happy as I am now. My guardian is very kind to me. Will you give my very best love to Mrs. —— and to all the gentlemen and ladies and ——, and accept the same yourself. This is all I have got to say.—G.K.

Please sir will you kindly answer this letter as soon as you have time.

As you desired me to write and tell you how I like my place, I like my place very much. I am very happy with Mrs. S——; she is very kind to me. I go to the Convent School, and I am getting on very well. I am in the third class. I go for a walk every evening in the park with the two boys. They are little boys. Their names are Harry and Aubrey. I am very fond of the children, and they are very fond of me.—A.G.

I asked my guardians if they would let me write to you, and they said they would be very glad to let me write at any time. * * * I like living here much better than in an asylum. There is plenty of room to play and run about. I do everything to please my guardians, and try to give them as much help as I can, and they say I am a very industrious youth. I am learning well at school and I like it very well, although I get a few cuts of the strap. I know that you and the ladies are anxious about me becoming a useful person in society. I had a nice pair of rabbits given to me. One was white and the other grey, and the white one had four whites, one white and black, and one black young ones. I am very happy living here. I may write a longer letter next time.—T.C.

I hope you are quite well and all the children. I hope you will answer my letter as soon as you can. I have had a great treat on Friday, it was the picnic, and I enjoyed it very much. I am going to get a nice pair of shoes if I am a good girl and a pair of gloves. Dear sir I am happy * * * and I go to school as often as I can. * * * And I hope all the family are quite well. Half a dozen kisses for ——, and ——, and ——, and ——, and ——, and yourself.—E.L.

I hope you are all quite well. I am improving with my lessons. Ada and I are quite well. I am getting to like Goulburn better than Sydney. I am very comfortable and happy. We are going to have a picnic on Easter Monday. I hope I shall be a better girl than I am; Mr. and Mrs. W—— are very kind to me; I like being here very much. Mrs. W—— is as good as a mother to me. * * * I go to Sunday-school and Church every Sunday; and my sister Ada goes too with the little girl that's with Mrs. C——. Mrs. C—— is very kind to Ada. I send my love to you and Mrs. —— and —— and the little girl and the baby. I am very anxious to see you.—E.A.T.

I am just three weeks here. I think my cough is a little better. * * * Miss W—— showed me the beautiful college where Mrs. S—— lives. Mrs. S—— has been to see me; I think she is a very kind lady. I like living here very much, they are very kind to me. I will try and be a good girl and do all I can for Mrs. L——. I will try and write better next time I write to you. Thanking for your kindness for sending me here.—M.B.

I am very sorry that I stole the twenty-four shillings. And when I was sent a message I charged too much for the things. It was very kind of Mrs. L—— not to send me away; I suppose you have heard all about it. I have made Mrs. L—— very angry with me, and she was looking everywhere for the money, and I had it all the time. I have stolen sugar and other things besides. * * * But I have not taken anything since the 1st January, and I will try and be a good girl and not steal anything else. And I will try and be truthful and not tell any more lies, or do anything sly, if they will let me stay here. Miss W—— took me to see the Torchlight Procession, and I thought it looked a beautiful sight standing from Christ Church and looking up George-st. I saw the Garden Palace the day before it was burnt. I hope you will not tell my mother that I have been so naughty. If we are good we are going up to the convent in a month to see the sisters and my brother. Hoping you are better.—N.G.

I was very pleased to get a letter from you and to hear that you and Henry are quite well. I am quite well and happy and like living here very much. We have four little children here and I am very fond of them all; we have all sorts of games and fine fun together. I hope you will write soon and tell Henry to write also, and I will be sure to answer your letters. I thought you had both forgotten all about me, and not knowing where you were I could not write to you. With fondest love to you both.—I.H. (to her brother).

I received your very kind letter. You want me to tell you how I am getting on. Dear Sir, I am getting on very well indeed, and am very happy. I am in good health. I have plenty to eat and drink. I like my home very well indeed, and would much rather be living where I am than in an asylum. I go to school every day, and I am getting on very well with my lessons. I like my teacher very well. My guardian is kind to me, and I like him and all the family very much. I like going to church and Sunday School. I went to a tea-meeting on Easter Monday, and I enjoyed myself very well at it. I have some fine rides on horseback on an evening. We went for a ride all about the railway line, and saw the waggons working. We have a fine view of the railway from here. So now I will conclude.—H.D.

I am very well and happy. I love my Sunday-school very much, and like my day school, and can do my lesson when I am good. I love my guardian very much, and be obedient to her. I got a nice prize from my Sunday-school class. My dear Miss S—— has let me become a collector for the little children. These things make me happy and good.—J.M.

You asked me to write you a letter, and tell you if I am happy and comfortable, and whether I like living here better than in the Asylum. I am glad to say I am very happy and comfortable and I like living here. I am very thankful for your kindness in the Asylum, but I like living here very much. I am getting on nicely with my lessons. I am now raised up to the highest class in the school. I go to Sunday-school, and I generally go to Church twice a day. I have had three nice dresses, and I am dressed very nice. I am treated very kindly by all. I wish to grow up to love Jesus and be a useful member of society, and I hope the Lord will help me to be His child. My guardians are very kind to me and teach me to be good,

good, and I am very thankful to you, dear Mr. —, for getting me such a good home. I think I shall soon get my likeness taken, and I will send you one. Mrs. Caldwell has been up to see me; she is a very pious and kind lady, and she gave me a very nice little card with "Look to Jesus" on it. I enjoyed myself very much on Easter Monday; I went to the Sunday-school annual picnic, and in the evening we all went to a tea-meeting, and after the tea-meeting there was a public meeting held in the Sunday-school, which was very interesting.—E.A.T.

I write in answer to your kind letter. Dear Sir,—I am very glad to say that I'm very happy and comfortable. I would not like going away from such a good home. I have not got much time to do much domestic work, as I'm from half-past 8 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon at school; but I will try to do more when my schooling days are done. I'm growing a big girl now, and I'm getting on very well at school, and I can read the Bible the ladies of the Boarding-out Committee presented me. Dear Sir,—I have got plenty of good victuals to eat, and a room to myself and a good bed to lay on, and plenty of good clothing to wear, better than ever I had in my life. I go to school regular, and try to learn all I can. Dear Sir,—when you see me you won't think I'm much in want, and the ladies won't know me, I have grown so much. The place is a very pleasant and healthy-looking place. Dear Sir,—my guardian is as kind to me as my mother was, and tries to learn me all she can; and I hope I will remain a good girl and grow up a respectable woman.—J.A.

APPENDIX I.

Extracts from Letters from foster-parents in reference to the Children.

* * * I must now inform you that there is a deal of improvement in the children, they were very sulky and very slow, and George Walker was very dirty in his ways, but now they are quite different children; they are very lively and active and improving for the better in all their ways and health as well.—J.T.

* * * J. A. when I took her was clean, but forward and not truthful, could neither read or write. She has grown very much; is healthy, more truthful, honest, and well behaved, very attentive to her lessons, and getting on well with needle-work.—W.A.B.

* * * The children placed under my care were each well-behaved and tractable; they are all looking well, and the life agrees with them. G.B. was very delicate when he first came here, but now he is much improved in health.—M.P.

* * * When N.G. came to me she had a very sore head, and I am sorry to say it is not quite well yet. She has improved very much in habits of honesty since January. She is getting on well with her lessons; is obedient and good.—M.L.

* * * J.W., age nine years, when placed with us did not know her alphabet. I am very sorry to say that I think her intellect is not very good, as she is very stupid and she has no idea of the names of any domestic utensils about the house; but her manners and her willingness to obey compensate all these small defects, which I hope in a little time may be remedied.—J.M.

* * * A.S. was very dirty in her habits, but she is improving wonderfully in that respect; very fond of telling falsehoods, but I think she is getting both truthful and honest. I have not much cause to find fault now. She is growing a very nice child. The children are very fond of her, and I think she is fond of them, for she always seems very happy when at play with them.—E.S.

In answer to your inquiries concerning the child under my care, I beg to state that when she came to me she was not in a healthy condition, and manners not very good and habits not clean; but now she is improving in habits, also manners, and is getting more intellectual.—J.W.

* * * I beg to report that when we received A.M. he was suffering very badly from bad eye; but after careful attention he soon recovered. * * * With regard to manners and habits he was very stubborn, but he is now a very good boy; in fact I do not think you would find a better boy in Sydney. As regards G.R., when we received him he had a bad neck, which was his blood out of order, but he soon recovered. He was very much given to lying when we received him, but I am glad to say that there has been a great improvement since he has been under our care.—W.B.

In answer to your inquiry respecting the children placed under my care,—when I received them their condition was very good, excepting their heads, which were verminous; they are now quite clean. Their manners were civil, their habits were dirty, but they are now much improved.—A.R.

* * * When I received E.S. he apparently had suffered from illness, looking thin and sickly, very timid and reserved in manner, taking whatever was given him, seeming afraid to ask at table to be supplied the second time. Since then he (E.S.) has greatly improved in general appearance, is now open and frank in manner, and gained considerably in self-reliance.—J.B.A.

* * * Regarding A. M'C., when she first came she was almost entirely ignorant of the little household duties that other children of her age have generally acquired. She is industrious, and makes good progress at school.—W.M.H.

* * * I first had a great deal of trouble with R.M. as to taking small amounts of money, but I never have of late.—L.S.

When E.W. came to me three years ago she could not repeat the alphabet; now she is in the second class at school. Her outward appearance has undergone a similar change; you would not know her for the same child, she has grown and improved so much. She is now cleanly in her habits and truthful.—E.H.

* * * A.R. is greatly improved in temper and cheerfulness; on her arrival to us she was sad and sorrowful, and very delicate, but now under the watchful eye of Mrs. F——, she has become attached to us.—T.H.F.

When the children first came, two of them were not at all strong, and required constant care for the first few months; but now they are quite healthy. I have far less trouble with them. I found two very stubborn and self-willed, but by being firm with them they have become obedient and docile—they were moderately clean in their habits. In one respect I notice an improvement, one boy was very untruthful and dishonest—he also is improved. In fact I am much pleased with the children.—E.O.S.

* * * I have much pleasure to inform you that the three children under my care have greatly improved during their six months stay with me. When first they came they had very dirty habits, of which they have greatly improved; and also much healthier and stouter in appearance, in fact improved in many respects. The youngest boy is a very bad-tempered, self-willed child. I have had some difficulty in controlling him; but he is a fine intelligent child; I never saw one his age more so. I feel pleased to say he is improved through my being determined with him. When M.L. first came she was very unclean in her habits, and suffered from ring-worms and sore head. She was also, as you know, very dishonest and untruthful. In all respects there is a wonderful improvement. We have to keep a very vigilant watch over her. When K.B. came to us she had a sore head and ears. Her habits were clean, but had no manners at all. She is growing a good little girl. E.S. was not in good health, and her head and one ear was sore. Her head was also verminous. She is a nice little child, neat in her ways, and inclined to cleanliness. She was in bad health too, but is now well and strong.—F.J.T.

When L.P. and S.P. came to me they were sulky and stubborn. They are much improved. M. and T. P. were very dirty in their habits, and their manners at table most unpleasant. They are all improving.—R.C.S.

* * * I

* * * I am very happy to state that the two children placed in my care have improved very much. M.G. is a fine healthy child. She left my care on Saturday last to go to her mother. F.C., when she came to me was a very dull, stupid child, and in bad health. I took her to Dr. Mackellar, who very kindly attended her gratis; since that time she has improved in every way, and is a bright, happy child. Mr. G. and myself are very fond of her.—F.G.

J.M. came to me in 1881. Her chief fault was untruthfulness. She is much improved, and if her bad habit gets the best of her she will confess it. M.M. had peculiar faults. She would sulk hour after hour. I have completely cured her. She is good and affectionate. M.L. has a dear affectionate nature; but when she came had very dirty habits indeed, of which she thought little. She is improving greatly, and will prove a blessing to my house.—J.S.

* * * When we first received the two children confided to our care they had been neglected, and had contracted several bad habits, but they were by no means bad children. I can now report that, considering the short time they have been with me they have considerably improved, and I am satisfied they will with good and firm control still further improve.—M.B.T.

* * * The condition of the child, A. J. Casson, when placed with me was healthy, his habits clean, but manners very wild. He is now attending school, and has lost much of his bad manners. He is much more cheerful and happy, and seems very contented.—A.J.A.

You wanted to know how the children behaved. I had a great deal of trouble with them; when they first came they wet the bed every night, and they do it a little now; but I am breaking them off it. They have improved both in their habits and manners. Their aunt was here the other day to see them, and she said they were improved greatly.—M.L.

* * * I beg to say that A.B. had been greatly neglected, and had many bad habits; but I have taken great pains to undo the bad habits he had formed, and with success. He is more obedient and cleaner in every way.—M.W.

* * * In reference to the habits and manners of I.L., in my charge, when I first received her I beg to state I found her sullen in manner and dirty in habits, and given to pilfering. At the present time I can say she has greatly improved, being now fairly clean in her habits, honest, and truthful.—A.F.

* * * In reference to the child placed in my care some time ago, I have much pleasure in informing you that I find a very marked general improvement in him. When I first received him, nearly nine (9) months ago, he frequently made use of bad words, his language being very rough—he was artful, but his greatest fault was his untruthfulness; but I am happy to be able to inform you that he has quite abandoned all those evil habits. He is mild and gentle in his manners now, of a remarkably good disposition, and so truthful that I have not the slightest hesitation in believing anything he tells me.—M.E.T.

* * * When we received J.W. we found him greatly neglected in moral training; by judicious treatment he has greatly improved. Respecting T.R. he inherits a deal of low cunning tricks; it will take some time to stamp them out. I think by-and-by the boys will be all we wish—that is to say, they will be a credit to us and them.—W.C.

* * * As to I. M'D she is little by little improving in cleanliness. Her health is always good.—M.W.

* * * When I received J. he had some very filthy habits, but I am glad to say he has improved considerably; he has also made advancement in school and also in manners, as he behaves far better than he did. With regard to his health there is no perceptible difference, as he is a very strong and healthy child. One thing I would like to see him improve in is truthfulness—you cannot call him a bad child in this respect; but he very often shields himself with a falsehood, which is a very sad trait in a child's character, but I hope that, as he grows, I may have opportunity to instil into his mind how wrong it is.—R.M.

* * * I have only to say the bodily condition of the children placed with me was right enough; but their habits, with the exception of G.S., were very dirty, and their manners rude; they could not even eat properly, or answer a question. The time has been too short to notice much improvement in them; but I can safely say they will be rather more mannerly when they leave here than when they came.—C.S.

* * * C.C., one of the children, was of very dirty habits when I got her for the first six months, but I am glad to state she has improved very much; and the other, N.B., is a very good girl.—J.M'D.

* * * E.T., the orphan girl I have under my care, has been living here for about ten months; she was not in very good health. When she first came her manners were rude and rough, and she had very untidy habits. She is now in excellent health; her manners and habits have greatly improved. She is now truthful, cheerful, and obedient.—L.J.C.

* * * With reference to the children entrusted in my care, I beg to state that I had great difficulty with both of them for a considerable time after their arrival, N.R. being of a very sulky disposition but fairly behaved, A.R. much more so, but very dirty in her habits. There was a decided improvement in both children, and remarked by many before they were taken away by their mother.—E.D.

In reference to the conduct of the two boys put under my guardianship it has been so far very good. They were first rather dirty in their habits, but by remonstrating with them they soon altered; and I am glad to state that they are as well-behaved now as anyone might wish children to be.—E.T.

As regards the condition, manners, and habits of the children placed under my guardianship, when I first received them they were nearly devoid of manners. They were all in very fair condition, with the exception of A.O'F., who was very delicate. Their habits were far from good. I notice a wonderful improvement in them in every respect.—M.P.

* * * The children have far better health. I have broken them of a good many dirty habits. Their manners are a great deal better, and they are much happier than they were in Sydney. They often wish their other two sisters were with them.—M.N.

* * * E.T. is very much improved in scholarship and manners and evinces a good desire to learn. She is now very attentive to good advice, very sociable, and altogether is all that one could expect from our own child.—C.W.

* * * When I first got C.O'R. he was delicate in health and had very weak eyes, but he is now perfectly well. I did not send him to school for some time after he came on account of his weak eyes; he is going regularly now.—J.G.

* * * M. was a good deal of trouble when we got her first, but now she is quite another child altogether, and is just like one of our own, and that is the way we wanted to adopt her and have her altogether; she goes under our own name since we came here. * * * I think I cannot say any more, only that she is to be trusted in anything.—R.C.

M.P. was untruthful, of dirty habits, and very dishonest when she came first. There is a great improvement in all ways to note.—C.M.

* * * The children placed under my care appeared to be rather delicate in health; in habits manners reserved and self-willed, not caring to associate with other children. They are now much stronger, and I am happy to say obedient and obliging. They are now as merry and sociable as children should be; they are improved in their studies, a natural consequence of regular attendance at school.—G.K.

* * * I beg to inform you that the children now in my charge were not in good health when I received them. In the first place the girl was suffering from chest disease; but she is quite recovered now and in good health. As for the boy he

he was in a dangerous state from bronchitis and diarrhoea, and was filthy in his habits ; but I am happy to say that he is in good health now, and is cleanly in his habits. You ask if I have noticed any improvement in the children, and in what respect ; well, I must say that I have noticed a great improvement in them in every respect. As for the boy I firmly believe had he been left in the Asylum much longer he would have been dead long ago.—A.L.

* * * I have much pleasure in saying the conduct of the child is giving us every satisfaction. When first she came she had bad habits, such as telling falsehoods, and pilfering small trifles. * * * I have *not one fault to find*, and from her present conduct I have full confidence in her growing up to be a thoroughly good young woman.—W.C.C.

* * * L.W. when I first received her was of very delicate appearance—she is now in good health ; likes school which she regularly attends. She improves in her habits of cleanliness.—E.C.

You wish me to state the past and present condition, manners, and habits of the two boarders under my care. A.M.H., when received, January, 1882—condition, unhealthy ; manners, bad ; habits, dirty. Present condition, April, 1883—condition, healthy ; manners, improving ; habits, clean. T. H., when received, February, 1882—condition, healthy ; manners, bad ; habits, dirty. Present condition, April, 1883—condition, healthy ; manners, good ; habits, clean.—H.M.

In reply to your circular of the 26th March, which I received yesterday, I can only say that the two children under my care have always been very good children from the first.—E.C.

In reply to your circular, asking for information as to the condition, manners, and habits of the child placed under my care, I have much pleasure in stating that when she came to me she was in good health, and that her bodily condition was that of a tolerably well-cared for child. Her health has continued good, and she is at present a robust and active child. Her manners and habits have been free from other than the ordinary faults of children of her age. I have found her truthful and obedient ; in fact her disposition and behaviour have so pleased me that I feel a sincere affection for her. I am glad also to add that she is quite content and happy.—E.W.

* * * I found the child placed under my guardianship of habits untruthful and indolent ; by careful corrections I have gained her confidence, this has almost eradicated the former fault ; the latter is a source of trouble to both. I impute this to physical weakness, and think as she improves in health so her habits will improve ; already I find this to be true ; formerly she ate such a small quantity of food I would often offer her food between meals ; now she can eat heartily as a child should, and in appearance is much improved.—M.B.

* * * When my child first came to me she apparently had been neglected, and was of a stupid nature, from what cause I cannot say. I find her gradually improving in manners and habits. She is now clean and orderly, strictly honest, obedient, and attentive to her school.—M.H.

* * * I beg to state when I received R.L. she was of delicate appearance, untruthful, untidy, deceitful, and in fact in every way a most undesirable child to have the responsibility of rearing. I am happy to say she has improved to such an extent that it would grieve me much to part with her. She is I believe truthful, obedient, tidy, industrious, and respectful ; her general health is good, and I look forward to seeing her a happy and worthy woman. With kind regards,—N.B.

* * * I am happy to inform you that the three children you sent me are improved very much in both habits and manners, and I have no complaint of them.—B.N.

Without egotism I hardly know how to report on the improvement in the little girl I received from you last October, on the boarding-out system. Bertie was, with the exception of a cold, in very good health. She is delicate, but I attend promptly to any little childish ailment. Bertie has grown very tall in the few months she has been with us, and changed beyond recognition, having developed into a bright, gentle child, charming every one by her sweet natural manner. I have kept her always with me, constantly correcting or guiding. I attend to her education myself, and remembering she had to begin at the very beginning her progress has been good. When she came to me her mind was almost a blank, therefore free to receive fresh impressions. Bertie can now read in five letters, make excellent figures, repeat the morning and evening hymns, part of the catechism, the creed, and part of a chapter. Her heart claims my husband and I as her true parents, and as nearly as it is possible she fills the place of a daughter to us. Bertie really has not a vice, and since the first week has never shown bad temper, taking bravely any punishment I give her without resentment. I hope, dear Mr. ———, I have given details plainly enough to show you that the little child has benefited by your system of management.—A.M.F.McC.

APPENDIX J.

TABLE showing Names, Ages, and other particulars of all Children hitherto placed out under the Boarding-out System.

Names of Children.	Ages.	When placed out.	In what capacity	Whence received.	How disposed of.	On what date.	Names of Foster-parents.	Where residing.
Aubrey, Jessie	10 years.	17 Aug., 1880	Boarder	Benevolent Asylum				
Austin, Ada	6	19 Oct., 1881	"	"	Returned to parents	10 Jan., 1883	Butt, William Erskine, Mgt.	Bungonia. Parramatta.
Austin, Evelyn	9	19 "	"	"	"	10 "	"	"
Applin, Charles	3	14 June, 1882	"	"	"	"	Smith, Margaret	Newtown.
Ashton, Percy	3	2 Aug., "	"	"	"	"	Finn, James	Rookwood
Atherton, Maud	5	4 Jan., 1883	"	"	"	"	Suggate, John	Redfern.
Austin, Evelyn	11	26 Feb., "	"	"	Returned to father	7 Mar., 1883	Pearce, Henry	Nattai.
Austin, Ada	9	26 "	"	"	"	7 "	"	"
Archibald, Maggy	7	5 Mar., "	"	"	"	"	Wilkey, John	Burwood.
Archer, Alice	8	6 "	"	"	"	"	Newis, Sarah	Prospect.
Barber, Jessie	7	11 May, 1880	"	"	"	"	Howin, John	Menangle.
Bennett, Chas.	9	10 June, "	"	"	Accidentally drowned	3 Jan., 1882	Boreham, Abraham	Mullengullenga.
Bevontol, Mary	5	3 Sept., "	"	"	"	"	Thompson, Mary	Goulburn.
Beverley, Mary	5	23 Dec., "	"	"	Returned to mother	12 Sept., 1881	Slatyer, Louisa	"
Beverley, Elizabeth	3	23 "	"	"	"	12 "	"	"
Byrd, Mary E.	11	31 Jan., 1881	"	"	Sent to Eloela	16 Nov., 1882	Milne, Jessie	Balmain.
Brown, John	4	29 Sept., "	"	"	"	"	Kinnane, Mgt.	Goulburn.
Bates, Agnes	6	24 Oct., "	"	"	"	"	Randall, Robt.	"
Bunce, Maud	5	4 Nov., "	"	"	"	"	Wheatley, Francis	"
Barley, Gertrude	5	27 Jan., 1882	"	"	"	"	Bates, James	West Maitland.
Barnett, Rebecca	8	24 April, "	"	"	"	"	Fullarton, Martha	Waverley.
Brown, Geo. C.	1	1 May, "	"	"	Returned to parents	6 Feb., 1883	Jenkins, Charles	Burwood.
Brown, W. E.	7	1 "	"	"	"	6 "	Ivin, Albert	Granville.
Burke, Margaret	7	13 "	"	"	"	"	Morley, Emma	Newtown.
Burke, Sarah	9	13 "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burke, Andrew	5	13 "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burke, Edward	2	13 "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Benson, Alice	2	12 Jan., "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Burns, Andrew	8	24 Aug., "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Beach, Ada	9½	24 "	"	Protestant Orphanage.	"	"	Futton, James	Goulburn.
Brown, Nellie	8	1 Sept., "	"	"	"	"	Wilson, Maria	Ashfield.
Britten, Guy	10	4 "	"	Benevolent Asylum	"	"	Duncan, Peter	Balmain.
Bell, Nellie	10	30 "	"	Protestant Orphanage.	"	"	McDonald, Mrs.	Goulburn.
Brereton, Florence	4	17 Nov., "	"	Benevolent Asylum	"	"	Baker, Sarah	Homebush.
Brownlee, Jessie	8	6 Jan., 1883	"	"	"	"	Hudson, George	Newcastle.
Bunn, Annie	6	26 "	"	"	"	"	Richter, Jennie	Brisbane Water.
Brown, W. B.	3½	30 "	"	"	"	"	Tongue, Jane	Mosquito Island.
Bowen, Edwd.	6	1 Feb., "	"	"	Returned to parents	6 Feb., 1883	Munoz, Ellen	Goulburn.
Brown, Mary	10	1 Mar., "	"	"	"	"	Ivin, Albert	Granville.
Burns, Minnie	9	3 "	"	"	"	"	Shaw, John	West Maitland.
Burke, Caroline	8	3 "	"	Roman Catholic Orphanage	"	"	Coogan, F. B.	Parramatta.
Bram, George	8	6 Nov., 1882	"	Protestant Orphanage	"	"	Lamont, Mary	Newtown.
Baker, William	2	10 Nov., "	"	Benevolent Asylum	"	"	Tudball, F. J.	Goulburn.
Bentick, Alfd. G.	5	22 Mar., 1883	"	"	"	"	Robinson, Alex.	Ultimo.
Bentick, Emily	2	18 "	Adopted	"	"	"	Freear, Henry	Leichhardt.
Brown, Arthur	3	29 "	Boarder	Ashfield Home	"	"	Pearce, Henry	Nattai.
Cullen, Richard	3	9 July, 1880	"	Benevolent Asylum	To father	11 Nov., 1880	Williams, Mrs.	Kingston.
Cullen, James	6	9 "	"	"	"	11 "	Cartwright, M.	Waverley.
Codlin, John	8 mos.	4 Sept., 1881	"	"	"	11 "	Passmore, Mary	Goulburn.
Coleman, Benjamin	2 yrs.	24 Oct., "	"	"	Died	30 Nov., 1881	Codlin, John	Balmain.
Charleston, Selina	9	24 "	"	"	"	"	Fuller, Jane	Goulburn.
Clarke, Florence	3	24 "	"	"	"	"	Cox, W. G.	"
Collett, John	9	24 "	"	"	"	"	Ormsby, Sydney	Queanbeyan.
Cook, Catherine	5	12 Aug., 1880	"	"	"	"	Slater, Louisa	Goulburn.
Conway, Edith M.	2	26 April, 1882	"	Ashfield Home	"	"	McDonald, Jane	"
Chislett, Edith E.	3	1 May, "	"	Benevolent Asylum	"	"	E. Munoz	"
Chislett, Alfred B.	5	1 "	"	"	"	"	Rorke, Ann	Leichhardt.
Callen, Gertrude	2	16 "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Callen, Walter	9	19 June, "	"	"	"	"	Parkinson, Wm.	Goulburn.
Callen, Annie	4	3 "	"	"	"	"	Nelligen, Wm.	W. Maitland.
Callen, Francis	7	27 July, "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Conlon, Walter	2	7 Aug., "	"	"	"	"	"	"
Casson, A. J.	5	24 "	"	"	"	"	Doyle, Mary A.	Sydney.
Clarke, Eliza	3	3 Nov., "	"	"	"	"	Austin, S. A.	Parramatta.
Conley, Daniel	2	24 "	"	"	"	"	Phillips, Caroline	Queanbeyan.
Cunningham, F.	5	30 "	"	Roman Catholic Orphanage	"	"	Futton, James	Goulburn.
Cranswick, H.	12	4 Dec., "	"	Protestant Orphanage	"	"	Guest, Frank	Waverley.
Clingland, Edw.	2	1 Feb., 1883	"	Benevolent Asylum	"	"	Kemp, Wm.	Perth.
Cronin, Mary A.	9	1 Mar., "	"	"	"	"	Robinson, D.	Goulburn.
Challenger, Maggy	12	3 "	"	Roman Catholic Orphanage	"	"	White, E.	St. Leonards.
Clarkson, H. J.	8	31 Oct., 1882	"	Ashfield Home	"	"	Bain, M. R.	Goulburn.
Cronin, Emily	4	21 Mar., 1883	"	Benevolent Asylum	"	"	Stephens, Henry	Waratab.
Cross, William R.	8	19 "	"	"	"	"	Parkinson, W.	Goulburn.
Cunningham, John	2	29 "	"	Ashfield Home	"	"	Walker, Sophia	Kingston.
Chislett, Blanche	2	23 Feb., "	"	Benevolent Asylum	"	"	Cartwright, M.	Waverley.
Douglas, George	5	20 Nov., 1880	"	"	"	"	Rorke, Ann	Leichhardt.
Davies, John	3	5 Sept., 1881	"	"	"	"	Nelson, E.	Goulburn.
Dalton, Agnes	11	20 Jan., 1882	"	"	Returned to mother	24 Jan., 1883	Veeney, Ellen	Paddington.
Dalton, Herbert	9	20 "	"	"	"	"	Mather, M. A.	Goulburn.
Dalton, Ethel	7	20 "	"	"	"	"	Skidmore, F.	Kogarah.
Dalton, Alma	5	20 "	"	"	"	"	Williams, F. E.	Goulburn.
Delaney, John	6	9 May, "	"	Roman Catholic Orphanage	"	"	"	"
Delaney, Mary	4	9 "	"	"	"	"	O'Shea, Ellen	Ryde.
Dickinson, Henry	4	3 June, "	"	Benevolent Asylum	"	"	"	"
Downey, Mabel	8	19 July, "	"	"	"	"	Rees, Reece	Newcastle.
Downey, Andrew	6	6 Sept., "	"	"	"	"	Winstanley, Emma	Darlington.
Daniels, Florence	8	30 Nov., "	"	Protestant Orphanage	"	"	Marriage, Harriet	Pyrmont.
Daniels, Charlotte	10	30 "	"	"	"	"	Weekes, Ellen	Goulburn.
Drew, Annie	2	7 Dec., "	"	Benevolent Asylum	"	"	"	"
Davis, Mary Jane	4	21 Mar., 1883	"	"	"	"	Doidge, Elizabeth	Newcastle.
Edwards, Ashton	9	26 Feb., 1880	"	"	"	"	Bentley, William	Woolloomooloo.
Edwards, Ada	11	26 "	"	"	"	"	Boreham, A.	Mullengullenga.
Evans, Mary	11	27 April, 1882	"	"	"	"	Williams, F. E.	Goulburn.
Evans, Maud	6	3 Mar., 1883	"	Protestant Orphanage	"	"	Gray, Kate A.	Parramatta.
Foreman, Henry	6	11 May, 1880	"	Benevolent Asylum	"	"	Freear, Mary	Leichhardt.
Fergusson, Chs.	4	6 Dec., 1881	"	"	"	"	Wood, Jonathan	Menangle.
Field, Annie S.	5	20 Jan., 1880	"	"	"	"	Jones, David	Balmain.
Field, Vivian M.	1	20 "	"	"	Returned to parents	1 Feb., 1883	Gowen, Elizabeth	Goulburn.
Field, Emily A.	10	6 "	"	"	"	1 "	Munoz, Ellen	"
Farthing, Lillian	2	19 April, "	"	"	"	1 "	Cox, Joseph Hy.	Perth.
Finucane, Kate	1	26 "	"	"	"	"	Maw, Chas.	Ashfield.
Fell, George	9	15 Aug., "	"	"	"	"	Kelly, Mary Ann	Windsor.
Fell, Lizzie	5	15 "	"	"	"	"	Rogers, William	Ashfield.
Fell, Joseph	11	15 "	"	"	"	"	Blackwood, Dora	Summer Hill.
Fell, Emily	3	4 Sept., "	"	"	"	"	Schofield, Chs.	Leichhardt.
Farrelly, John	4	24 Nov., "	"	"	"	"	Lewis, Frederick	Queanbeyan.
Foley, Andrew	2	30 "	"	"	"	"	Futton, James	Goulburn.
Griffiths, Dulcie	10	6 " 1879	"	"	"	"	Fuller, Jane	"
							Cartwright, E.	Windellama.

APPENDIX J—continued

Names of Children	Ages	When placed out	In what capacity	Whence received	How disposed of	On what date	Names of Foster parents	Where residing
Griffiths, Rebecca	8	6 Nov, 1879	Boarder	Benevolent Asylum			Cairwright, E Crocker, John	Windellama
Griffiths Percy C	11	15 Dec, "	"	"			"	"
Griffiths, Maud	5	15, "	"	"			"	"
Gillespie, Amelia	15	9 July, 1880	"	"			Bently, William	Woolloomooloo.
Goobe, Ernest	3	20 Jan, 1881	"	"			Fuller, Jane	Goulburn
Goddun, Eliza	3	11 May, 1882	"	"			Gentle, Mary E	West Maitland
Gleeson, Molly	3	19 July, "	"	"			Gray, Kate A	Parramatta
Greg, Nellie	9	30 Aug, "	"	Roman Catholic Orphanage			Lamont, Mary	Newtown
Gleeson, Ellen	10	27 Sept, "	"	"			Addy, Eliza	Sydney
Govns, Maria T	8	30 Nov, "	Adopted	"			Guest, Frank	Waverley
Gleeson, Francis	9	3 Mar, 1883	Boarder	"			Holt, Mary	Balmain
Gleeson, Amelia	13	3, "	"	"			Stapleton, A M	Parramatta
Grafton, Cecil	8	31 Oct, 1882	"	Ashfield Home			Stephens, Henry	Waratah
Grahn, Mary	3	21 Mar, 1883	Adoption	"			Whalen, Julia	Ultimo
Gray, Edith	8	26, "	Boarder	Protestant Orphanage			Southall, Kate	Goulburn
Hocking, William	3	29 Nov, 1880	"	"	To mother	26 Feb, 1881	Jessop, Mrs	Balmain
Hyde, Park Horace	1	26 June, "	"	"	Died	26 Dec, 1880	Arthur, Mrs	Waterloo
Hocking, Sarah	4	29 Nov, "	"	"	To mother	26 Feb, 1881	Jessop, Mrs	Balmain
Hutton, Wm E	5	6 Dec, "	"	"	"		Harvey, Fanny	Sydney
Hustwick, E A	8	20 Jan, 1881	"	"	To mother	10 Oct, "	Burton, Mrs	Goulburn
Hustwick, A	4	20, "	"	"	"	10, "	"	"
Hustwick, A R	6	20, "	"	"	"	10, "	"	"
Hake, Edith	10	22 Mar, "	"	"	"		"	"
Hake, Mary	9	22, "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Huxtable, Chs Luck, E	Woolloomooloo Camden
Hake, Caroline	6	22, "	"	"			"	"
Hake, Louisa	4	22, "	"	"			Huxtable, Chs Massingham, L Fortune, M	Woolloomooloo Mittagong Parramatta
Harris, Rose A	11	29 Sept, "	Appren	"			Ardill, William	"
Halkins, M A	8	28 Nov, "	Boarder	"			Müller, Harriet	Bathurst
Hughes, Adeline	9	20 Jan, 1882	"	"			"	"
Haughton, Thos	5	31, " 1881	"	"			"	"
Haughton, M A	7	31, "	"	"			"	"
Hughes, Maud	8	4 Feb, 1882	Adopted	"			"	"
Hordern, Isabella	9	26 April, "	Boarder	Protestant Orphanage			Gillespie, Robt Primrose, C H B	Goulburn Cootamundra
Hill Emily	10	2 July, "	"	"			Ralph, George	Parramatta
Hopkins, Laura	11	4 Dec, "	"	"			Boon, Martha	Gladesville
Halsted, I J	10	26 Feb, 1883	"	Benevolent Asylum			Pearce, Henry	Nattai
Halsted, Joseph	4	26, "	"	"			"	"
Hope, Sydney	8	31 Oct, 1882	"	Ashfield Home			Stevens, Henry	Waratah
Hart, Ellen	5	26 April, "	"	Protestant Orphanage			Williams, W M	Glebe Point
Huer, Theodore	8	29 Mar, 1883	"	Roman Catholic Orphanage			Maloney, M	Surry Hills
Ingram, Samuel	5	22, "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Pearce, Henry	Nattai
Ingram, Robert	2	22, "	"	"			"	"
Johnson Elizabeth	9	26 June, 1880	"	"	Died	4 Aug, 1881	M'Arthur, M A Foley, John	Waterloo Leichhardt
Jeffery, Geo Wm	7	5 Aug, "	"	"			"	"
Jeffery, Sydney J	5	5, "	"	"			"	"
Jones, John	4	12, "	"	"			Kingston, Geo	Goulburn
Jackson, Alfd	9	26 April, 1882	"	"			Miller, Rebecca	Cootamundra
Kinnear, Mgt	5	17 Aug, 1880	"	"			Burton Wm	Goulburn
Kelly, Owen	7	25 April, 1882	"	Roman Catholic Orphanage			Gray, K A	Parramatta
Kamfred, Christine	4	28 Aug, "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Cummings, T	Cobbity
Kamfred, Edwin	7	28, "	"	"			"	"
King, Grace	11	1 Mar, 1883	"	Protestant Orphan School			Crick, Jane	North Willoughby
Kohen, E M M	3	21, " 1880	Adoption	Ashfield Home			Newton Mgt	Waterloo
Leggett, Ellen	6	5 Aug, 1880	Boarder	Benevolent Asylum			Foley, John	Leichhardt
Lane, Madeline	9	20 Nov, "	"	"			Weekes Ellen	Goulburn
Lang, Isabella	12	30 Dec, "	Appren	"			Ford, William	"
Lang, Jane	10	23, "	Boarder	"			Cox, Frederick	"
Lang, John	8	23, "	"	"			Kingdon, Grace	"
Lang, Jessie	5	23, "	"	"			"	"
Langton, Rose	7	21 Jan, 1881	Adopted	"			Butler, Hy	Bathurst
Lane, Stephen	4	29 Sept, "	Boarder	"			Small, Eliza	Goulburn
Lane, Amy	6	29, "	"	"			"	"
Lee, Annie or Martha	10	24 Oct, "	"	"			Tudball, F J	"
Lucas, Emily	11	17 Jan, 1882	"	Protestant Orphanage			Price, H P	Bathurst
Lynch, Mary	8	2 Aug, "	"	"			J Suggate	Glebe Point
Lyhard, Fanny	8	1 Sept, "	"	"			Powell, A J	Goulburn
Lang, Victor	3	20 Oct, "	Adopted	Benevolent Asylum			Martin, Elizabeth	Balmain
Leonard, Mary	8	31, "	Boarder	Roman Catholic Orphanage			Carlsen, Mary	West Maitland
Lucy, Waller	3	19 Jan, 1883	"	Benevolent Asylum			Broadhurst, William	Ashfield
Littlewood, Jas	7	19 Feb, "	"	Ashfield Home			Johnson J B	Windsor
Lyhard Rebecca	6	3 Mar, "	"	Protestant Orphanage			Munoz, Ellen	Goulburn
Le Brun, William	11	11, " 1882	"	Benevolent Asylum			Brown, Mrs	Windsor
Le Brun, James	9	11, "	"	"			"	"
Murdoch, Thomas	10	12 Aug, 1880	"	"	On board "Vernon"	13 Nov, 1882	Armstrong, J B	West Maitland
Murdoch, Francis	8	12, "	"	"	To uncle	6 Nov, "	Bowen, Chas	Kogarah
May, Sissy	5	10 Sept, "	"	"			Ioley, John	Leichhardt
Murdoch, Robert	6	12 Aug, "	"	"	To uncle	24 Nov, "	Osbourne, Jane	Goulburn
Murphy, Edward	5	20 Nov, "	"	"			M Williams M	Sutton Forest
Morris, William H	4	29 Sept, 1881	"	"			Tindall, Catherine	Goulburn
Miller, Walter	5	24 Oct, "	"	"			Slater, Louisa	"
Miller, Roderick	7	24, "	"	"			"	"
Macquarie, Eva	4	1 Dec, "	"	"			"	"
Macdonald, Percy	2	1, "	"	"			Gowen, Elizabeth	"
Maywood Jane	9	19, "	"	"			Hague Amelia Jane Suggate	Woolloomooloo. Glebe
Maywood, Mgt	8	19, "	"	"			"	"
Murphy, Frank	3	26 Jan, 1882	"	"			M'Williams M	Sutton Forest
Morrison, Ernest A	2	16 May, "	"	"			Fuller, Jane	Goulburn
Mulqueeny, John	3	9 Aug, "	"	Roman Catholic Orphanage			Kelly, Mary Ann	Windsor
Mulqueeny, Wmfred	5	9, "	"	"			"	"
Montgomery, Dolly	3	24, "	"	Ashfield Home			Greig, M Ann	Waterloo
Malone, Mary	3	1 Sept, "	"	"			Parkinson Wm	Goulburn
Mullens, Kate	3	1, "	"	"			Tindall Catherine	"
Moyle, Edith	6	6, "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Pryce, Edward	Marulan
Moyle, Arthur	2	6, "	"	"			"	"
Moyle, Walter	4	6, "	"	"			"	"
Maxwell, Richard	11	6, "	"	"			"	"
Martin, Eliza	10	31 Oct, "	"	Protestant Orphan School			Bragg, J H Wood, Eliza	Cootamundra Newcastle
Martin, Ernest	9	31, "	"	"			Luch, Edward	Menangle
Mullis, Horace	8	3 Mar, 1883	"	Benevolent Asylum			Field, Mary	St Leonards
Mullis, Oswald	3	3, "	"	"			"	"
Mullis, Violet	7	3, "	"	"			"	"
Martin, Mary	6	31 Oct, 1882	"	Protestant Orphan School			M'Cormack, T Luck, Edward	Paddington Menangle
Martin, George	6	31, "	"	"			Beeton, Sophia	Sydney
Mullis, Constance	2	3 Mar, 1883	"	Benevolent Asylum			Rupell, Mary	St Leonards
Macnamara, Mary	2	6 Jan, "	"	"			"	"
Macnamara, John	4	3 Feb, "	"	"			"	"
Magure, Thomas	6	27 July, 1882	"	R Catholic Orphan School			Thompson, M A	Glebe
M'Kinlay, Allan	3	20 Jan, "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Bath, William	Redfern
M'Grath, William H	4	22 April, "	"	"			Gray, Catherine A	Parramatta
M'Dicken, Isabella	6	16 May, "	"	Ashfield Home			Wilson, Charlotte	Bowral
M'Lachlan, Daisy	1	5 June, "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Logan, Jane	Ashfield
M'Lean Joseph	1	13 July, "	"	"			Wood, E	Menangle
M'Pherson, Maggie	10	27, "	"	Roman Catholic Orphanage			Kerigan, P	Leichhardt
M'Call, Amy	10	30 Aug, "	"	Protestant Orphanage			Horn, W M	Bathurst
M'Geary, Sarah Jane	2	20 Oct, "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Johnson, John	Camden
Napper, Florence	5	6 Dec, 1880	"	"	To mother	4 Nov, 1881	Langford, S	Newtown.
North, Catherine	4	29 Sept, 1881	"	"			Cook, Thomas	Towrang

APPENDIX J—continued.

Names of Children.	Ages.	When placed out.	In what capacity	Whence received.	How disposed of.	On what date.	Names of Foster-parents.	Where residing.
North, Henry	9	1 Nov., 1882	Boarder	Protestant Orphanage			Cook, Thomas	Towrang.
North, Charlotte	6	3 Mar., 1883	"	"			"	"
Nicholls, Eliza	10	29 "	"	Roman Catholic Orphanage.			Hayes, Mrs.	Darlinghurst.
O'Flaherty, Alfred	6	7 Aug., 1880	"	Benevolent Asylum			Passmore, Mary	Leichhardt.
O'Keefe, Elizabeth	5	4 Jan., 1881	"	"			"	"
O'Keefe, John	4	4 "	"	"			"	"
Owen, Dorothea	3	20 "	"	"			"	"
Olve, Margaret	4	26 April, "	"	"			"	"
Olver, Edith	8	13 May, "	"	Protestant Orphanage			Kelly, M. A.	Windsor.
Olver, Ruth	7	16 June, "	"	"			Weekes, Ellen	Goulburn.
O'Rourke, Christopher	9	30 Sept., "	"	Roman Catholic Orphanage.			"	"
Polson, Emily	11	3 June, 1880	Appren.	Benevolent Asylum			Gillespie, James	Windsor.
Perkins, Emily	3	29 Jan., 1882	Boarder	"			Greville, H.	North Shore.
Peddell, Thomas	9	7 Jan., "	"	"			Munoz, E.	Goulburn.
Peddell, Annie M.	8	27 "	"	"			Penfold, R.	West Maitland.
Pugh, Alexander	2	7 Feb., "	"	"			Waller, James A	"
Pearce, Minnie	8	19 April, "	"	Protestant Orphanage			Pearce, Martha	Sydney.
Payton, James	4	12 June, "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Clarke, Mrs.	Camperdown.
Plant, Beatrice	5	14 "	"	"			James, Futton	Goulburn.
Plant, Herbert	2	14 "	"	"			Lamond, John H.	Parramatta.
Palmer, Lizzie	3	14 "	"	"			"	"
Palmer, Sissy	1	14 "	"	"			Suggate, John	Redfern.
Paget, Susan	11	2 Nov., "	"	Protestant Orphanage			"	"
Philips, Peter	4	4 Jan., 1883	"	Benevolent Asylum			Suggate, Jane	Glebe.
Paget, Alice	9	19 "	"	Protestant Orphan School			Suggate, John	Redfern.
Polling, Florence	9	3 Mar., "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Suggate, Jane	Glebe.
Phillips, John S	9	22 "	"	Protestant Orphan School			Slocombe, Betsy	Canterbury.
Pickleton, William	5	25 "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Thomas, Samuel	Field of Mars.
Phillips, Florence	7	2 Nov., 1882	"	Protestant Orphan School			Maw, Chs.	Ashfield.
Quinton, Emily	3	7 Jan., "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Thomas, Samuel	Field of Mars.
Quinton, Anne	5	7 "	"	"			Bates, James	West Maitland.
Ralston, Thomas	11	10 June, 1880	"	"			Blackmore, John	"
Ritchie, Stephen J.	1	13 Jan., 1882	"	"	Died	9 Feb., 1882	Howin, John	Menangle.
Roberts, Ellen	3	11 May, "	"	"	Returned to mother	17 Mar., 1883	Codlin, John	Balmaln.
Roberts, Adeline	2	19 June, "	"	"	To mother	17 Mar., 1883	Doidge, E.	Newcastle.
Rylatt, Alfred	7	27 July, "	"	Protestant Orphanage		8 Sept., 1882	Doidge, Elizabeth	"
Rylatt, Ethel	4	27 "	Adoption	"			Taylor, Thomas	Waratah.
Read, Sybil	3	24 Aug., "	Boarder	Ashfield Home			Burnage, M.	Newcastle.
Rowley, Susan	12	11 May, "	Appren.	Protestant Orphan School			Greg, Mary Ann	Waterloo.
Reidy, Mary	9	29 Sept., "	Boarder	Roman Catholic Orphanage			Proctor, E. B.	Bungonia.
Raynor, Beatrice	4	2 Oct., "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Spillane, A. M.	Goulburn.
Raynor, Edward	3	2 "	"	"			M'Glinchey, Susanah.	Newcastle.
Roddin, Reginald	9	30 "	"	"			"	"
Russell, Thomas	6	6 Jan., 1883	"	Ashfield Home			Bath, William	M'Donald Town.
Ridler, Fanny	10	1 Mar., "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Carter, William	Newcastle.
Raynor, Harold	2	2 Oct., 1882	"	Protestant Orphan School			Fraser, Thomas	Balmaln.
Roach, Annie	7	25 Mar., 1883	"	Benevolent Asylum			M'Glinchey, S.	Newcastle.
Roach, Emily	3	25 "	"	"			Bewley, Mrs.	"
Ridler, Alice	8	1 "	"	Protestant Orphan School			"	"
Stuart, Henry	7	3 Jan., 1880	"	Benevolent Asylum			M'Farlane, Mrs.	Balmaln.
Simpson, Maudmia	5	10 June, "	"	"			Cooke, Thomas	Towrang.
St. George, Beatrice	3	10 July, "	"	"			Boreham, Abraham	Tarago.
Smith, Mary	2	10 "	"	"			Elliott, Mis.	Goulburn.
Slater, Ethel	2	9 Jan., 1882	"	"			Theobald, George	"
Sheehan, Mary	8	25 April, "	"	"			Wheatley, Frances	"
Sheehan, Anne	6	25 "	"	"			Lamont, Mary	Newtown.
Sullivan, Mary E.	9	25 "	"	"			"	"
Sheltz, Jacob	6	26 "	Adoption	Roman Catholic Orphanage			Fitzgerald, John	Paddington.
Sharman, M. E.	9	11 May, "	Boarder	Benevolent Asylum			Miller, Rebecca	Cootamundra.
Smith, Ernest	2	16 "	"	R. C. Orphan School			Lamb, James	West Maitland.
Smith, Maria	9	16 "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Armstrong, James	Goulburn.
Sands, Edith	1	21 Jan., "	"	Protestant Orphan School			Caldwell, Hugh	"
Singleton, Arthur	2	4 Aug., "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Parker, Emma	Balmaln.
Shower, Martin	2	13 Sept., "	"	"			Codlin, John	"
Shower, Alfred	4	13 "	"	"			Gteig, M. A.	Waterloo.
Smith, Hugh Wilson	7	15 April, "	"	"			"	"
Smith, Robert	9	18 "	"	"			Adams, Ellen	Coogee.
Smith, Isabella	4	18 "	"	"			"	"
Smith, William J.	11	18 "	"	"			"	"
Snow, Eliza	11	27 Sept., "	"	R. C. Orphan School			"	"
Sevenoaks, Annie	10	30 "	"	Protestant Orphan School			Byrne, William A.	Cootamundra.
Stuart or Smith, May	3	19 Jan., 1883	"	Benevolent Asylum			Sheppherd, E. W.	Glebe.
Shuttleworth, Nellie	3	31 Oct., 1882	"	"			Broadhurst, Wm.	Ashfield.
Spear, Jesse	11	31 "	"	Protestant Orphan School.			Manary, Hannah	Miller's Forest.
Smith, Augustine	11	3 Nov., "	"	"			Apps, Matilda	Morpeth.
Swift, Margaret	9	19 Jan., 1883	"	Benevolent Asylum			Phillips, Caroline	Queanbeyan
Swift, Gerald	8	23 "	"	"			"	"
Snow, Edward	7	23 "	"	"			Timbs, John	Homebush.
Snow, Edward	10	26 "	"	"			"	"
Sevenoaks, Eliza	4	3 Mar., "	"	Protestant Orphanage			Armstrong, J. B.	West Maitland.
Spragg, Beatrice	2	21 "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Tudball, F. J.	Goulburn.
Sforz, Thomas	2	22 Sept., 1882	"	"			Parkinson, William	"
Thompson, Florence	5	3 June, 1880	"	"			Buchanan, James	Tomago.
Trevenan, Edward	11	6 Nov., 1879	"	"			Caldwell, David	Goulburn.
Trevenan, Hugh	8	6 "	"	"			Brooks, George	Windellama.
Thompson, Edith	9	3 Sept., 1880	"	"			"	"
Thompson, Edward	3	14 "	"	"			Williams, Fanny	Goulburn.
Thomson, Patrick	3	14 "	"	"	To mother	28 Sept., 1880	Passmore, Mary	"
Thompson or Savage, Ed.	8	10 "	"	"		28 "	"	"
Tibbes, Emily	4	14 June, 1882	"	"			Goodwin, Peter	Newtown
Townsend, Ada	8	29 "	"	"			Langford, Sarah	Goulburn.
Townsend, Lizzie	11	1 Sept., "	"	Protestant Orphanage			Cox, Flora	"
Tongue, Amy	3	19 Jan., 1883	"	Benevolent Asylum			Warrall, James	"
Turner, Lillian	9	22 "	"	"			Phillips, Caroline	Queanbeyan.
Turner, Louisa	9	21 Mai, "	"	"			Calthorpe, Mary	Goulburn.
Turner, Emily	10	23 Jan., "	"	"			Robinson, Daniel	"
Webb, Amy	8	1 July, 1880	"	"			Calthorpe, Mary	"
West or Bolt, Lavina	6	26 Jan., 1882	"	"			Horton, Eliza	Bowral.
Wilmott, Maid	8	22 April, "	"	Roman C O School			Catling, E.	Liverpool.
Wearne, Jessie	9	15 May, "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Fuchs, Elizabeth	Camden
Walkley, John	8	17 Aug., 1880	"	"			Crewys, Sarah	Balmaln
Walkley, Catherine	4	17 "	"	"			O'Shea, Ellen	Ryde.
Winslow, Agnes	9	24 "	"	"			"	"
Winslow, Mary	7	24 "	"	"			Wood, Harriet	Menangle.
Wylhe, Jessie	8	30 Sept., "	"	Protestant Orphan School			"	"
Walker, Ellen	11	31 Oct., "	"	"			Milne, James	Balmaln.
Walker, George	9	31 "	"	"			Jane Tongue	Mosquito Island.
Walker, John	7	31 "	"	"			"	"
White, Nellie	2	26 Aug., "	Adoption	Benevolent Asylum			Carter, William	Newcastle.
Whittington, Lavina	9	31 "	Boarder	Protestant Orphanage			Silver, Caroline	Guildford.
Webb, William	7	27 Jan., 1883	"	"			Johnston, Ann	Bathurst.
Ward, Arthur	8	1 Mar., "	"	"			O'Connor, John	North Shore.
Ward, Henry	8	1 "	"	"			Taylor, Elizabeth	Marrickville.
Wills, Elizabeth	7	1 Sept., 1882	"	"			"	"
Walker, Esther	6	3 April, "	"	Benevolent Asylum			Giddy, E.	Goulburn.
Winslow, Caroline	5	24 Aug., "	"	"			Buchanan, W.	Tomago.
Whittington, George	5	3 Nov., "	"	Protestant Orphanage			Wood, Harriet	Menangle.
							Allard, Zingaria	Bathurst.

APPENDIX K.
ABSTRACT of Lady Visitors' Reports.

Name of child	Name of Visitor	District	Did child appear clean?	Did child appear healthy?	Did child appear well clothed?	Did child appear well behaved?	Did child appear kindly treated?	Did Lady Visitor think sleeping accommodation sufficient	Were any, and what complaints made to Visitor by or against child?	Does child regularly attend Church?	Sunday school?	Day school?
Aubrey Jessie	Mrs Proctor	Bungonia	Very	Perfectly	Exceedingly	Yes	Particularly	A room to herself	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Apln Charles	Left for Victoria											
Ashton Percy	Mrs Gunther	Parramatta	Yes	Fairly	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sufficient	No	Too young	Too young	Too young.
Atherton Maud	No lady visitor											
Archibald Magne	Recently boarded out											
Archer Alice	Recently boarded out											
Barber Jessie	Mrs Onslow	Camden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Amiable	Yes	Yes	Much improved	Yes	Yes	Yes
Beventol Mary	Mrs Thomas	Goulburn	"	"	"	Yes	Very	Quite	None	"	"	"
Brown John	Mrs DeLauret	"	Very	"	"	Particularly so	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bates Agnes	Mrs Hayes	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	"
Bunce Maud	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"
Bailey Gertude	Mrs Shaw	West Martland	"	"	"	"	"	Sufficient	"	Too young,	Too young	Too young.
Barnett Rebecca	Mrs Simpson	Waverley	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Burke Margt	Mrs Sharp	Newtown	"	"	Fairly	"	"	Room large and airy	"	"	"	"
Burk Sarah	"	"	"	"	"	"	Think so	" "	{ Careless, dirty & untruthful }	"	"	"
Burke Andrew	"	"	Not very	"	No	"	Believe so	" "	{ Very dirty, untidy, & untruthful }	"	"	"
Burke Edward	"	"	Fairly	"	"	"	"	" "	{ Dirty, untidy, & untruthful }	"	"	"
Burns Andrew	No lady visitor											
Beach Ada	Mrs Russell	Balmain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brown Nelhe	Mrs Hayes	Goulburn	"	"	"	"	"	Very fair	" "	"	"	"
Butten Guy	Lady visitor just appointed											
Brereton Florence	Mrs Battley	Kincumber	Very	Quite	Yes	Very good	Yes	Sufficient	None	Only 4 years old		
Bell Nellie	Mrs Weatherill	Newcastle	Quite	Much stronger	"	Yes	"	Quite sufficient	" "	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brown Jessie	"	"	"	Perfectly	"	"	"	Very good	" "	"	"	"
Bunn Anne	Mrs Hayes	Goulburn	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	" "	"	Yes	"
Bowen Edward	Mrs Shaw	West Martland	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"
Benson Alice	Mrs DeLauret	Goulburn	"	"	"	"	"	Ample	None	Too young	Too young	Too young.
Brown Mary	Recently boarded-out											
Burns Minnie	Mrs Sharp	Newtown	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Taught at home	
Burke Caroline	Recently boarded out											
Bram George	No lady visitor											
Baker Wilham	Mrs Keep	Leichhardt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sufficient	No complaints	Too young	Too young	Too young.
Bentack Emily	Just boarded out											
Bentack Alf Geo	Just boarded out											
Brown Arthur	Just boarded out											
Coleman Benj	Mrs Caldwell	Goulburn	Very	Quite	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Too young	Too young	Too young.
Charleston Selma	"	"	Quite	Just recovering from blight	Very well	Very well	Think so	Good	None	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Clarke Florence	No lady visitor											
Collett John	Mrs Hayes	Goulburn	Yes	Yes	Yes	Before visitor	Yes	Yes	A good many	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cook Catherine	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	Very fair	None	"	"	"
Chislett Alfred B	Recently removed from Waterloo to	Leichhardt										
Callan Anne	Mrs Shaw	West Martland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Conway Edith M	Mrs Hayes	Goulburn	"	"	"	"	"	Very fair	"	"	"	"
Callan Walter	Mrs Shaw	West Martland	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"
Callan Francis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Improving since last report	"	"	"
Conlon Walter	No lady visitor											
Casson A J	Mrs Gunther	Parramatta	Yes	Not quite	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	None	Too young		
Clarke Elza	Mrs. Smith	Queanbeyan	"	Yes, very	"	"	"	Sufficient	"	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Cunningham Francis	Mrs. Simpson	Waverley	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Too young.	Too young.
Cranswick Hume												

APPENDIX K—continued.

Name of child	Name of visitor	District	Did child appear clean?	Did child appear healthy?	Did child appear well clothed?	Did child appear well behaved?	Did child appear kindly treated?	Did Lady visitor think sleeping accommodation sufficient?	Were any and what complaints made to visitor by or against child?	Does child regularly attend Church?	Sunday school?	Day-school?
Clingland Edw.	Mrs. Hayes	Goulburn	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quite	None	Too young..	Too young..	Too young.
Chislett Edith E.	Recently removed from Waterloo to	Leichhardt.										
Chislett Blanch M.	Lately boarded-out											
Conley Daniel	Mrs. De Lauret	Goulburn	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ample	None	Too young..	Too young..	Too young.
Cronin Mary Ann	Mrs. Whitton	St. Leonards	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	Too distant.	Yes.
Challenger Maggie	Mrs. De Lauret	Goulburn	"	Fairly	"	"	"	Sufficient	"	"	Yes	"
Callan Gertrude	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Clarkson Herbert J.	Mrs. Dixon	Newcastle	"	"	"	"	"	Excellent	"	"	"	"
Cronin Emily	Mrs. De Lauret	Goulburn	"	"	"	"	"	Sufficient	"	Too young..	Too young..	Too young.
Cross Wm R	Lately boarded-out											
Cunningham John	"											
Douglas George	Mrs. Hayes	Goulburn	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Davies John	Mrs. Gordon	Woollahra	"	Not well	"	"	Very kindly	Yes	"	Too young..	Too young.	Too young.
Delaney John	Mrs. Collingridge.	Ryde	"	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	Good	None	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Delaney Mary	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dickinson Henry	Mrs. Selwyn	Newcastle	"	"	Very	"	"	"	"	Too young..	Too young..	Too young.
Dalton Herbert	No lady visitor			"	"	"	Very.	"	"	"	"	"
Downey Mabel	Mrs. Sharp	Newtown	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	Sulky-tempered	No	Yes	Yes.
Downey Andrew	No lady visitor.											
Drew Anne	Mrs. Selwyn	Newcastle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very	Good	None	Too young.	Too young..	Too young.
Davis Mary Jane	Lately boarded-out											
Dalton Ethel	Mrs. Caldwell	Goulburn	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	None	No	No.	No.
Dalton Alma	"	"	Yes	Quite so	Fairly	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Daniels Florence	Mrs. Sharp	Newtown	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"
Daniels Charlotte	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Evans May	Mrs. Taylor	Parramatta	"	"	Very well	"	"	Very good	"	"	"	"
Evans Maud	Recently boarded-out.											
Edwards Ashton	Mrs. Cropper	Tarago	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sufficient	Slight complaint against him.	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Edwards Ada	Mrs. Caldwell	Goulburn	Fairly	Has bad ears	Not very well	No	"	Quite	Untruthful, pilfering, & deceit	"	"	"
Foreman Henry	Mrs. Onslow	Camden	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very	Clean bed	None	Sometimes..	No, distance too far.	"
Ferguson Chas.	Mrs. Ford	Balmain	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	Amending	"	"	"
Farthing Lillian M	Mrs. Keep	Leichhardt	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	Too young.	Too young..	Too young.
Finucane Kate	Mrs. Stutton	Windsor	"	"	Pretty well.	"	"	Same as family..	"	"	"	"
Fell George	No lady visitor.											
Fell Lizzie	"											
Fell Joseph	Lady visitor absent											
Fell Emily	Mrs. Campbell	Queanbeyan	Yes	Very	Yes	Yes	Very	Good	None	Too young..	Too young..	Too young.
Farrelly John	Mrs. De Lauret	Goulburn	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	Ample	"	"	"	"
Foley Andrew	Mrs. Caldwell	"	Quite	Yes, except blight	Very	"	Think so	Sleeps on sofa	"	"	"	"
Griffiths Dulcie	Mrs. Cropper	Windellama	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	Very	Comfortable	"	Yes	Yes	Half-time.
Griffiths Rebecca	"	"	"	"	"	Yes, very	Yes	"	No	"	"	"
Griffiths Percy Chas	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	"	Yes.
Griffith Maud Eliza	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gillespie Ameha	Lady visitor absent											
Goobe Ernest	Mrs. Caldwell	Goulburn	Yes	Yes	Very well	Yes	Quite	Yes	None	Too young..	Too young..	Too young.
Godden Eliza	Mrs. E. Shaw	West Maitland	"	Improved in health	Yes	"	Yes	"	Nothing serious.	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Gleeson Molly	Mrs. H. Taylor	Parramatta	"	Rather delicate..	Very well	"	Very	"	None	Too young..	Too young..	Too young.
Greig Nellie	Mrs. Sharp	Newtown	"	Yes	Yes	"	Yes	Quite so	Stole small sum of money.	Yes	Taught at home.	"
Gleeson Ellen	No lady visitor.											
Gleeson Ameha	Mrs. H. Taylor	Parramatta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very	Very good	None	Yes	Yes	Half-day.
Gleeson Francis	Mrs. Russell	Balmain	Very	"	"	"	Particularly so	The very best	"	"	"	Yes.
Grafton Cecil	Mrs. Dixon	Newcastle	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	Excellent	"	"	"	"
Gray Edith	Recently boarded-out.											

APPENDIX K—continued.

Name of child	Name of Visitor	District	Did child appear clean ?	Did child appear healthy ?	Did child appear well clothed ?	Did child appear well behaved ?	Did child appear kindly treated ?	Did Lady Visitor think sleeping accommodation sufficient ?	Were any and what complaints made to Visitor by or against child ?	Does child regularly attend Church ?	Sunday school ?	Day school ?
Giffin Mary ...	Recently boarded out.											
Govis M T ...	Report not received											
Hutton Wm E. . .	No lady visitor.											
Hake Edith . . .	Mrs. Kyngdon	Woolloomooloo	Yes	Yes	Very	Yes	Yes	Sufficient	None	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Hake Louisa . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hughes Adelme	Mrs Gunther	Parramatta	"	"	Yes	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"
Haughton Thomas	Miss Suttor	Bathurst	"	Change for better	"	"	"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"
Haughton Annie M	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	Quite so	None	"	"	"
Holdern Isabella	"	Cootamundra	No lady visitor.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hill Emily	Mrs Gunther	Parramatta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very good	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hake Mary	Mrs Onslow	Camden	"	Improved	"	Very	Certainly	Yes	Nil	"	"	"
Hake Caroline	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hopkins Laura	Mrs. Manning	Ryde	"	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	"	None	"	"	Half-time.
Hughes Maude	Just removed to	Goulburn.						"	"	"	"	"
Halsted Isaac J	Recently boarded out											
Halsted Joseph	"											
Hope Sydney	Mrs. Dixon	Newcastle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very good	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hart Ellen	Miss Ida Allen	Glebe	"	"	"	"	Very	Comfortable	"	Too young	Too young	Too young
Huei Theodore	No lady visitor.											
Harris Rose	"											
Halkins Maria	Mrs Gunther	Parramatta	Very	Yes	Very	Yes	Very	Very good	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ingram Samuel N	Recently boarded-out.											
Ingram Robert	"											
Jeffery Geo W	Mrs Keep	Leichhardt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sufficient	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jeffery Sydney	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jones John	Mrs Thomas	Goulburn	"	"	"	"	Very	Quite	"	"	"	"
Jackson Alfred	No lady visitor											
Kenmuir Margt	"											
Kamfied Christian	Mrs Paid	Tourang. No lady visitor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Double bed	None	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Kamfred Edwin	"	Cobbitty	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
King Grace	Recently boarded-out											
Kelly Owen	Miss Taylor	Parramatta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Inclined to be obstinate	Yes	Very good	A trifle troublesome	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kohen Ethel M. M.	Recently boarded-out.											
Leggat Ellen	Mrs Keep	Leichhardt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lang Isabella	Miss Caldwell	Goulburn	"	"	"	Very good	"	"	Sulky, but improving	"	"	"
Lang Jane	"	"	Improving	Well enough	Quite so	Yes	"	Yes	None	"	"	When healthy
Lang John	Mrs Thomas	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	Quite	"	"	"	Yes.
Langton Rose	Mrs. Webb	Bathurst	"	"	"	"	Very	Very good	"	"	"	"
Lane Stephen	Mrs. Hayes	Goulburn	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"
Lane Amy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lec Annie or Martha	Mrs. Caldwell	"	"	Quite so	Fanly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lydiard Fanny	Lately removed to	Mudgee.										
Ling Victor	Mrs Finlayson	Balmam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	None	Too young	Too young	Too young.
Leonard May	Mrs Shaw	West Maitland	"	No	"	"	"	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lynch May	Miss Ida Allen	Glebe	"	Yes	"	Very well	"	Not as good as should be	"	"	"	"
Lane Madeline	Mrs Caldwell	Goulburn	"	"	"	Yes	"	Quite	"	"	"	"
Lucas Emily	Mrs Suttor	Bathurst	Report not satisfactory	Child removed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lucy Walter	No lady visitor											
Littlewood James	Recently boarded out.											
Lydiard Rebecca	Mrs Thomas	Goulburn	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very fan	None	Yes	Yes	Yes.
Lang Jessie	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Quite	"	"	"	"
Le Brun Wm	Miss Stretton	Windsor.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

APPENDIX K—continued.

Name of child	Name of Visitor	District	Did child appear clean?	Did child appear healthy?	Did child appear well clothed?	Did child appear well behaved?	Did child appear kindly treated?	Did Lady Visitor think sleeping accommodation sufficient?	Were any and what complaints made to Visitor by or against child?	Does child regularly attend Church?	Sunday school	Day school
Le Bin James	Mrs Stretton	Windsor										
May Sissy	Lady visitor absent											
Murphy Edward	Mrs Badgery	Sutton Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	None	Yes		Yes
Morris Wm H	Mrs De Lauret	Goulburn	"	"	"	"	"	At present it is sufficient	"	Too young	Too young	Too young
Miller Walter	Mrs Hayes	"	"	"	"	"	"	Quite	A great many	Yes	Yes	Yes
Miller Roderick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	A good many	"	"	"
Macquie Eva	Mrs Caldwell	"	No	No	No	"	"	"	None	Too young	Too young	Too young
Macdonald Percival	Mrs Kyngdon	Lady visitor absent										
Maywood Jane	Miss Allen	Glebe	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very	with foster parent	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maywood Margt	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not at present	"	"	"	"
Mackinlay Allen	Mrs Sharp	Leichhardt	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Murphy Frank	Mrs Badgery	Sutton Forest	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Morrison E A	Mrs Caldwell	Goulburn	Very	Quite	"	Very	Quite satisfactory	Not quite	"	Too young	Too young	Too young
Mulqueeny John	Mrs Stretton	Windsor	Yes	Yes	Pretty well	Yes	Yes	Same as that for family	"	"	"	"
Mulqueeny Winifred	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Montgomery Dolly	No lady visitor											
Malone Mary	Mrs De Lauret	Goulburn	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sufficient	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mullens Kate	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Too young	Too young	Too young
Moyle Edith	"	Marulan No lady visitor	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moyle Walter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Moyle Arthur	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Maxwell Richard	"	Cootamundra "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Martin Eliza	Mrs Selwyn	Newcastle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very	Yes	Good	None	Yes		Yes
Martin Ernest	Mrs Onslow	Camden	"	"	Patched	Yes	"	Sufficient	"	When possible	Has religious instruction	Yes
Mullis Horace	Recently boarded out											
Mullis Oswald	"											
Mullis Violet	"											
Mullis Constance	"											
Martin Mary	Mrs Gordon	Woollahra	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			Too young	Too young	Too young
Martin George	Mrs Onslow	Camden	"	"	Clothes old, but patched	Yes	"	Sufficient	None	When possible	When possible	Yes
M'Giath Herbert	Mrs Taylor	Parramatta	"	Very	Yes	Very well	"	Good	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
M'Dicken Isabella	Mrs Howard	Bowral			Yes							
M'Laughlin Daisy	No lady visitor											
M'Lean Joseph	Mrs Onslow	Camden	Yes	Yes	Yes	An infant	Yes	Sufficient	Troublesome	Too young	Too young	Too young
M'Pherson Maggie	Mrs Keep	Leichhardt	Absent									
M'Gure Thomas	Miss Allen	Glebe	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very	Sufficient	None	Yes	Too young	Too young
M'Call Amy	Mrs Suttor	Bathurst	"	Had a bad head	"	Stubborn	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	Yes
M'Geary Saml J	Mrs Onslow	Camden	Very	Yes	Very	Yes	Much petted	"	"	An infant		
M'Namara Mary	Recently boarded out											
M'Namara John	"											
North Catherine	Mrs Caldwell	Goulburn	Quite so	Just recovering from blight	Very well in clothes	Yes	Very	Satisfied it is good	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Charlotte	"	"	Yes	Fairly so	Sent out	"	"	Yes	"			
Nicolls Eliza	Recently boarded-out											
North Henry	Mrs Caldwell	Goulburn	Very	Yes	Yes	Very well	Think	Satisfied it is good	None	Only 3 days	in Goulburn	
O'Flaherty Alfred	Mrs Keep	Leichhardt	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes		"	Yes	Yes	Yes
O'Keefe Elizabeth	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
O'Keefe John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Owen Dorothea	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"
Olive Margaret	Mrs. Stretton	Windsor	"	"	Pretty well	"	"	Same as rest of family	"	Too young	Too young	Too young.
O'Rourke Christopher	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Good	"	Yes	Yes	Yes

APPENDIX K—continued.

Name of child	Name of visitor	District	Did child appear clean?	Did child appear healthy?	Did child appear well clothed?	Did child appear well behaved?	Did child appear kindly treated?	Did Lady Visitor think sleeping accommodation sufficient?	Were any and what complaints made to Visitor by or against child?	Does child regularly attend Church?	Sunday school?	Day school?
Oliver Edith	Mrs Shaip	Newtown	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sufficient	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oliver Ruth	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Not truthful	"	"	"
Perkins Emily	Mrs Hayes	Goulburn	"	"	"	"	"	Very fair	None	"	"	"
Peddell Thomas	Mrs Shaw	West Maitland	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"
Peddell Annie M	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pugh Alexander	No lady visitor	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Plant Beatrice	Mrs Gunther	Parramatta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Plant Herbert	"	"	"	Recovering from skin complaint	"	"	"	"	"	Too young	Too young	Too young
Palmer Lizzie	No lady visitor	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Palmer Sissy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Phillips Florence	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Phillips Peter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Paget Susan	Miss Allen	Glebe	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very well	Very kindly	Not at present	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paget Alice	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Payten James	Mrs De Lauret	Goulburn	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Ample	"	Too young	Too young	Too young
Pelling Florence	Recently boarded out	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pearce Minnie	No lady visitor	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Phillips Sydney J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Peckleton William	Recently boarded out	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Poison Emily	Exceeds schoolage	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Qumton Emily C	Mrs Shaw	West Maitland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Sometimes	Too young	Too young
Qumton Anne	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ralston Thomas	Mrs Onslow	Camden	"	"	Very	Very	Good	"	"	"	"	Fairly
Rivatt Ethel A	Mrs Selwyn	Newcastle	"	"	Yes	Yes	Excellent	"	"	Too young	Too young	Too young
Read Sybil	No lady visitor	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reidy May	Mrs De Lauret	Goulburn	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Think so	Sufficient	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Raynor Edward	Mrs Weatherell	Newcastle	Very	Perfectly	Very well	"	Yes	Very good	"	Too young	Too young	Too young
Roddam Geo R	Mrs Sharp	Newtown	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Russell Thomas	Mrs Weatherell	Newcastle	Perfectly	Quite	Very well	Yes	Very	Very good	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rowley Susan	"	Bungonia	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ridler Alice	Mrs Russell	Balman	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very	Yes	Yes	A few trifling	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ridler Fanny	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Sufficient	Many complaints	"	"	"
Raynor Beatrice	Mrs Weatherell	Newcastle	"	"	"	Yes	Very	Very good	None	"	"	"
Raynor Harold	"	"	Very	Perfectly	Very well	"	Yes	"	"	Too young	Too young	Too young
Roach Annie	Recently boarded out	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Roach Emily	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Simpson Maudius	Mrs Cropper	Tarago	Yes	Yes	Yes	Improved	Yes	Comfortable	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Smith Mary	Mrs Hayes	Goulburn	"	"	"	Yes	"	Quite	Not any	Too young	Too young	Too young
Slater Ethel	Mrs Caldwell	"	Quite	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"
Sheltz Jacob	No lady visitor	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shaman Mury E	Mrs Shaw	Maitland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Untruthful	Yes	Yes	Yes
Smith Ernest W	Mrs Hayes	Goulburn	"	"	"	"	"	Very good	None	Too young	Too young	Too young
Smith Maria	Mrs Caldwell	"	Fairly	"	"	Improving	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sands Edith	Mrs Russell	Balman	Very	"	Very well	Yes	Most kindly	Very good	None	Only an infant	Only an infant	Only an infant
Singleton Arthur	"	"	"	Very	Yes	"	Particularly so	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sheehan Mary	Lady visitor absent	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sheehan Annie	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sullivan Mary E	Mrs Gordon	Paddington	Tolerable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	"
Showers Martin	No lady visitor	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Showers Alfred	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smyth Hugh W	Mrs Suttor	Bathurst	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sufficient	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Smyth Robert	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Smyth W J	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

APPENDIX K—continued.

Name of child	Name of Visitor	District	Did child appear clean?	Did child appear healthy?	Did child appear well clothed?	Did child appear well behaved?	Did child appear kindly treated?	Did Lady Visitor think sleeping accommodation sufficient?	Were any and what complaints made to Visitor by or against child?	Does child regularly attend Church?	Sunday school?	Day school?
Snow Eliza	No lady visitor	Glebe	Moderately so	Yes	Yes	Apparently so	Yes	Sufficient	Complains a little	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sevenoaks Annie	Miss Allen											
Shuttleworth Nellie	No lady visitor	Morpeth	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very comfortable	Nothing of importance	Yes	Yes	Yes
Speer Jessie	Miss Pearson											
Smith Augustine	Mrs Smith	Queanbeyan	"	"	"	"	"	Sufficient	None	"	"	"
Stuart Henry	Miss Caldwell	Goulburn	"	Healthy	"	"	Happy	Believe it to be good	"	"	"	"
St George Beath	Miss Hayes	"	Very	Yes	"	"	Yes	Quite	No	Too young	Too young	Too young.
Smith Mary	Mrs Smith	Queanbeyan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Yes
Swift Margt	Lady visitor just appointed											
Swift Gerald	"	"										
Snow Edward	Miss Shaw	West Maitland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sevenoaks Eliza	Miss Caldwell	Goulburn	Very	"	Very well	"	"	Quite so	Nil	Too young	Too young	Too young
Spragg Beatrice	Miss De Lauret	"	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	Sufficient	None	Yes	"	"
Smythe Isabella	Mrs Suttor	Bathurst	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes
Smith or Stuart May	No lady visitor	Tomago										
Story Thomas	"	Tarago	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very	Very	Good	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Trevenan Edward	Mrs Cropper	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	Sufficient	"	"	"	Too young
Trevenan Hugh	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not satisfactory	Slight complaint	"	"	Yes
Thompson or Savage Edw	Mrs Caldwell	Goulburn	No	Fairly	Moderate	"	Not satisfied	"	"	"	"	Yes
Thompson Florence	"	"	Yes	Quite so	Healthy	"	Yes	Yes	None	"	"	"
Thompson Edith	"	"	"	Yes	Very well	"	"	Believe it to be good	"	"	"	"
Townsend Ada	Mrs Caldwell	"	Yes	Healthy	Yes	Yes	Quite	Yes	"	"	"	"
Tongue Amy	Mrs Smith	Queanbeyan	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	Sufficient	"	"	"	"
Turner Lilhan	Just boarded out											
Turner Emily	"											
Tebbis Emily	Mrs Sharp	Newtown	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	None	Too young	Too young	Too young
Turner Louisa	Recently boarded out											
Townsend Lizzie	Mrs Caldwell	Goulburn	Very	Thoroughly so	Quite	Yes	Yes	Satisfied	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Webb Amy	Mrs Howard	Bowral	Perfectly	Yes	Yes	"	"	Very suitable	"	"	No	"
Walkly Catherine	Miss Collingridge	Ryde	Yes	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"
Walkley John	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
West Lavinia	No lady visitor											
Wilmott Maude	Mrs Onslow	Camden	No lady visitor	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wearne Jessie	Mrs Russell	Balman	Yes	Not very	Yes	Yes	Doubtful	Very bad	Very bad	No	No	No
Winslow Agnes	Mrs Onslow	Camden	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	"	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Winslow Mary	"	"	"	Dehcate	"	"	"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"
Winslow Catherine	"	"	"	Fairly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
White Nellie	No lady visitor											
Whittington Lavinia	Mrs Suttor	Bathurst	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	Sufficient	None	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wyle Jessie	Mrs Russell	Balman	Very	"	"	Very well	Very	"	Stupid	Too young	Too young	Too young
Walker Ellen	Mrs Weatherell	Newcastle	Yes	Perfectly	"	Improving	Yes	Good	Had been troublesome	Yes	Yes	Yes
Walker George	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	Sufficient	None	"	"	"
Walker John	"	"	Perfectly	Quite	Very well	"	Very	Very good	"	"	"	"
Whittington George	Mrs Suttor	Bathurst	Yes	Improving very much	"	"	"	Sufficient	"	"	"	Yes
Webb William	Mrs Whritton	St Leonards	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"
Ward Arthur	No lady visitor											
Ward Henry	"											
Wills Elizabeth	Mrs Hayes	Goulburn	Foster-parent	out of town; on	inquiry find	child doing	well					
Walker Ester	"	Tomago	No lady visitor	"	"	"	"					

NOTE—In the cases in which it is stated that the children have been only recently boarded out the lady visitor has not had them under control a quarter

The reports are furnished quarterly, but the visits to the children are made monthly

APPENDIX L

ABSTRACT of School Reports respecting Children at present under control

Name of Child	Situation of School	Does child attend School regularly ?	Average attendance during half year ended December 31 1882	Does child come to School clean ?	Does child come to School with clothes in decent order and well mended ?	Does child appear well fed and well cared for ?	State if child can read and write and progress as compared with last Report	Certified to by the undermentioned Teachers
Aubry Jessie	Attends school regularly							
Aplin Chas	Removed to Melbourne, Victoria							
Ashton Percy	Too young to attend school							
Atherton Maud	Recently boarded out							
Archibald Maggie	"							
Archer Alice	"							
Barber Jessie	Menangle Public School	Yes	110 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, fair	Henry Mills
Beventol Mary	Attends school regularly							
Brown John	Too young to attend							
Bates Agnes	Goulburn Public School	Yes	101 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can both read and write, good	Chas. W Friend
Bunce Maud	Attends school regularly							
Bailey Gertrude	Too young to attend							
Barnett Rebecca	Waverley P S	Not so	60 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Has made progress in reading and writing	Janet E Law
Burke Margaret	St Joseph's R C School, Newtown	Yes	89 "	"	"	"	Can read and write short words correctly	William A Halbert
Burke Sarah	" "	"	67 "	"	"	"	Yes	"
Burke Andrew	" "	"	75 "	"	"	"	Can read and write a little	"
Burke Edward	" "	"	78 "	"	"	"	No	"
Burns Andrew	Attends Convent School regularly							
Beach Ada	Balman P S	Yes	64 out of 74	Yes	Yes	Yes	Very fair progress	J J Spence
Brown Nellie	Half year not yet expired							
Button Guy	Too young to attend							
Breton Florence	"							
Bell Nellie	Half year not yet expired							
Brown Jessie	Boarded out very recently							
Burne Annie	Too young to attend							
Bowen Edward	Half year not yet expired							
Benson Alice	Too young to attend							
Brown May	Half year not expired							
Burns Minnie	Attends private school regularly							
Burke Caroline	Half year not expired							
Bram George	Glebe Public School	Yes	47 days in 10 weeks	Yes, very	Yes	Yes	Has made good progress	C O Flashman
Baker William	Half year not expired							
Bentick Emily	Too young to attend							
Bentick Alfred G	Half year not expired							
Brown Arthur	Too young to attend							
Coleman Benjamin	Too young to attend							
Challeston Selma	Attends private school regularly							
Clarke Florence	Too young to attend							
Collett John	Goulburn P S	Yes	110 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress very satisfactory	Chas J W Friend
Cook Catherine	"	"	108 "	"	"	"	Reads and writes small words	"
Chislett Alfred B	Waterloo P S	Very	67 5 "	"	"	"	Progress fair	Matilda Saunders
Callan Annie	Too young to attend							
Conway Edith M	"							
Callan Wallis	St John's, West Maitland	Yes	71 5 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress fairly	P V Dwyer
Callan Francis	R C School, "	No	47 days	"	"	"	Reads and writes fairly	Sister M P Collins
Conlon Walter	Too young to attend							
Casson A J	Half year not expired							
Clarke Eliza	"							
Cunningham Francis	"							
Cranswick Hannah	Perth Public School	Yes	45 1/2 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress very fairly	William C Kemp

APPENDIX L—continued.

Name of Child.	Situation of School.	Does child attend School regularly?	Average attendance during half-year ended December 31, 1882.	Does child come to School clean?	Does child come to school with clothes in decent order and well mended?	Does child appear well fed and well cared for.	State if child can read and write, and progress as compared with last Report.	Certified to by the undermentioned teachers.
Clingland Edward	Too young to attend.							
Chislett Edith E.	Waterloo Public School	Very	76 days	Perfectly	Yes	Yes	Progress considerable	Matilda Saunders.
Chislett Blanch M.	Half-year not expired.							
Conley Daniel	"							
Cronin Mary Ann	"							
Challenger Maggie	"							
Callan Gertrude	Too young to attend.							
Clarkson Herbert J.	Half-year not expired.							
Cronin Emily	"							
Cross William P.	"							
Cunningham John	Too young to attend.							
Douglas George	Goulburn P. S.	Not very	63 days	Yes, generally	Not always	Yes	Progress satisfactory	Chas. W. J. Friend.
Davis John	Too young to attend.							
Dalton Herbert	Goulburn P. S.	Very fair	96 days	Not very	Rather untidy	Well fed	Read and write; good	Chas. J. W. Friend.
Dickinson Henry	Too young to attend.							
Delaney John	St. Joseph's, Ryde	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Sister of St. Joseph.
Downey Mabel	Darlington P. S.	Yes	102 days	"	"	"	Progress very satisfactory	Kate Wentworth.
Downey Andrew	Half-year not expired.							
Drew Annie	Too young to attend.							
Davis Mary Jane	Half-year not expired.							
Dalton Ethel	Goulburn P. S.	Yes	91 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress very fair	S. Williams.
Dalton Alma	"	"	111 "	Not very	Carelessly dressed.	"	" "	Chas. J. W. Friend.
Daniels Florence	Darlington P. S.	"	Almost every day	Yes	Yes	"	Progress very favourable	K. Harding.
Daniels Charlotte	"	"	"	"	"	"	Can read and write nicely	Kate Wentworth.
Delaney Mary	"	"	"	"	"	"	Can read and write	Sister Eulalie.
Evans Mary	Parramatta R. C.	"	115 days	"	"	"	" "	Sister of Mercy.
Evans Maud	Half-year not expired.							
Edwards Ashton	Mullengullenga P. S.	Yes	109 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress slow on account of deafness	M. Beck.
Edwards Ada	Goulburn P. S.	"	28 "	"	"	"	Yes	Clara Apperley.
Foreman Henry	Menangle P. S.	"	112 "	"	"	"	Yes; fair	Henry Mills.
Ferguson Chas.	Attends private school regularly.							
Farthing Lillian M.	Too young to attend.							
Finucane Kate	"							
Fell George	Half-year not ended.							
Fell Lizzie	Too young to attend.							
Fell Joseph	Leichhardt Public School	Fairly	54 days	Very fair	Yes	Yes	This first report	James Stevenson.
Fell Emily	Half-year not expired.							
Farrelly John	"							
Foley Andrew	Too young to attend.							
Griffiths Dalen	Windellama Half-time School	Fairly	47 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress rather slow	A. D. Wright.
Griffiths Rebecca	"	Yes	58 full attendance	"	"	"	Progress very favourable	"
Griffiths Percy Chas.	"	"	57 out of 58 days	"	"	Particularly so	Progress very satisfactory	"
Griffiths Maud Eliza	"	"	55 "	"	"	Yes	Progress passable	"
Gillespie Amelia	Does not attend school.							
Goobe Ernest	Too young to attend.							
Goddin Eliza	Has home-teaching. Delicate child.							
Gleeson Molly	Too young to attend.							
Greig Nellie	Half-year not expired.							
Gleeson Ellen	"							
Gleeson Francis	"							
Gleeson Amelia	"							
Grafton Cecil	Hanbury P. S.	Yes	27½ days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can write short words	Emily Hodges.

D-28-82

APPENDIX L—continued.

Name of Child	Situation of School	Does child attend School regularly?	Average attendance during half year ended December 31, 1882	Does child come to School clean?	Does child come to School with clothes in decent order and well mended?	Does child appear well fed and well cared for?	State if child can read and write, and progress as compared with last Report	Certified to by the undermentioned Teachers.
Griffin Mary	Recently boarded-out.							
Gray Edith	"							
Govis Theresa	"							
Hutton W E	Half-year not expired.							
Hake Edith	School report not received.							
Hake Louisa	"							
Hughes Adeline	Parramatta P. S.	Yes	86 out of 118	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress fair	Mary Bond.
Haughton Thomas	Eghington P. S.	"	105 out of 114	"	"	"	Progress tolerable	Hy. C Naylor.
Haughton Annie M	"	"	103	"	"	"	Progress very fair	"
Hordern Isabella	Cootamundra P. S.	Has last month, but not previously,	18 days	"	"	"	Yes; first report	John R. Meynet.
Hill Emily	Parramatta C. D C. E. School	Fairly well..	3 days per week	"	"	"	Progress satisfactory	Alleyn D'Fau.
Hake Mary	Camden P. S.	Yes	35 5 days	"	"	"	Progress fair	H. P. Reeves.
Hake Caroline	"	"	36 5 "	"	"	"	Progress moderate	"
Hopkins Laura	Half-year not expired.							
Hughes Maud	"							
Halsted Isaac J.	"							
Halsted Joseph	"							
Harris Rose Ada	Parramatta C. D. C. E. School	Fairly.						
Halkins Manus	"	"	3 days per week	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress fan	A. E O. Fenn.
Hope Sydney	Hanbury P S	Yes	27 days	"	"	"	Reads and writes	Emily Hodges.
Hart Ellen	Glebe private school	"	Full attendance	"	Very neat	"	Reads only	E. Hopkinson.
Huer Theodore	Recently boarded out.							
Ingram Samuel	Half-year not expired.							
Ingram Robt	"							
Jeffery Geo W	Leichhardt P S	Yes	81 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can read and write	Martha Amy Webb.
Jeffery Sydney .	"	"	100 "	"	"	"	"	"
Jones John	Attends private school regularly.							
Jackson Alfred	Attends every day.							
Kinnear Margt	Distance too far, and child only	7 years old.						
Kamfred Christina	Cobbitty P.S.	Yes	110.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can read and write fairly	William J. Heath.
Kamfred Edwin	"	"	109 5	"	"	"	Beginning to read and write fairly	"
King Grace	Recently boarded-out.							
Kelly Owen	Parramatta R.C School	Very	95 days	Yes	Appears to be	Yes	Progressing fairly	R B. Paul.
Kohen Ethel M	Recently boarded-out.							
Leggat Ellen	Leichhardt P S	Yes	101 days	Yes	Neat and tidy	Yes	Promoted since last report	Martha Amy Wilson.
Laing Isabella	Left school							
Laing Jane	Attends private school when well enough.	Doctors certified too weak to attend regularly.						
Laing John	Goulburn P.S.	Very	116 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can read and write, and is making progress	C W. J. Friend.
Langton Rose	Perth P S	Yes	75½	"	"	"	Writes well ; improving in reading	William Kemp.
Lane Stephen	Goulburn P.S	"	94	"	"	"	Reads and writes	Emily J. Rushforth.
Lane Amy	"	"	79	"	"	"	Can read and write	"
Lydiard Fanny	"	"	3 days a week	"	"	"	Can read and write, and is progressing fairly	"
Lee Annie	"	"	86 "	"	"	"	Can read and write	Clara Apperley.
Ling Victor	Too young to attend school.							
Leonard Mary	Martland R C. School	Yes	31 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can read and write very well	Sister M. P. Collins.
Lynch Mary .	Half-year not expired.							
Lucas Emily	Goulburn P S.	Fairly	90 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress fairly	C. J. Friend.
Lane Madeline	"	No.	63 "	Not particularly	Fairly	Fairly	Writes and reads fairly	L. Williams.
Lucy Walter	Recently boarded-out.							
Littlewood James	"							
Lydiard Rebecca	"							
Laing Jessie	Goulburn P.S.	Yes	111 days	Yes	Yes	Fairly	Can read and write ; good	Chas. J. W. Friend.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name of Child.	Situation of School.	Does child attend School regularly?	Average attendance during half-year ended December 31, 1882.	Does child come to School clean?	Does child come to School with clothes in decent order and well mended?	Does child appear well fed and well cared for?	State if child can read and write, and progress as compared with last Report.	Certified to by the undermentioned Teachers.
Le Brun William	Pitt Town P. S.	Fairly	76 out of 118	Yes	Yes	Yes	Has made good progress	Thos. Alcock.
Le Brun James	"	"	99.5 out of 118	"	"	"	Progress very fair	"
May Sissy	Too young to attend.							
Murphy Edward	Sutton Forest P. S.	Yes	70 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can read and write short words	A. Fuller.
Morris W. H.	Too young to attend.							
Miller Walter	Goulburn P. S.	Yes, very	107.5 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can both read and write; very good	Chas. J. W. Friend.
Miller Roderick	"	"	112 days	Very	"	"	"	"
Macquarie Eva	Too young to attend.							
Macdonald Percival	"							
Maywood Jane	Glebe Private School	Yes	Full attendance	Yes	Yes	Yes	She can read and write	Jane Suggate.
Maywood Margt.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mackinlay Allan	Too young to attend.							
Murphy Frank	"							
Morrison Ernest A.	"							
Mulqueeney John	"							
Mulqueeney Winifred	"							
Montgomery Dolly	Half-year not expired.							
Malone Mary	"							
Mullens Kate	"							
Moyle Edith	Argyle East P. S.	Yes	75 days since Sept. 7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can read and write fairly	Edward Pryce.
Moyle Walter	"	"	74	"	"	"	Can read and write a little	"
Moyle Arthur	"	"	74	"	"	"	Knows his letters	"
Maxwell Richard	Half-year not expired.							
Martin Eliza	"							
Martin Ernest	Camden Park P. S.	Yes	34 days since Oct. 31, 1882.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress fair	E. G. Eagar.
Mullis Horace	Half-year not expired.							
Mullis Oswald	"							
Mullis Violet	"							
Mullis Constance	"							
Martin Mary	Too young to attend.							
Martin George	Camden Park P. S.	Yes	34 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress fair	E. G. Eagar.
M'Grath Herbert	Parramatta, St. Patrick's	"	113	"	"	"	Cannot either read or write	Sisters of Mercy.
M'Dicken Isabella	Bowral P. S.	"	117	"	"	"	Progress very fair	T. W. Henry.
M'Laughlin Daisy	Too young to attend.							
M'Lean Joseph	Half-year not expired.							
M'Pherson Maggie	"							
M'Guire Thomas	"							
M'Call Amy	"							
M'Geary Sarah J.	"							
M'Namara Mary	Boarded-out recently.							
M'Namara John	"							
North Henry	Balmain P. S.	Yes	Full attendance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress fair	John Waterman.
North Catherine	Goulburn P. S.	"	5 days a week	"	"	"	Can read easy words, and write large-hand	Emily J. Rushforth.
Nicholls Eliza	Recently boarded-out.							
North Charlotte	Goulburn P. S.	Yes	Full attendance	Yes	Yes	Yes		
O'Flaherty Alfred	Petersham R. C.	Very, yes	62 days	"	"	"	Can spell, and is beginning to read	M. C. Nihill.
O'Keefe Elizabeth	"	"	66	"	"	"	Can read and write	"
O'Keefe John	"	"	67	"	"	"	Can spell, and is beginning to read	"
Owen Dorothea	Too young to attend school.							
Olive Margt.	"							
O'Rourke Christopher	Pitt Town P. S.	Full attendance since admitted		Yes	Yes	Yes	Reads well for 1st-class boy	Thomas Alcock.

APPENDIX L—continued.

Name of Child.	Situation of School.	Does child attend School regularly?	Average attendance during half-year ended December 31, 1882.	Does child come to School clean?	Does child come to School with clothes in decent order and well mended?	Does child appear well fed and well cared for?	State if child can read and write, and progress as compared with last Report.	Certified to by the undermentioned Teachers.
Oliver Edith	Darlington P. S.	Yes	97 out of 119 days.....	Yes	Yes	Well fed, but seems overworked.	Progress favourable	K. Harding.
Oliver Ruth	"	"	112.....	"	"	Yes	"	R. Wentworth.
Palmer Sissy	Too young to attend.							
Perkins Emily	"							
Peddell Thomas	Attends regularly.							
Peddell A. M.	"							
Pugh Alexander	Too young to attend.							
Plant Beatrice	Parramatta P. S.	Yes	87 days	Yes	Yes	Particularly so	Can read and write a little	Fannie M. Doyle.
Plant Herbert	Too young to attend.							
Palmer Lizzie	"							
Phillips Florence	Half-year not expired.							
Phillips Peter	"							
Paget Susan	"							
Paget Alice	"							
Payten James	"							
Pelling Florence	"							
Pearce Minnie	Ashfield P. S.	Yes	89 days	Tolerably so	Tolerably ..	Yes	Read and write	S. Owen.
Phillips Sydney	Half-year not expired.							
Pickleton William	"							
Polson Emily	"							
Quinton Annie	Report not furnished.							
Quinton Emily C.	Too young to attend.							
Ralston Thomas	Menangle P. S.	Yes	74 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes; fair.....	Hy. Mills.
Rylatt Ethel A.	Half-year not expired.							
Read Sybil	"							
Reidy Mary	"							
Raynor Beatrice	"							
Raynor Harold	"							
Raynor Edward	"							
Roddam Geo. R.	"							
Russell Thomas	"							
Rowley Susan	Cootamundra P. S.	Yes	3½ days per week	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes; first Report	John R. Meryck.
Ridler Alice	Half-year not expired.							
Ridler Fanny	"							
Roach Annie	Half-year not expired.							
Roach Emily	"							
Simpson Maudina	Mullengullenga P. S.	Yes	114 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress tolerable	M. Beck.
Smith Mary	Goulburn North P.S.	"	4 days a week.....	"	"	"	Progress good.....	E. J. Rushforth.
Slater Ethel	Too young.							
Sheltz Jacob	Attends daily.							
Sharman Mary E.	Maitland R.C. School	Yes	84 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reads and writes fairly	Sister M. Collins.
Smith Ernest A.	Too young to attend.							
Smith Maria	"							
Sands Edith	Too young to attend.							
Singleton Arthur	"							
Sheehan Mary	Half-year not expired.							
Sheehan Annie	"							
Sullivan Mary E.	"							
Shower Martin	"							
Shower Alfred	"							
Smyth Hugh W.	"							
Smyth Robert	"							

APPENDIX L—continued.

Name of Child.	Situation of School.	Does child attend School regularly?	Average attendance during half-year ended December 31, 1882.	Does child come to School clean?	Does child come to School with clothes in decent order and well mended?	Does child appear well fed and well cared for?	State if child can read and write, and progress as compared with last Report.	Certified to by the undermentioned Teacher
Smyth W. J.	Half-year not expired.							
Snow Eliza	Glebe P.S.	Yes	Regular	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress fair	C. O. Flashman.
Sevenoaks Annie	Too young to attend.							
Shuttleworth Nellie	Half-year not expired.							
Speer Jessie								
Smith Augustine	Goulburn P. S.	Yes	103 days	Yes	Yes	Very much so	Progress well	C. J. W. Friend.
Stuart Henry	Half-year not expired.							
St. George Beatrice	"							
Smith Mary	"							
Swift Margt.	"							
Swift Gerald	"							
Snow Edward	"							
Sevenoaks Eliza	"							
Spragg Beatrice	"							
Smythe Isabella	"							
Smith or Stewart May	"							
Story Thomas	"							
Trevenan Edward	Rose Vale P. S.	Yes	66	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reading fair, writing fair	M. Montgomery.
Trevenan Hugh	Receives home-teaching in consequence of age of child and distance of school.							
Thompson or Savage Edward	North Goulburn	Yes	5 days a week	Fairly	Fairly	Yes	Progress good	E. J. Rushforth.
Thompson Florence	Goulburn P. S.	"	111 days	Yes	Yes	"	Reads and writes good	Chas. Friend.
Thompson Edith	"	"	4 days a week	Very	"	"	Reads and writes a little	E. J. Rushforth.
Townsend Ada	Half-year not expired.							
Tongue Amy	"							
Turner Lillian	Goulburn P.S.	Fairly	60 days	Very	Yes	Very much	Progress good	Chas. W. Friend.
Turner Emily	Half-year not expired.							
Tibbes Emily	"							
Turner Louisa	"							
Townsend Lizzie	"							
Webb Amy	Bowral P.S.	Yes	105 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress very fair	T. W. Henry.
Walkley Catherine	Half-year not expired.							
Walkley John	Report not furnished in detail;							
West Lavinia	said to attend regularly.							
Wilmot Maud	"							
Wearne Jessie	Balmain P.S.	Fairly	42 out of 62, through ill-health.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Progress tolerable	A. J. Spencer.
Winslow Agnes	Menangle P.S.	Yes	73 days	"	"	"	Yes; fair	Hy. Mills.
Winslow Mary	"		53 "	"	"	"	" "	"
Winslow Catherine	Half-year not expired.							
White Nellie	Too young to attend.							
Whittington Lavinia	Half-year not expired.							
Wylie Jessie	"							
Walker Ellen	Mosquito Island	Yes	27 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reads and writes	J. H. Butter.
Walker George	"	"	30 "	"	"	"	" "	"
Walker John	Half-year not expired.							
Whittington George	"							
Webb William	"							
Ward Arthur	"							
Ward Henry	"							
Wills Elizabeth	"							
Walker Ester	Tomago P.S.	Yes	97 days	Yes	Yes	Yes	Promoted to Upper Class	Sarah Cole.

360—H

55

[1s. 9d.]

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1888.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BOARDING-OUT CHILDREN.
(OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 April, 1883.

[Laid upon the Table of this House in accordance with answer to Question No. 4, Votes No. 46, of Wednesday, 11 April, 1883.]

The Secretary to the Attorney-General to Mr. S. H. Maxted.

Sir,

Attorney-General's Department, Sydney, 29 March, 1883.

I have the honor, by direction of the Attorney-General, to acknowledge your letter of date March 27th, and to express his regret that, owing to a pressure of public engagements, he was unable to give you a personal interview. He desires me to say that, had he known you were seeking advice to enable you to discharge your important public duties, he would have endeavoured to see you when you called at this office.

With regard to your inquiries, the Attorney-General is of opinion that you are authorized, when so directed, to remove from the Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children, and to cause to be boarded out in the house of a licensed person, in accordance with the provisions of 44 Vic. No. 44, any child whose admission into such Asylum has been made under the authority of an order from the Colonial Secretary

With regard to your second inquiry, the Attorney-General would feel obliged if you would give him some information of what is meant by "Cottage Homes," in order to enable him to determine whether the Board of Advice has power to establish such institutions.

I am, &c.,
W. W. STEPHEN,
Secretary.

The Secretary to the Attorney-General to Mr. S. H. Maxted.

Sir,

Attorney-General's Department, Sydney, 4 April, 1883.

I have the honor, by direction of the Attorney-General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, relative to the establishment of "Cottage Homes," under the supervision of the "State Children's Relief Department," in which you propose to rent houses sufficient to accommodate from eight to ten children, to place such houses in charge of a nurse or foster-mother, who is to stand *in loco parentis* to the children, and to be under the direction of your Board. I am instructed to inform you that the Attorney-General regrets that he is unable to advise you that you possess the necessary powers to effect this desirable object. It seems to the Attorney-General that one of the principal objects sought to be attained by passing the State Children's Relief Act was to distribute State children among families willing to receive them, and thus permitting such children to enjoy the advantages of family life. This object would certainly not be attained, as it seems to the Attorney-General, by the establishment of several small institutions under the direction of a person appointed by your Board.

The second section of the Act provides for the boarding-out in the house of some person licensed as thereinafter provided; and it appears to the Attorney-General that the only provision made is for the issue of licenses for the reception of State children as boarders, for the apprenticing of such children to approved persons willing to adopt State children, and for the restoration of such children to their parents or guardians.

In conclusion, the Attorney-General desires me to say that, if your Board attaches any great importance to this question, you might forward to him such additional regulations as you may deem necessary for carrying out the purpose; and such regulations will receive the early consideration of the Attorney-General, with the view of his being enabled to determine whether such regulations can be approved.

I have, &c.,
W. W. STEPHEN.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM, RANDWICK.

(NUMBER AND COST OF CHILDREN AND OFFICIALS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 March, 1883.

Statement in answer to Question asked by Mr. Hugh Taylor, on Tuesday, 13th March, 1883.

1. The number of children in the Randwick Institution from 1st January to 20th February :—

On 1st January, 1883...	...	...	State children	490	}	643
			Direct admissions	153		
On 1st February	...	...	State children	477	}	619
			Direct admissions	142		
On 20th „	...	...	State children	471	}	608
			Direct admissions	137		

2. Officials employed in connection with the management of that institution, and their respective salaries—

1 Superintendent, at £450 and residence. No board.

1 Secretary and Accountant, £325 without board or residence.

1 Storekeeper, £130 without board or residence.

1 Collector, at £100 and 5 per cent. on City and 7½ per cent. on Country collections, without board or residence.

1 Medical Officer, at £200 without board or residence.

1 Male attendant, at £120 do. do.

1 Engineer, at £144 do. do.

1 Night watchman, at £90 do. do.

1 Matron, at £100 with board and residence.

1 Do. in Hospital, at £90 do. do.

1 Do. in Receiving House, at £60 with board and residence.

2 Sub-matrons, at £60 and £50 respectively = £110 with board and residence.

3 Needlewomen, each at £30 with board and residence.

2 Laundresses, at £50 and £30 do. do.

3 Cooks, at £60, £52, and £45 do. do.

5 Nurses, at £50, £41, and 3 at £36 each with board and residence.

10 Female attendants at £46, 3 at £41, and 6 at £36 each with board and residence.

3. The average cost of the maintenance of the children :—

	£	s.	d.
Average cost per head to Government	...	...	...
Net cost, exclusive of cost of building and improvements	18	15	9¼
	17	11	3¼

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(PROTESTANT AND ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOLS—RETURN AS TO ATTENDANCE,
MANAGEMENT, AND COST OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 March, 1883.

[Return in answer to Questions in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. McCulloch on Tuesday, 13th March, 1883, Nos. 1, 2, 3.]

1. The number of children in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphanages at Parramatta respectively, on the 14th January and February last respectively:—

	14 January.	14 February.		14 January.	14 February.
Protestant Orphan School	186	189	Roman Catholic Orphan School ...	256	259

2. The number of officials employed in connection with the management of the Institutions referred to, with their respective salaries:—

Protestant Orphan School.		Roman Catholic Orphan School.	
Matron	£164 with quarters and rations.	Matron	£164 with quarters and rations.
Master.....	£140 do. do.	Sub-Matron	£70 do. do.
Schoolmaster	£120 and £80 in lieu of quarters and rations.	Girls' Teacher	£70 do. do.
First Teacher.....	£70 and £35 do. do.	Boys' Teacher	£146 and £54 in lieu of quarters and rations.
Infants' Teacher	£60 and £35 do. do.	Infants' Teacher	£50 with quarters and rations.
Sub-Matron	£60 with quarters and rations.	Clerk to Committee...	£80. No other allowance.
Drill Master	£80 do. do.	Drill Master.....	£80 with quarters and rations.
Baker	£60 with rations and £10 in lieu of quarters.	Gardener	£60 do. do.
Gardener	£45 with rations.	Labourer	£50 do. do.
Labourer	£50 with quarters and rations.	Woodman.....	£45 and rations.
Woodman	£40 do. do.	Infirmiry Nurse	£35 with quarters and rations.
Hospital Nurse	£45 do. do.	Baker.....	£60 with rations, and £26 in lieu of quarters.
Female Attendants, 11	£30 do. do. each.	Female Attendants, 11	£30 each with quarters and rations.

3. The average cost of the maintenance of the children in the respective Institutions for 1882:—

Protestant Orphan School.	Roman Catholic Orphan School.
£17 18s.	£14 13s. 4½d.

1883.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT AND
SANITARY SUBJECTS.

(PAPERS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 January, 1883.

Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., to Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.

My dear Robertson,

London, 12 May, 1882.

Since I have been in London I have made some inquiries on sanitary subjects, and respecting Hospital construction and management. Under the influence of Miss Florence Nightingale (who made the arrangement for me), I have inspected St. Thomas's Hospital and the new Infirmary for Marylebone, and the officers of and the gentlemen connected with each of these great Institutions gave themselves much trouble to afford me the fullest information. Appendices
A & B.

In my interview and communications with Miss Nightingale I particularly asked her assistance in obtaining works of authority on the subjects of the drainage and sewage of towns, and on the best means of providing for the health of crowded populations. Of course I was aware that I could purchase works of this class by wellknown authors, but I thought that persons who had made the health and well-being of the English people their principal study would be able to point out where the most practical and generally accepted suggestions could be most readily found. Miss Nightingale has given herself much trouble to comply with my request, and has sent me two parcels of papers as enumerated in her letter of the 9th instant.

I append copies of Miss Nightingale's letter and my reply, and forward herewith the documents for the Government.

I remain, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

—
APPENDIX A.

Miss Nightingale to Sir Henry Parkes.

10, South-street, Park Lane, W., 9 May, 1882.

My dear Sir Henry Parkes,

I am afraid after this long delay I have yet to make a most unsatisfactory return to your request for books.

As relates to "Health provision for Towns," I send the following documents and plans :—

1. Copies of By-laws prepared by the Local Government Board.
2. Suggestions as to Sewerage, by Mr. Rawlinson.
3. Report on Treatment of Sewage, and copy of Lectures and Papers, also by Mr. Rawlinson.
4. A set of detail plans for Man-holes, &c., for Main Sewerage.

Also, a copy of our "Indian Suggestions," but these I may say are now under revision, in order to be made much more complete.

You should take back with you a copy of Captain Galton's book, showing the principles of construction of "Healthy Dwellings."

As regards Hospital management, there is a singular dearth in such books. I have inquired in vain. Part 2, beginning at p. 14 of the Regulations for the Army Medical Department (which I send), may be of some use to you. I wish I could send better.

Please excuse. I have done my best, and I honor myself by being ever your faithful servant,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Mr. Rawlinson sent some of those papers I now enclose to the Municipal authorities of Melbourne and Sydney, some time ago.

F. N.

APPENDIX B.

Sir Henry Parkes to Miss Nightingale.

98, Lancaster Gate, 11 May, 1882.

My dear Miss Nightingale,

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 9th, and also your previous letter in reply to mine, addressed to you from Stoneleigh, asking your good assistance in obtaining the best works on health provision for towns, and also on the general subject of drainage and sewage.

The documents which you have now had forwarded to me will be of the greatest value. I shall send them on to Sydney, so that they may be at the disposal of the Government before I arrive in the Colony.

I hope you will accept my warmest thanks for the trouble you have taken. Be assured that the people of New South Wales, in common with their fellow-subjects in other parts of the Empire, are deeply sensible of your untiring efforts to promote the welfare and improve the every-day condition of the masses.

Believe me, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

1883.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
 —

MANAGEMENT OF THE SYDNEY HOSPITAL.

(REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO CERTAIN COMPLAINTS.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 April, 1883.
 —

REPORT of the Committee of Inquiry into certain complaints touching the Management of the Sydney Hospital.

WE, the Committee of Inquiry, appointed by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, under minute of instructions dated 15th January, 1883, have the honor to submit this our Report of the result of our investigations.

As a preliminary measure we caused notices to be inserted in the daily newspapers requesting any persons who might have evidence to give on the subject matter of our inquiry to attend before the Committee for that purpose.

The response to this invitation was more limited than we had reason to expect. The names of the witnesses, and the evidence they tendered, will be found in an appendix hereto. We specially invited the Messrs. Hawthorne, senior and junior (who had previously made complaints), to attend, [but we regret to say that neither of those gentlemen came forward to give evidence.

We proceeded to investigate the circumstances connected “with the recent cases of complaint touching the management of the Sydney Hospital,” it being manifest that a want of accord had existed for some time between the officers of the Institution on the one hand, and the public—particularly in their relations through the Police Department—on the other.

We have given full consideration to the causes which have apparently led to this undesirable state of affairs, and the best means to be adopted with a view to its rectification, and at the same time to render the casualty department of the Hospital more efficient for the service of the general public needing its aid, and to meet the expanding requirements of the metropolis.

We are of opinion that the complaints which have been made by the public against the officers of the Institution may have been occasioned, to some extent, by want of courtesy or self-control on either side, but that on the whole greater importance has been attached to those differences than their gravity warranted.

The cause of the unsatisfactory administration in the respect adverted to has, however, a deeper origin than official brusqueness, or the impatience of those claiming relief; in our opinion it is due to the public exigencies having outgrown the means provided to meet them.

The general rules and regulations for the management of the Sydney Hospital we do not view as coming within the scope of our investigation. But as so large a proportion of the expenditure for its maintenance is provided from the public funds, we believe that any modifications in the administration considered necessary by the Government in the public interests, would be readily accorded by the Board.

The inconvenience attending the reception and treatment of casualty cases was probably for a long time not very severely felt, but those cases have increased so largely in number that they cannot be properly dealt with either by the present staff, or in the temporary and too restricted accommodation at the Directors' disposal.

The results have been that the Hospital authorities find that their departmental machinery is thrown out of gear in the attempt to meet the public requirements in this direction, and also that the interests of the majority of the patients suffer in consequence.

The practice appears to be that the police as a rule take cases of wounds or other injuries, no matter under what circumstances received, to the Hospital for treatment. A large proportion of these occur at night, and it has been represented that the resident medical officers are often unnecessarily disturbed, as many of the patients so brought are suffering from very slight injuries only, for which common or any ordinary dressing would suffice. It is further stated that among the patients of this class many are exceedingly noisy and troublesome, sometimes suffering from *delirium tremens*, and that as the accommodation available is not always adequate for their proper isolation, the other patients—to whom unbroken rest at night is a matter of vital importance—are disturbed, and their recovery is retarded. The question of making necessary provision for the due isolation of such patients from the general wards would not, we imagine, present insuperable difficulties, and we are assured by the President that ample accommodation is being made in the new building to meet the public requirements in this regard.

In many instances the demand made upon the medical officers does not end with professional treatment. The surgeons who have had charge of such cases are often called away subsequently to give evidence before the various Courts of Justice, and during their sometimes prolonged absence the patients under their charge are deprived of the professional attention they need. Instances have been adduced in which the most serious operations were delayed, at imminent risk to the sufferer, in consequence of the enforced absence of the House Surgeon; and as many as from thirty to fifty out-patients have been kept waiting for hours, during the absence of the Gate Surgeon, from the same cause.

It

It is also pointed out that the Hospital has not hitherto had sufficient accommodation for the treatment of such cases apart from the ordinary wards, and that even if this difficulty were overcome the constant withdrawal of the House Surgeons to give evidence in the Courts would remain.

Some of the witnesses examined advocate the introduction of a system similar to that in force in London and other cities, which is, that casualty cases, accidents or otherwise, except such as are obviously of so critical a nature as to need instant treatment at the nearest Hospital, should be taken in the first instance to a police station, there to be seen by a Divisional Police Surgeon, who should either treat the case himself, or, if necessary, from its serious nature, give an order to convey the patient to the Hospital. We, however, draw the Colonial Secretary's particular attention to the evidence given by the Metropolitan Police Surgeon, Dr. Egan, who is clearly of opinion that the system is impracticable in this city.

Our own opinion coincides with that of Dr. Egan in this respect. There are the gravest objections to the system proposed. A large proportion of the casualties are the result of accident or misfortune, and common humanity demands that the patient should be promptly conveyed to the place where the best treatment can be ensured. The removal to a police station, moreover, would naturally be viewed by many persons as a degradation, and delays might be expected to be of common occurrence in procuring the attendance of the Divisional Surgeon, who would, of course, have his private practice to attend to.

It also appears to us to be unadvisable that the police should be charged with such duties, which are foreign to the work for which they are employed. And further, the watch-houses are not suited for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from injuries. Indeed, a considerable expenditure would be entailed in providing the ordinary accommodation of a room for the reception of patients and for the necessary appliances for their treatment, also for the payment of the salaries of Divisional Surgeons.

The central position of the Sydney Hospital must make it, for many years to come, the most suitable place to which cases of injury or accident occurring in the city should be taken, both by the general public and by the police; and having this in view we think it necessary that a senior and a junior gate-surgeon should be appointed, so that one could always be in attendance, and the necessity for taking the House Surgeons from their ordinary duties to attend on casualties, or at the Courts, would be avoided.

We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that in providing suitable accommodation for cases of accident or injury by violence, and the requisite professional skill for treatment, together with the necessary incident thereto of giving evidence in Courts of Justice, the cost should be deemed a matter of secondary consideration compared with the imperative demand for such provision being made.

At the same time we think that such demands upon a public institution of the kind should be reduced as far as possible. The police ought to be instructed not to take such cases as superficial wounds or contusions to the Hospital, where it is practicable to refer to the Police Surgeon, especially in cases where professional evidence is likely to be necessary; and in localities distant from his residence and from the Hospitals a local medical man might with advantage be called in, he being allowed fees according to a scale to be determined.

We

We are further of opinion that it would be advisable that at all police watch-houses provision should be made for the care and treatment of sick persons in custody of the police. An ordinary pallet-bed and a few simple appliances and remedies would suffice.

We believe that if these suggestions are carried out the difficulties which have existed for some time past will be to a large extent removed.

C. K. MACKELLAR,
Medical Adviser to the Government.

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

HUGH ROBISON,
Inspector of Public Charities.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Medical Adviser to the Government.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1883.

I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary—deeming it desirable that an investigation and report should be made in the matter of recent cases of complaint touching the management of the Sydney Hospital, and that it should be ascertained generally whether any and what steps can be taken to render the relations more harmonious between the Institution and the public on the one hand, and between its officers and the officers of the Government on the other—has appointed you, in conjunction with the Inspector of Public Charities and the Inspector-General of Police, to carry out such investigation, and to report at an early date thereon.

2. A copy of Mr. Stuart's minute on this subject is enclosed for the information and guidance of yourself and the other gentlemen of the Committee.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under-Secretary.

Minute.

THE various complaints which have recently appeared in the public Press against the Sydney Hospital and its officers have forced upon me the conviction that there is something wrong in the relations between that Institution and the public. Were it a private Institution—that is, one supported only by the voluntary contributions of the benevolent—it might be left to settle its own affairs; but looking to the fact that it is chiefly supported by Government aid, it becomes the duty of the Government to see that the relations between the Institution and the public are such as tend to develop the highest possible good on the lines of the benevolent and noble objects of its foundations.

The great fact should never be lost sight of that one of the main objects of the original subscribers and of the Government in giving the site and aid was that the Institution should exist for the ready admission and treatment, so far as possible, of all cases of sudden emergency and of acute suffering, especially of those whose circumstances deprive them of the means of obtaining surgical aid, medical treatment, or the necessary comforts in their own homes, to allay their sufferings.

Promptness of action, kindness of manner, tact and forbearance even under considerable provocation, caused often by the nervousness or peevishness of patients, are required to be united with professional skill in order to secure the confidence of the public and fulfil the high mission with which such an Institution is charged.

I have no doubt that theoretically these are substantially the views held by the gentlemen who voluntarily devote so much of their valuable time to the direction of its affairs; but unless the reports alluded to are misrepresentations or gross exaggerations, it would seem that there is in some way a failure in carrying them into practice, and that there does not exist that harmony which ought to prevail between the Institution and the public, or between its officers and those of the police who have often to bring to the Hospital doubtful cases as well as those of an unmistakable character.

Charged as I am with the duty of seeing that any aid given by the Government is administered so as to carry out its views and obtain the best results for the public welfare, I deem it desirable that an investigation and report upon these recent cases should be made, and generally that it be ascertained whether any and what steps can be taken to render the relations more harmonious between the Institution and the public on the one hand, and between its officers and the officers of the Government on the other.

The Inspector of Public Charities is an officer whose special duty it is to report on Government-aided Institutions; but as the present case seems to involve larger questions than usual, and questions which impinge not only on medical knowledge but on the duties which in England are often performed by medical officers attached to the police force, but which here, owing to the aid given by the Government, are naturally expected from the Institution, I desire to appoint a Committee of Inquiry, to consist of the Medical Adviser to the Government, the Inspector of Public Charities, and the Inspector-General of Police, to carry out the investigation and inquiry embodied in the minute, and to report at an early date thereon.

15 January, 1883.

ALEX. STUART.

Dr. Mackellar to be the Chairman of the Committee.—A.S.

The Principal Under-Secretary to Dr. Mackellar.

9 Jan., 1883.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 January, 1883.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you the accompanying letter from the Secretary of the Sydney Hospital with reference to a complaint made by the Resident Medical Officers of that Institution of being called away from their hospital duties to attend to cases brought by the police and which properly belong to the Police Surgeon.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER.

[Enclosures.]

The Secretary of the Sydney Hospital to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney Hospital, 9 January, 1883.

I have been directed by the House Committee to bring under your notice a copy of a letter received from the Resident Medical Officers, complaining of being called away from their hospital duties to attend to cases brought by the police which properly belong to the Police Surgeon, and which subsequently necessitate their frequent absence at Courts to give evidence, to the serious detriment of the patients in this hospital, and to request that you will be good enough to consider this matter at your earliest convenience and cause steps to be taken to remedy the evil complained of.

I am, &c.

H. D. RUSSELL
Secretary.

Submitted, 15/1/83. Refer to the Committee of Inquiry.—A.S., 16/1/83. Dr. Mackellar,
18 Jan., 1883.

The Resident Surgeons to The House Committee of the Sydney Hospital.

Gentlemen,

Sydney Hospital, 8 January, 1883.

We are extremely desirous of drawing your attention to a series of cases, which, although really falling within the province of the Police Surgeon, and who receives a salary for the performance of his duties, we are expected by the police to attend to at all hours, to give a professional opinion on the nature of the illness, and, what is the real cause of our protest, to give evidence subsequently at Court respecting them.

This latter item is one which causes much annoyance to all concerned, but more especially to our patients, who are kept waiting, sometimes for hours, while we are in attendance at a Police Court on some trifling case occurring in the police cells.

Mr. Fosbery, the Inspector-General of Police, has informed us in a communication that it is the duty of the Police Surgeon to attend to all cases under arrest, which are not of extreme urgency, and yet cases occur repeatedly in which one prisoner assaults another in the cells, some trivial injury is sustained, or some slight indisposition occurs or is feigned, and instead of summoning the surgeon specially appointed for the purpose the cases are brought here, and we lose a great deal of very valuable time in going to the Police Court subsequently and giving evidence concerning them. Latterly some very trivial cases have occurred, for example, one, a slight cut over the eye; another, a case of fractured ribs, etc., etc., all of which should have been attended to by the Police Surgeon.

What we particularly wish to draw your attention to is, that it is our own patients who suffer by our absence—they are kept waiting till we return from Court. The honorary staff are annoyed to find their resident medical officers away, and unable by reason of their absence to acquaint them with the progress of their patients, or receive instructions for their future treatment, cases seeking admission are forced to wait perhaps for some time, and the whole business of the Hospital is delayed.

We are aware that our evidence cannot be dispensed with in some assault cases, but these cases to which we allude occur in those prisoners who have been under arrest for hours, and who should, in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police, be attended to by the Police Surgeon.

We are extremely anxious to have this matter satisfactorily arranged, and would be most thankful if you would take some steps to lessen the inconvenience.

We are, &c.,

HENRY SINCLAIR.
PHILIP EDWARD MUSKETT.
P. E. SHEARMAN.

Mr. S. Lindo to Dr. Mackellar, Chairman of the Hospital Inquiry Committee.

Sir,

88, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 27 January, 1883.

As you invited evidence *re* treatment in the Sydney Hospital, I beg to offer mine. I was an inmate and patient for several weeks of that excellent Institution, and speak with truth and bear evidence of the kind and excellent treatment I received from the doctors, nurses, &c., and which was accorded to one and all that came under my notice during the time I was there. I have written these facts *in extenso* to the *Herald*, *Telegraph*, *Evening News*, and *Bulletin*, and with the exception of a small paragraph in the *Herald*, no notice has been taken of my communications. Why this silence on the part of the Press I cannot understand.

A letter addressed to me, to the care of Messrs. J. N. Langton & Co., Printers, 88, Elizabeth-street, for whom I travel, will find me.

Trusting I shall be enabled to bear just evidence to the kind treatment I received,

I have, &c.,

S. LINDO.

Dr

Dr. Renwick to The Colonial Secretary.

My Dear Sir,

Clarendon House, Hyde Park, 18 January, 1883.

I must apologise for my delay in replying to your communication in reference to the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the management of the Sydney Hospital, but as I returned to town only last night I only then became aware of the contents of the letter.

I am obliged for your kindness in communicating with me on the subject. As President of the Sydney Hospital I have never had any other object in view than the benefit of those who claim the assistance of the charity, and if the Commission you have considered it proper to appoint to inquire into the management desire any assistance from me or from any of the directors (who, I am sure, hold office only from philanthropic motives), that assistance will be willingly placed at the disposal of the Commission.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

For the Committee of Inquiry.—A.S. Forward to the Committee of Inquiry.—C.W. Dr.
MacKellar, B.C.—C.W., 19/1/83.

Tuesday, 30 January, 1883.

Constable George Hunt, examined :—

Chairman.] Your name? George Hunt.

You are a constable in the Metropolitan Police Force? I am.

For how long? My services, to the best of my knowledge, has been broken for about three years in all.

You were recently re-appointed? Yes. During my absence from the force I belonged to the gaol.

On the 2nd December you had occasion to take a woman to the Hospital? I had. I remember taking the woman there, and a doctor was called by the watchman. I was received by a colored man at the gate. He looked at the wound, and went for the doctor himself.

How long was it before the doctor came? About 5 minutes.

Did he examine the wound? He did, and he asked me what I had brought the woman there for. I told him I had brought her there to get his opinion, and to have the wound dressed.

You wanted his opinion as to the nature of the wound? For guidance as to what steps should be taken in the case.

Did the doctor object to give you his opinion? He did. He said if that was all I came for I could go; it was Dr. Shearman.

Do you think the doctor understood you and your purpose in asking for his opinion, that you asked as a constable, wishing for information to take steps within your own department? I think so. I said, "Very good, doctor," but my experience in the force is that we have always been furnished with information at the Infirmary as to the wound, and I thought it was not out of place to ask his opinion. He would not give it to me, and said if I left he would dress the wound. I then left him. He said he would not dress the wound in my presence, but if I left he would do so. The patient said the doctor had been walking about the room, and did not attend to her at once. She asked him to attend to the wound even if it was only to put a piece of sticking-plaster on. He replied by asking her if she thought that was a chemist's shop. When he was speaking to me he was walking about; he appeared excited.

This was shortly after midnight? Yes.

Have you ever taken patients to the Hospital before? I have.

Have you ever before had reason to complain? Never. I have always been supplied with information before.

How would you describe the doctor's conduct? It was not what I had a right to expect; I think I was treated very indifferently. I do not know that his manner was inhuman to the patient. What I complain of is the discourtesy I received; I thought it a part of his duty to give me information as to the danger of the case, in the interests of the public.

The colored man has described what occurred as to your manner, and he made certain statements. I want you to tell us as distinctly as possible how you acted when the doctor said he would not dress the wound? The reply I made was, "Very good, doctor," I only asked the question knowing that it was usual for the police to be furnished with information from the Infirmary. I acted with as much courtesy as any one could; I did not stamp my foot or anything of the kind. The statement of the dark man was perfectly false.

I suppose having a case like that to take to the Infirmary is one of the most disagreeable duties you have to do? Yes; sometimes we meet with very nasty cases. In this instance there were four other constables came up, and they all passed their opinion that the woman was very seriously injured.

GEORGE HUNT,
Constable.

Tuesday, January 30, 1883.

Constable M'Cormack examined :—

Chairman.] You are a constable in the Metropolitan Police, and your name is Martin M'Cormack? Yes. State what occurred on the 29th November? On the 29th November I took a woman to the Infirmary who had been in the water. We could not find out whether or not she had thrown herself in; she said she had been asleep, and thought she fell in; I was directed by the sergeant to take her to the Infirmary. What took place there? The first man I saw there was the warder at the gate—a dark man—and he went for the doctor. Dr. Shearman came, and I told him the circumstances of the case; he at once ordered the woman to be taken to a ward, and sent the warder to get a bed ready for her, and after she had

had gone away he told me I should not have taken the woman there, as it was not a case for the Hospital, and said I should have taken her to the lock-up or to an hotel. I said as far as an hotel was concerned, if I had taken her there I should very likely have had to pay for her bed myself, and that I could not take her to the lock-up, as there was no female to attend to her, and she would have to lie in one of the cells in the same wet condition as she was in. I further told him that the sergeant had directed me to take her there. I took her in a cab, and she paid for the cab herself; she had some silver on her.

You thought the Hospital was the proper place to take her to? I thought it was the proper place, as a public institution, and I was ordered to take her there.

Was the doctor courteous and civil? I cannot say he was discourteous, but I was rather surprised at his passing the remark that I should have taken the woman to an hotel.

Was the woman in an exhausted state, and had she the appearance of a person overcome with weakness so that she could not look after herself? Yes; I should not have been told to take her to the Hospital unless she was. I went down to her at half-past 11, and it was past 12 before I got to the station with her; she walked there, but in a very feeble way; she was in an exhausted condition, and very cold.

Did the doctor give directions at once to have her properly attended to? Yes, at once; and then he turned round and asked me why I had brought her there.

Have you ever been to the Infirmary on other occasions? Yes, when I was in the Police before; and I was always treated in a very respectful manner.

It is not a pleasant duty taking patients to the Infirmary sometimes? No. Constables do not much care about it.

MARTIN M'CORMAC,
Constable.

Tuesday, 30 January, 1883.

Constable John Sargent, examined:—

Chairman.] What is your name? John Sargeant.

You are a constable in the Metropolitan Police Force? Yes.

How long have you been in the service? Two months, I was previously in the Dublin Metropolitan Police. About the 8th instant you went to the infirmary with a man named Miles? Yes.

How was he injured? He had been cut in four places on the head with a hammer. The cuts were from half an inch to an inch long.

Whom did you see? Dr. Sherman.

Did you ask him to attend this man? I did.

What did he say? The first thing was to look at the clock. He said it past 12 and he wished he was in bed and he would stop there. He said I had a right to take the man to Dr. Egan. He asked me who sent me there. I told him the name of the sergeant who sent me, but that he did not tell me what Infirmary; he only said take him to the Infirmary.

You took him from Redfern? Yes.

Are you aware where you should have taken him? Since then I have been told that the Prince Alfred Hospital is the proper place.

You took him there because you were most familiar with the Infirmary? Yes, and because the sergeant said to the Infirmary.

Did the doctor attend this patient? He said he would not do so, and I told him it was the first case I ever took there that was refused. He said he had instructions from Mr. Fösbery not to do so. I asked the doctor for his name. He said he would dress him for the night if I would take him to the Alfred in the morning.

What do you think irritated him most—the fact of his being likely to be called as a witness, or because he was kept out of bed? I believe it was because he was not in bed. He seemed to be irritable.

Have you ever taken patients to the Hospital in Dublin? I have. They have got out of bed to attend to patients, even at 4 o'clock in the morning.

I suppose a cut head is not uncommon? It is very common in Dublin, especially on a Saturday night.

Where did you generally take cases at home? To the nearest hospital.

Is there any medical man attached to the station? No; there is one for the Force, but he has nothing to do with patients, only where the police are sick.

Do the surgeons of the Dublin police attend to prisoners? No; only the police themselves.

What is the custom when a prisoner is taken ill in the cells? Take a cab, and take him to the nearest hospital. The surgeons in Dublin have to attend the police without any extra remuneration; they only get fees when a case is sent for trial, not for a case in the police court.

You say cut heads are very common in Dublin? Yes, especially on a Saturday night.

Do police cases follow? Very often.

And the resident surgeon is called upon to give evidence? Yes; you give him notice that he is wanted.

And he has a good deal to do in that way? Yes, very often. I have known them on Saturday night not to be in bed at all.

They must be very often employed attending the Court? They have to, very often.

You were respectful, I suppose, in your demeanor to Dr. Shearman? Certainly I was.

And when he spoke to you in that rough way were you still quiet with him? I remembered myself, and I did not break out.

You thought he was failing in his duty? I cannot rightly say, never having been there with a case before. I certainly expected he would attend to it.

But you were surprised after what you had seen in Dublin? I was. I have known a couple of cases to be taken even to the Fever Hospital in Dublin, where you would not expect it, and the doctors attended to them.

JOHN SARGENT.

Tuesday,

Tuesday, January 30, 1883.

Constable John Roche, examined :—

Chairman.] Your name is? John Roche.
 You are a constable in the Metropolitan Police Force? Yes.
 How long have you been in the Force? Fifteen months.
 Had you any police experience before that? No; I was in the New South Wales Artillery.
 Were you at the Sydney Hospital on the 8th instant? I was.
 Have you anything to state about the treatment you received on that occasion? When I went there Dr. Shearman came in and asked what I did there. He said, "You have no business here; you should have gone to Dr. Egan, the police doctor." He said, "I cannot attend to you if it is a police case. Why should I be losing my time going to the Court?" I begged him to do something for me, but he would not. I promised not to call him as evidence in the case, and he then acceded to my request. He simply put a bandage on.* I went to Dr. Egan and he attended to me.
 Were you bleeding? Yes, on the temple. The peak of the cap saved my eye.
 Were you wounded in the execution of your duty? Yes.
 Were you near the Infirmary when you were wounded? No; I came from Redfern.
 Did you not know that Dr. Egan attends to police cases? Yes, I did, but I thought Dr. Egan might be out; I made a mistake in going there, but I forgot it at the time. Dr. Egan has a private practice, and he attends at the Central Police Court once a day to see constables.
 I suppose you went to the Infirmary as a place where you were certain to be attended to? Yes.
 Did you go there with this wound afterwards? Not afterwards. Dr. Egan† attended me, but he was away on duty when I went to the Hospital.
 Did you hear anything going on while you were there? Yes. Constable Sargent brought a man into the Infirmary while I was there suffering from two wounds on the back of his head. As soon as he brought the man inside Dr. Shearman said, "This is another case that has no business here. I should have been in bed now; it is past 12 o'clock."
 Did Dr. Shearman attend this person who was brought in by the policeman? Not at first. He asked the constable where he came from; he replied, "From Redfern." The doctor asked who sent him there. He answered Sergeant Broderick had recommended him to the Infirmary, but he did not say whether the Prince Alfred Hospital or the Sydney Hospital. I suppose he went to the Sydney Hospital because he was more familiar with it.
 Did you consider Dr. Shearman's conduct unbecoming? His conduct towards me was right enough, but towards the other constable he was rather cross and rough—cross-tempered like; he seemed out of sorts. He told the constable he would not treat the man at all; the constable took the man out and asked me what to do; I told him to take him to the Prince Alfred Hospital. The doctor came back and said he would treat the man that night if the constable would take him to the Prince Alfred Hospital in the morning.
 He seemed to think that it was not his duty to attend to him in consequence of the place where the affair took place, and that it would have been proper that he should have been taken to the Prince Alfred Hospital? Yes.
Mr. Robison.] Do you suppose Dr. Shearman's thought that the man should have been taken to the Prince Alfred Hospital arose from the fact that the injury happened near Redfern? Yes; and there is an order now‡ that the men shall take them to the Prince Alfred Hospital. I have never been there myself; it has only lately been opened.
Chairman.] Was the man very seriously injured? He was bleeding from two wounds.
 Was he sensible? He was then, but after he received the wounds the constable said he was insensible for some time.

JOHN ROCHE,
 Constable.

Tuesday, January 30, 1883.

Constable George Sparling, examined :—

Chairman.] Your name is George Sparling, and you are a constable in the Metropolitan Police Force? Yes.
 How long have you been in the service? Eight months.
 You made some communication to the *Herald*? Yes, verbally, not in writing.
 Did you consider that it was your duty to make that communication? A duty I owed to the public, not to the police.
 You were reprimanded by the Inspector-General? Yes.
 How often have you been to the Infirmary on duty do you suppose? I think it was three times.
 What was the nature of the duty? Twice I took patients, both wounded. One was a case of attempted suicide by cutting his throat and forehead, left forearm, and left wrist. The other was wounded. He fell on the footpath, and was cut on the temple.
 By whom were you received? In the first case by Dr. Clangworth; the second time by Dr. Shearman. The case was attended to first by Dr. Laure, of Castlereagh-street.
 Had you any discourtesy to complain of? Not with regard to the doctor; none whatever.
 What do you complain of? The remark I objected to was, "Take him to the end, and place him beside the other cut-throat."
 You have since heard the explanation given of the use of that term, that it is impossible for the nurses and people in the Hospital to know the names of the patients, and that they speak of them by the injuries they are suffering from; that if it was a case of a broken leg they would say place him beside the other broken leg. Having heard that explanation, do you still think the expression was used in an improper way? I do, from the way in which the expression was made use of. Sergeant Flaherty heard it at the extreme end of the ward, and every patient in the ward could have heard it. If the expression had been used in a proper way I should not have noticed it.

GEORGE SPARLING,
 Constable.

Tuesday,

* I went to Dr. Egan; he was out, and Dr. Wades attended me in his absence. † Dr. Wades. ‡ In Redfern Police Station.

Tuesday, January 30, 1883.

Mr. Edward Byrne, examined :—

Chairman.] You reside at Botany, Mr. Byrne? Yes.

Will you please give us an account of the circumstances under which you were taken to the Infirmary some time since, which led to complaints as to the treatment you received? The statement made in the *Herald* of the 11th January is correct. (*Statement appended.*) I would only add to prove that my statement is correct, the doctor said I came in a buggy, and persisted in it. I sent a letter to the Chairman contradicting it; the doctor did not go out to see how I came.

Do you recollect whether the fall you had in the street that night had not made your clothes very unclean? No, I was as tidy and clean as I am now; I was going to Mr. Delany's concert, and I was as well dressed and clean as I am now.

Were you not covered with mud? No, it was dry at the time.

Did Dr. Shearman see you before you went into the ward? Some one saw me in the dispensary; I cannot tell his name, and I do not know whether he was a doctor; he took down the particulars.

Did he give you a card with your name upon it to take into the ward? No.

Was the wardsman's manner very offensive? Decidedly so; if he had come back, weak as I was, I should have struck him.

Did he offer to assist you to take your clothes off? Yes, he helped me to take my coat and boots off, but he handled me very roughly, so that I would not allow him to handle me any more.

You did not object to have your clothes off? No.

The reason you objected was because of the roughness of his treatment? Yes.

Mr. Robison.] You asked to be allowed to sit down on the sofa in the receiving room, and you were refused? The dark man would not allow me to sit down upon it.

Could he have known that you were a patient, and had been hurt? Yes, it was he who saw me in. He pointed me to a form, and said "Sit on that."

Chairman.] Were you in the room which is for the accommodation of patients? Not in the long room.

How did you come to be in the inner room? It is right opposite the gate; I made my way into the inner room when he said I could not go out.

Then he desired you to go out of that room? No, there was a form in the same room, but he would not allow me to rest on the sofa.

Mr. Robison.] When you were upset by the cab were you rolled over in the street? No.

Were your clothes covered with dust? Yes, you could see where the wheel went over me.

Were your clothes much dirtied? Yes, by dust; I have to complain that the authorities do not take the number of a cab that brings an accident to the Hospital.

EDWARD BYRNE.

STATEMENT of Mr. Edward Byrne, as reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of January 11, 1883.

THE CASE OF MR. BYRNE.

Mr. Edward Byrne was the first witness who was called into the room. He said that he had attended in obedience to a summons; he also attended on the day that the previous investigation was held, when he waited until 12 o'clock, and then went away. His complaint was to the following effect:—On the 30th September he was going, at about 6 or half-past 6 o'clock in the evening, to a concert, when he was run over by a cab; he was conveyed to the hospital by the same vehicle, and when he was taken into the receiving-house at the gate a man who was there took down the particulars of the accident; he (Mr. Byrne) was then shown into the ward, and the wardsman said, "You must go to bed, strip off everything"; he said, "Let me rest"; but the wardsman said, "No, you must strip"; the sufferer said, "I must wait until the doctor comes"; and the wardsman then said, "I am the doctor, you must do as I tell you"; he then said, "If you are the doctor I must submit"; the wardsman then handled witness so roughly that he told him to keep away from him, that he would not allow him to touch him; witness's coat and boots having been taken off, the wardsman left him; he waited until the doctor came—he could not say how long, as he was stunned from the injuries caused by the cab, but he supposed it was about half an hour; when the doctor came he examined witness, and made no objection to him resting; after witness had rested for a while the wardsman came up, bringing a bucket of water; he said that he (Byrne) would have to strip to be washed; witness declined to do so, stating that he had sent for some of his friends, and that he expected them to arrive soon; the wardsman said, "If you don't strip and comply with the rules of the hospital you must go out"; witness said he would go out, and having put his coat and boots on asked to be shown the way out; the wardsman did not accompany him out, but came to the top of the ward—it was dark—pointed to the gas-lamp, and directed him to turn to the left; witness went alone, and when he got to the gate he asked the porter to let him out, but he declined, saying that he could not allow anyone to go out who was not in possession of a doctor's certificate stating that he was to be discharged; witness asked, "Where is the doctor?" and was told that he was out and would not return for an hour; witness went into the operating-room and asked to be allowed to rest upon the sofa, but the gatekeeper (a dark man) would not allow him to do so; witness, however, sat upon a form in the receiving-house and waited until the doctor came; he asked witness why he did not remain in the ward, and he replied that he could not do so on account of the noise, as there was a half madman there going about reciting, and the other patients were laughing at him; after the doctor had examined him (witness) his son-in-law came for him and took him away; witness had no complaint to make with respect to the doctor, only with regard to the wardsman; witness was 63 years of age; witness was not seriously injured by the cab, but was more stunned than hurt; he thought he was in the hospital for three or four hours altogether, but could not say exactly how long he was there. Dr. Shearman arrived at this stage of the proceedings, and the witness identified him as the doctor who examined him.

Dr. Shearman expressed a desire to make a statement in that case. The book showed that Mr. Byrne was received five minutes to 7 o'clock on the evening of the 30th September; witness examined him in the out-patients room, and, seeing that it was a fit case for admission, sent him into the ward; before doing so he asked Mr. Byrne if he had any friends in Sydney with whom he would like to communicate; Mr. Byrne gave him the name of one, and gave him some money to pay a cab to bring that friend to the Institution; witness wrote a note requesting that friend (a Mr. Smith) to come by the cab, and then took the note and paid a cabman to take it; meanwhile Mr. Byrne had been taken to the ward; a few minutes afterwards witness went there with Dr. Traill to see the patient; at the same time—7 o'clock, or within a few minutes of that hour—three cases of a serious character, one of which required operating upon, were admitted, and all the sufferers were at once sent down to the ward; witness, with Dr. Traill, saw Mr. Byrne, who was unwilling to stay, and was unwilling to have his trousers loosened; Dr. Traill advised the patient to remain; witness and Dr. Traill then went to see the other cases; while he was attending to one of the patients, upon whom an operation had to be performed, the wardsman came in and said he could not get Mr. Byrne to take off his things; witness told the wardsman it was necessary to have the patient's things taken off, and that he should go to bed; witness went back to the ward shortly afterwards, and found the bed empty; the wardsman reported that the patient had refused to stay in, and that he (the wardsman) had no power to force a person to remain in against his will; witness, who had not been off the premises since the time he went for the cab, ran up to the gate, and found that Mr. Byrne had been stopped by the night watchman; it was then a little before 8 o'clock; Mr. Russell was present; Mr. Smith, a friend of the patient, arrived at the same time, and

and he (witness) told him the nature of the case, and said it was possible that serious injuries might arise; Mr. Smith took the patient away, but before doing so gave witness a memorandum to the effect that the patient was discharged at his own request, and would be prepared to take the consequences of his act; while he was at the hospital the patient was shaking and confused, and did not quite know what he was doing; the wardsman had acted in accordance with the rules of the Institution.

Wardsman Bayley was then called in, and was recognised by Mr. Byrne as the officer with respect to whose conduct he complained.

William Bayley, wardsman, said that he had some recollection of a patient, about two or three months ago, refusing to allow him to undress him; witness took up a bucket of water, but the patient refused to allow him to wash him; witness believed he told him that if he did not obey the rules of the Institution he would have to leave; witness reported the occurrence to the head nurse, and he believed the report was forwarded to the doctor; witness had another ward to attend to, and he could not say that he recollected seeing the patient leave the ward.

The Chairman informed the wardsman that Mr. Byrne had complained that he was allowed to go away without anyone taking him to the gate, and that he (the wardsman) simply directed him.

The witness stated that that was not correct; he was prepared to swear that it was not true.

The Chairman said that if that was true, and he had every reason to believe it was, he would have no hesitation in recommending the Board to dismiss Wardsman Bayley.

Wardsman Bayley said he was very sorry that the Chairman had such a bad opinion of him; they might inquire with respect to his character of the patients of the Institution, and they would find that he had not been guilty of any such misconduct.

The Chairman said it was evident that Mr. Byrne found his way to the gate alone.

Mr. Russell, the secretary, said he now had a distinct recollection of a patient or some other person bringing Mr. Byrne to the gate and stating that he would not remain in the ward; Dr. Shearman and some other doctors were engaged in the Institution performing an operation, and he (witness) tried for about a quarter of an hour to persuade Mr. Byrne to remain in the Institution.

Mr. Byrne: You were not present at all, and I think it is a great falsehood.

Mr. Russell, to the Chairman: He was more than stunned, he was dazed.

The Chairman: Mr. Byrne, did you make your way up to the gate alone?

Mr. Byrne: Yes; the wardsman left me on the top of the landing. He said, "See that light"? and I replied that I did; I then went away; I met no one, and spoke to no one but the dark man who was at the gate.

In reply to an inquiry by the Chairman, Mr. Russell said it was not possible to get the evidence of the night porter then, as he was at home and in bed.

Dr. Shearman said that Mr. Byrne's account of the accident was not correct. It was a buggy which caused the injuries, and it was a buggy that brought Mr. Byrne to the hospital.

The Committee then thanked Mr. Byrne and he withdrew. The wardsman also retired.

Thursday, February, 1, 1883.

Dr. Sinclair examined:—

Chairman.] You are one of the resident medical officers at the Sydney Hospital? Yes.

For how long? I am in my fourteenth month as resident.

You have had opportunities of seeing the manner in which the out-patient department is conducted? I have; I was for two years a student at the Hospital.

Do you think that the out-patient department has increased very much? I think it has considerably increased, from the fact that the house surgeon, myself, and another student used to do all the dressings in an hour; I now find it takes two hours and a half to three hours, with the assistance of one or two students. I should think the cases have trebled themselves. There is three times the amount of work there used to be seven years ago.

And a certain portion of that work is caused by cases brought by the police? Yes.

Has there been any objection to these police cases being brought to the Hospital? They did not come under my observation while I was a student.

But since you have been house surgeon; Yes; because we think it is not our duty to do it. I am not appointed as police surgeon; I have been all day at the Quarter Sessions.

Who was then doing your duty? The patients were obliged to wait; if any dangerous case came in, one of the other doctors would have to be called.

During your absence, your patients, unless they were in actual danger, would have to wait? Yes; sometimes there would be twenty or thirty patients waiting.

What time have you to attend the Court? I have to make the time as I can. Generally speaking, the police try to arrange the time to suit me. I have been detained an hour; it generally takes that time.

There is a perfectly good feeling between you and the police? Yes.

You think they try to render the duty of attending the Court as little irksome to you as possible? They have always shown a tendency to oblige us.

But at Quarter Sessions you have simply to wait your turn? Yes; but even there the Judge takes us as soon as possible, so as to let us go.

You have frequently found it necessary to apply to the Judge to let you go? Yes, and, if possible, he has relieved me; I may have to wait sometimes half-an-hour before I am called; I was away two hours to-day.

Do you think that your patients suffer by this? I do; I think it is a serious inconvenience to the public.

Especially to the unfortunate people who are waiting with undressed wounds? Certainly, and it is prejudicial to their treatment.

Do you think the appointment of an extra resident surgeon would supply the want? My own idea is that there should be a police surgeon appointed in the city. At the Hospital we should not be called upon to do the average Police work. What we object to is having to give evidence.

Supposing the Government do not appoint a Police surgeon, do you think that an extra officer at the Hospital would supply what is wanted? I can scarcely say, there are so many difficulties.

Do you think the duties of dispensary surgeon, and of attending the Police Court are compatible? They are incompatible. The different patients must be attended to at a certain fixed time, and the doctor must be there also.

Mr. Robison.] What about a fourth officer; would that give relief? I think not; I do not think it would meet the difficulties of the case.

Chairman.] I am told that this difficulty has proved to be almost impossible of satisfactory solution to every out-patient surgeon? All the out-patient resident doctors have found the difficulty—all that I am acquainted with. Several of them have resigned in consequence of their despair of doing their duty properly; I contemplate resigning myself unless it is altered in some way. About

About how many police cases do you think are brought to the hospital in a month? I sometimes get two or three a day; scarcely a day passes without one. To day there was a case of an assault in a cell—a man under arrest—a simple little case that the man could have waited some hours for. I have had to go to the Water Police Court and waste two hours over a case, where there was only required a little sticking plaster and a stitch. On one occasion fully fifty people were waiting, and to day I had twenty people waiting. At what hospital were you educated? Partly at the London Hospital, and I studied in Edinburgh and at the Dublin Hospital.

You have never occupied the position of resident surgeon elsewhere? No.

Are you aware that in the sense in which they speak of a police surgeon in London, we have no such officer here? I understand that clearly.

Mr. Robison.] Have you any recollection of any police case in the Dublin Hospital? I have seen them, but I cannot say whether the resident surgeon had to give evidence.

HENRY SINCLAIR, M.D., M.Ch.

Thursday, February 1, 1883.

Dr. Shearman, examined:—

Chairman.] You are on the resident staff of the Sydney Hospital? Yes

Your duty is to attend to the gate? It was some time ago; until recently.

You are aware of the object with which this inquiry is going on, into the manner in which the people who apply in cases of sickness are treated at the Hospital, and particularly with regard to some reports which have appeared in the papers of alleged discourtesy on the part of the officials of the Hospital? Yes.

On the 29th November, we have evidence from Constable M'Cormack that he took a woman to the Hospital who was supposed to have been taken from the waters of the harbour? Yes.

What can you tell us about that case? The woman, Norah Driscoll, was brought by the constable; she arrived at the Hospital about 1 o'clock a.m. I went down immediately, found the woman wringing wet and shivering with cold, and I sent her up to the ward at once, with orders for treatment. I then turned to the constable and asked him to tell me all about it. He said the woman had fallen into Rushcutters' Bay at 9 o'clock, and had been pulled out by a gentleman and taken to a house where they would do nothing for her, would not give her anything hot to drink, or dry clothes; they had put her in a corner of the room, and sent for a constable to take her in charge. I then said, "It is four hours since she fell into the water and nothing has been done for her." The constable said he went as soon as he was sent for, and he got there about 11 o'clock. I said it was an inhuman thing to treat a woman like that; they should have given her a bed, or some one might have paid for a bed for her, or they might have given her a shake-down at the station. All she wanted was to have been put to bed at once and she would have been all right. I said, "If anything happens I shall make very strong remarks to the Coroner." I told the constable that he had done all he could. They would not give her anything to bring her down in, but the constable had taken off his own coat to put round her. I knew the girl's history (she had been an out-patient of mine), and I was much annoyed with the cruelty with which the people had treated her, I said to the constable it would even have been better if you had taken her to the station instead of keeping her in her wet clothes. She was about five weeks in the Hospital before she got well. She was a little wrong in the head, and she would never say how she got into the water. With regard to treatment she was treated immediately she came.

Mr. Robison.] Did the impression enter your mind that your animadversions against some unknown parties might have been taken by the constable as a reflection upon himself? No; I explained to him that I did not blame him. I told him he had done everything he possibly could; he understood that, and he said so at the inquiry. I said, "Suppose you had, on your own account, incurred the expense of a bed, what would have happened?" He said he would have had to pay for it himself. It was as much as they would do to allow cabs.

Chairman.] The indignation that you expressed was because you considered she should have had treatment within four hours? I think she might have had something warm to drink, and a change of clothing at least.

Then we are to understand that your remarks were provoked, not by her being brought to the Hospital but because you considered she ought to have had earlier treatment? Certainly. I took her in most readily; I had a great deal of pity for her; she should have been treated quickly, but it was not the constable's fault. He says you asked, "Why did you bring her here; why did you not take her to a lock-up?" I said she would have been all right if she had had dry clothes and been put to bed; being wet through would not necessarily make her require hospital treatment.

You think the fact of her having remained so long in that wet condition was the cause of it being necessary for her to remain in the Hospital for five weeks afterwards? That went some way, certainly.

On the 2nd December Constable Hunt took a woman to the Hospital wounded in the head;—do you remember the circumstance? Yes; that was a woman who came at night.

You attended her promptly? Yes, I did.

You examined the wound? That was not the first thing that happened. The constable said, "I want you to examine her, and give me your opinion with regard to the nature of the wound." I said, "That is rather a funny thing to bring a woman down here for at this time of night." This is a charitable institution; I am its officer, and it is my duty to attend to poor people who are injured, not to act as medical referee to the police in order to take proceedings, and I protest against people being brought here in the middle of the night, simply to see if it is a true wound or not, in order that you can summon me and take me away from my proper duties next day. If she applies to me for her head to be dressed I shall do it, but with regard to the opinion I shall certainly object to act as medical referee to the police.

You did not object to dress the wound? Certainly not. I offered to dress it.

But not in the presence of the policeman? In the presence of the policeman I made the offer to her.*

You

* This is not quite right. The answer ought to be, "I intended at first to take the woman into the Hospital and dress her in the ward, so I told the constable he might go, and I would look after her. When I examined the wound I found it so trivial as to be unnecessary to admit her, so I dressed it at once." But I am not sure that I said so much when I was examined.

You objected to give an opinion which you thought would necessitate your going to the Police Court? I did not think it was right for the police to make us medical referees. I was told by other policemen to object; I had spoken to several about it; the policeman was in a rage; he stamped his foot, flung out of the room, and banged the door. I turned to the woman and said, "Shall I dress your head?" She said, "It does not want dressing—it is only a little thing; give me a little bit of sticking-plaster; that is all it wants." I said, "I will give you something better than that." I dressed the wound and she thanked me, and went off perfectly contented. The policeman spoke in a very unpleasant manner to me at first.

Now, about the case of Constable Roche, taken to the Hospital on January 8th, suffering from a wound upon the forehead? He came down from Redfern; it was not my case to see, but I happened to be about, and went down to see the man. He told me he had been hit over the head by a prisoner. I said, in a friendly way, "Then, Dr. Egan looks after you." He said, "I never thought about that; I will go to him;" I said, "I will attend to it, as it is so late it is a pity to call him up, but if there is any evidence wanted, see Dr. Egan in the morning, and get him to give the evidence about the nature of the wound;" he had been struck by a bar, and his cap had saved his eye; it was contused more than anything else. I told him to go to Dr. Egan, and not take me up to Redfern. I also said that any case at Redfern ought to go to the Prince Alfred Hospital. He said he came to the hospital because one of the sergeants told him to go to the Infirmary and get it dressed.

While this policeman was there another constable brought a man into the waiting-room, suffering from a wound in the back of the head? Yes.

Did you make any remarks to the man, or to the policeman who brought him? I said, "Well, this is too bad; you know this case ought to go to the Alfred." I said I could not leave the Hospital next morning to attend the Police Court, and it would have been safer and quicker to take him to the Alfred; they were about to take him there, but I stopped them, and said, I would do it now, but get him there in the morning, and get them to give the evidence, as I could not spare the time. I took him in, dressed his head, and the man went away.

We have in evidence that your conduct towards the policeman who brought the man was rough and discourteous? No; it was not. One thing I said was that I ought to have been in bed, alluding to the fact that it was by sitting up late I had come in for all these cut heads, as I was not really on duty at the time. I said, "If I had only been in bed I should not have got in for all this;" I said this to the gate-keeper.

Mr. Robison.] How could you think, if they went to the Prince Alfred afterwards, the matter would have been quicker arranged? Because they could have got the evidence quicker; it would have been more expeditious.

Then, your unwillingness to attend this case was because you thought it should have been taken to the Prince Alfred Hospital as having occurred in the Redfern district, and also because you desired not to appear at the Police Court next morning? Unwillingness is rather too strong a word. I wished to show the police that they had made a mistake, which was unpleasant to all parties.

Are you sure it was a mistake? Yes; I had spoken to Mr. Fosbery about it some time ago. He said as now the Alfred was opened he would have the cases taken there; one of the sergeants told me the same thing. I have been to the police several times about the nuisance.

Are you conscious that your manner is likely to be misunderstood, or are you conscious of any hastiness of manner? I speak very quickly and loudly, because the patients are often drunk and stupid. I could not get my Hospital duties done on account of the police work.

Have you made any representations to the Board of this? We have written a joint letter to the Board. I and another resident officer have seen the Inspector of Police about it.

Chairman.] Did it not strike you that that fact was not familiar to the police? It had occurred again and again, and I had spoken to them about it.

Mr. Robison.] Supposing even that the police had committed an error, did it not occur to you that it was your duty to attend whether it was a police case or not, leaving the management of the Hospital to provide other means for supplying the proper medical attendance? If it is my duty I have done it; I have dressed every case for months.

Did it not occur to you that so long as you treated the cases you were within your duty? I know that; I have treated them. Personal considerations do not weigh with me at all.

Chairman.] You did your duty then, as you conceive, in attending these people, and the remarks you made you desired to be a sort of protest against such occurrences? Yes.

Inasmuch as they interfered with your duties within the Hospital? Yes, that is it. I did what I did totally devoid of all personal considerations. I was convinced that it was a great drawback to the Hospital, and was a question that ought to be settled, and as I was leaving the Colony in two months I thought I would settle it.

You have never sent a case away without treatment? I do not think I have ever sent a case away without treatment, unless when the man has refused treatment. I have never sent a police case away.

But you have invariably entered a sort of protest where you thought it desirable? Invariably, and I have always tried to explain why.

Was constable Sargeant offensive in his manner? No.

You did not think he exceeded his duty? No.

You were not irritated? Not at all.

The only thing you objected to was the fact that you would have to appear at the Police Court? Yes; I was not irritated at all, because we were waiting for a good example.

Do you remember constable Sparling taking a man with a cut throat to the Hospital? Yes; I think I remember the case. He was taken to the ward. I saw that his throat was cut, and I spoke to one of the constables. I said we have another man with a cut throat, and if he is put beside him one policeman can look after them both.

You know that apparently this epithet "cut-throat" was very offensive to the policeman? I do not know that it was.

And that by the general public it has been accepted as a very offensive phrase? It is in use in all the hospitals. If I had been in the ward I should very probably have said the same.

But

Mr. Robison.] Where was it that the constable heard you say that he had better be taken beside the other man? I went down to the cab. We both agreed that it would be better to have the two together.* But did you use the word "cut-throat"? No, I said "A man who has cut his throat." I do not think it was the same constable that I spoke to; there were two of them.

Chairman.] You can readily recognize that to speak in that manner of a cut-throat would have an ugly sound in the ears of the general public? I do not know about that. If they misunderstand it it might have.

About the time this occurred there was a feeling of irritation between the police and the hospital authorities? I do not know at all. I think they bring trivial cases, but I do not know of any irritation on our part.

I presume you are frequently called up in the night to attend cases at the Hospital? Frequently. In December I was often up two or three times in the night, and never went to bed before 3 or 4 o'clock; I used to sleep in my clothes half the night. My predecessor never undressed in the night, I am told.

I suppose you felt irritated? I never showed it, as far as I can tell. I have been called out to look at a black eye, so that I could give evidence the next day; it has occurred to the other residents as well.

You know that there has been for some time a sort of controversy as to whose duty it was to attend to these cases, between the resident surgeons and the police sergeants? Yes, I have heard so.

Have you had any experience in other hospitals? I was house surgeon at the University College Hospital, in London.

Did you fill the same position there of surgeon at the gate? We all took our turns; I took my turn with the others.

Were cases frequently brought in by the police? Very rarely; I was only summoned on one police case all the six months I was there.

I take it that in all police cases treated at the Hospital it was your duty to give evidence? If they called upon us to do so. They used to dispense with us if they could. They did not call us if they could help it, because they saved their guinea.

Then at the University College Hospital you were not called upon to dress cut heads and black eyes, and so on? Very rarely indeed if police cases. I have often dressed assault cases, but they came in of their own free will and were not brought by the police.

Do you know anything of the duties of police surgeon in London? I believe I do. I know they visit the cells and attend to any cases that occur in the cells. In all serious cases the police surgeon is the first man sent for.

If a man were injured in a fight, and subsequently arrested, who would attend him? The police surgeon. We would not attend cases under arrest; we sent them away. The staff objected to our taking any police cases.

Since you have been in the Sydney Hospital have you often been impeded in your duties by the necessity for going to the Courts? Very often. I have not had so many cases because I protested, but one of my predecessors was summoned thirty-seven times in eighty days.

Mr. Robison.] Who get the fees paid to the surgeons for their attendance? They are supposed to go to the Hospital funds. That is to make us diminish the number of police cases as much as we can, so that we should not do any police cases if we could help it.

So that you would have no inducement to go? Rather the other way.

The honorary staff objected a year ago? Very strongly; they wrote to the Board some time ago.

Chairman.] Do you know that any serious results have occurred to the patients through the absence of the staff? I do not know any serious results, as the others manage to prevent that; but the patients have been kept waiting for some time—from a quarter to 10 in the morning until past 2 o'clock in the afternoon. There have been unpleasant scenes between the patients and the students in consequence of my absence.

Do you know that until recently there were only two resident surgeons? Yes.

And that this difficulty occurred to as great an extent before? I do not think it did as there were fewer patients.

You know that one surgeon was appointed to the gate in order, if possible, to get out of the difficulty? Yes, but the resident gate-surgeon ought not to be medical referee to the police, so neglecting patients.

Mr. Robison.] You are aware that this Hospital owes its main support to the Government? Yes.

And has to do the work of the Government? Yes; but I think the Government intends the patients to be the first consideration, and assault cases the second. The patients suffer by our absence at the police-courts.

When you object to the police are you not aware that the Government, in consequence of its very large contributions, has an especial claim to the services of the hospital? I was alluding to the medico-legal work. Is there an objection to a case brought by the police because it is a Government case? No objection, except that it necessitates attendance at the police-court. With regard to attending to the patients there is no objection whatever, and there is no difference made at all.

Chairman.] We have no evidence to show that you ever failed to attend any person who was brought to you, but we have evidence that seemed to show that you had been irritated apparently by the fact of being likely to be called upon by the police to give evidence? Because the cases are often brought against their own will by the police who wish to make a case, and so take me from my patients.

PERCY EDWARD SHEARMAN, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

* I think this question is not quite accurate. I never called him a cut-throat, and no one ever supposed I did. The epithet "cut-throat" was not used in my presence.

Monday, 12 February, 1883.

Mr. William W. Evans examined:—

Chairman.] You are on the reporting staff of the *Sydney Morning Herald*? Yes.

You know the nature of this inquiry? Yes.

It is an inquiry into the relations between the people who apply for attendance at the Sydney Hospital and the officers of that Institution? Yes, I think I can give you one or two particulars of that. Some time ago I had left our office very late at night; I cannot remember the date. I was casually passing the Hospital on my road home, and I saw that there was a case being taken to the Hospital. It was, I think, about 12 or 1 o'clock. I went across out of curiosity to see the nature of the case, and I found that a man had been brought there, I think by a constable. The man was inside, and I think there was a cab at the door. The man inside had his hat off, and I saw three or four large wounds on his head. They appeared to me to be rather severe wounds. They were cuts, and the flesh appeared to be puffed up all round. I saw the warder, a black man, inside the receiving-room. The man got talking about the injuries he had received, and said they were inflicted, I think, by a brother-in-law, or some relation, with an iron bar. I stayed there some time to see how long it would be before he was attended to. I was there about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes altogether. There was only the coloured man there, and he kept saying the doctor would be there directly. I did not see any one send for the doctor. The man seemed to be getting rather excited, and I told him if he got excited he would do himself an injury. The coloured man kept on saying that the doctor was coming, but no doctor came, and after a time I went away. This was, I should say, about six months ago.

Are you aware whether anybody had been sent for the doctor? I cannot say.

Did you arrive simultaneously with the patient? No; I saw the cab at the door when I came, but the man was in the receiving-room.

Were you under the impression that the porter had already gone for the doctor? Only from what he said.

Probably the doctor was in bed? I cannot say, but I thought it was a serious thing for a man in that condition to be kept waiting so long.

Do you think it a remarkable thing for a man to take twenty minutes to get out of bed and dress? No; I would not like to say that.

You thought the man was kept an unreasonable time waiting? I did. I thought in the interests of the public there should have been some one to attend to him.

You are under the impression that there should have been a doctor waiting to attend to him? Yes, I think so. I think there should be a medical attendant on duty at night.

It is merely your impression that you waited fifteen or twenty minutes; you did not look at your watch? No, I did not; but I was impressed with the idea that the man was unduly kept waiting.

Did the doctor arrive while you were there? No, he did not.

Mr. Robison.] Up to the very end of the time you remained in the Hospital there was no move made by the night porter to hasten the doctor? Not the slightest. He kept repeating that the doctor would be there directly. On a previous occasion I saw an ambulance waggon outside; I think it was the police waggon. This was the case of a doctor who was run over by a railway train some time ago. He was brought to the Hospital in a very bad state. I went across to see the nature of the case, and the policeman told me that he had just brought him in from the railway station, bleeding very badly. My idea is that there should be some one there to receive cases.

You were aware that there was some little conflict going on between the Press and the resident staff at the Hospital? No; I cannot say that I knew that at the time. There was none so far as I was concerned.

Your impression was that there should have been a doctor waiting to receive the patient, rather than that the doctor was an undue time in coming? Not specially to receive that case.

Was your impression that there should have been some one waiting, or that the doctor was an undue time in coming? I think both; my opinion was decidedly that the doctor should have been there quicker; I think he had much more than ample time to be present, even if they had had to wake him up.

Do you know where he lives? I presume he lives on the establishment.

You cannot tell us that he was sent for? I do not know, I merely presume it from the fact that the man said the doctor would be there directly; I do not say that the doctor was to blame, but that the service was inadequate. I would like to say one word on this point. When I was examined at the Infirmary they put me in a corner by saying that they thought there was an operation that night, but they could not ascertain for certain whether there was or not from the books, so my statement was counterbalanced by that suggestion; but there was nothing mentioned at the time I was in the room to lead me to believe that there was an operation being performed.

Mr. Robison.] Are you certain that the porter—the coloured man—said at least once that the doctor would be there directly? Yes, my recollection of it is very distinct.

Did you follow up this case afterwards and hear whether the man suffered in consequence of the delay? No, I do not think he did.

Can you give us the man's name? No.

Nor the date? No, I did not make any note of it. It was not my duty to attend the Hospital to look after these cases, but I treasured this up in my mind in case anything did turn up in connection with the management of the Hospital.

And yet you cannot tell the date? No.

Can you not by going back to concurrent circumstances? I cannot.

Chairman.] Are you accustomed to look at wounds? Not to examine them.

Have you any idea of the difference between a wound on the head as made and one washed clean as to its appearance? I think so.

You have had some experience? Not a great deal. In this case I could see a distinct wound between an inch and a half and two inches long; it was not simply a discoloration, and the head was covered with blood.

And he held a conversation with you? He did, until I checked him, and told him not to excite himself.

You know that when a person receives a severe injury he usually suffers too much from the shock to be able to talk? I should think it would depend upon the nature of the injury.

Of

Of course you think this man was very severely injured? The wounds were manifest to everybody. It was perfectly apparent that the man ought to have been attended to before? I think so undoubtedly.

WILLIAM W. EVANS.

Wednesday, 14 February, 1883.

Dr. Muskett examined:—

Chairman.] You are House Physician at the Sydney Hospital and have been House Surgeon? Yes. You attend to the ordinary inmates? I do.

Mr. Robison.] Have you been in trouble once or twice with cases brought to the gate? I have only had one such case; a woman on the inquest made some false statements.

Mr. Fosbery.] Have you any suggestions to offer with regard to the removal of some difficulties that have occurred at the institution? The police work has increased very rapidly here, and I think something should be done; what we call police cases are those brought by the police, which we have to attend to, and possibly to give evidence about afterwards; this morning I was at Court an hour.

Have you any experience how such matters are managed in other large cities? I know how things are conducted in London and Glasgow.

In what way? A police surgeon is appointed in every district. He has a book which is written for the guidance of the police surgeon.

Mr. Robison.] What are his duties? To attend the cases which are found by the police in the streets. I do not think it consistent with our hospital duties to have to give evidence at the Court next morning, it takes us away from our wards and disturbs our whole hospital duties.

Mr. Fosbery.] How would you overcome the difficulty? By having a police surgeon.

And where would you put the patient? That would be according to the nature of the case. If the case was not bad it could be treated in the cell.

Have you ever seen the cells in Sydney? No.

Do you think that would be a proper place? That would be for the police surgeon to decide.

Are you in favour of treating cases of injury or accident in the police cells? If a police surgeon were appointed, and he were called to a case occurring in the cell, if he did not think the case very dangerous he would like him to stop till the next day.

Then you approve of the appointment of one or more police surgeons in the various parts of the City, to be called into the various lock-ups? I think that is the only way to overcome the difficulty.

Chairman.] Are the great majority of the police cases which you are called to of such a serious nature as to necessitate their removal to the Hospital? I cannot say they are; but of course being a police case we are supposed to exercise a little more care, from the fact that no one else has seen it, and that a prosecution may possibly arise.

Mr. Robison.] About what proportion of cases brought by the police are admitted into the wards? About 50 per cent. We always err upon the safe side, especially in police cases.

Mr. Fosbery.] I suppose you have heard of cases in which patients have died in the cells? I have.

In this Colony? Not to my knowledge.

Have you ever heard of a case in which the patient was refused admission into the Hospital and afterwards died in the cell? Yes, I have heard of that in London.

Mr. Robison.] Supposing a man is injured and picked up by the police in a critical condition are you of opinion that before he is taken to the Hospital he should be taken to the police cells, and afterwards removed to the Hospital? I should say take him to the nearest place. If the police station is the nearest he should be taken there.

Do you prefer him being sent to the police station for examination to his being sent to the Hospital for examination? Of course the constable must have a certain amount of discretion. He could generally tell if the man was at the point of dying or not.

Chairman.] Did you ever hear of a Hospital declining to take cases from the streets when brought by a policeman? No.

Does the fact that they are brought by the police make the house surgeon object to them? Not at all. In severe cases the police surgeon would attend to him, and send him to the Hospital afterwards. In no case would we object to receive a case because it was brought by the police.

Mr. Fosbery.] I conclude that you are of opinion that there should be proper appliances at every lock-up, and a sufficiency of men at every police office always at night? I think so.

Chairman.] If the police station happened to be nearer, or the police surgeon more available than any one else, you would get him? Of course.

But if he were not so available as the Hospital you would go there? Yes.

Mr. Robison.] You would go to the place where he would be the most quickly and best treated? Yes.

Chairman.] If a medical man resided nearer you would go to him? I should think so.

Mr. Robison.] Are you aware of anywhere else where a policeman of ordinary intelligence could take a person whom he picks up in the street for proper treatment than to one of the hospitals? We are all agreed upon that point, all such cases must come to us. The cases we object to are where a constable brings up a man who has been assaulted. We attend him, and have to go and give evidence next day. It is the trivial cases we object to.

Then you think the Hospital is the place, and the only place where persons can be safely treated when they require it? I think it is the usual place.

Do you think any provision could be made at the Hospital, whereby the deficiency in the medical staff could be remedied, to enable this evidence to be given without harm to the Institution? The two things clash altogether; I do not see how it could be done.

Mr. Fosbery.] Do you know the position the police surgeon occupies in Sydney? I believe he attends to the constables, and cases occurring among the prisoners.

You think that the duties of attending to the gate and attending the Courts are incompatible? Yes.

Chairman.] You were at Glasgow? Yes, and at Melbourne, and it was the rarest thing in the world for us to be called to give evidence in the Police Court. I was nearly six months in Melbourne, and I was only called upon to give evidence about twice. We are here called upon almost every day.

Mr.

Mr. Robison.] How many residents are there in the Melbourne Hospital? There are five. I think we get a far larger amount of trivial cases here than anywhere else. For instance, a black eye is made the subject of a Police Court case here.

Mr. Fosbery.] You are aware that a guinea fee is paid by the Government? I believe it is absorbed into the Hospital funds.

Do you not think that is rather an injustice to the medical men? I think it is.

Supposing the medical men were paid the guinea in each case, do you not think that would remedy a great deal of the objection of being taken away from the wards? No.

Could you not get another medical man to take your work? We all have our hands full.

Your opinion is that it would be better that evidence of wounds and cuts should be given by a professional police surgeon? I think so decidedly.

Chairman.] You tell us you think you labour under some injustice by not getting these fees;—were you ever told you would get them? It is a regulation of the Hospital that no resident doctor shall draw the fee.

PHILIP EDWARD MUSKETT, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Wednesday, 14 February, 1883.

Mr. Francis Pearson examined:—

Chairman.] You are gate-keeper at the Sydney Hospital? I am.

How long have you held that position? I have been about seven years altogether in the wards and at the gate.

How long have you held the position of gate-keeper? About four years, or a little more.

You know that certain cases are frequently brought to the Hospital by the police for treatment? Yes.

Sometimes cases of assault, trifling wounds, and sometimes persons picked up injured? Yes.

Are these persons always promptly treated? Yes, I have always seen them treated at once.

Whenever there is such a case do you always send for the gate surgeon? I always go myself, directly they come.

In your experience has the gate-keeper always promptly attended? There have been times when they have been in the wards performing operations.

Mr. Robison.] Are you speaking only of the day-time? Yes; I am there from 6 in the morning until 6 in the evening.

Mr. Fosbery.] Have you ever known the police coming there with cases that were of such a trifling nature that they should never have brought them at all, and that the doctor said so? There are great numbers of very trifling cases.

FRANCIS PEARSON.

Wednesday, 14 February, 1883.

Mr. William Bailey examined:—

Chairman.] You are a wardman at the Sydney Hospital? Yes.

How long have you been in that position? Two years and eight months. Before that I was steward of a vessel and a gentleman's servant.

Do you remember the case of Edward Byrnes? Yes. There was a vehicle ran over him, but he said there was nothing the matter with him. I went to assist him, and asked him to get undressed. He said he would not, and that he would go out. I told him he must obey the rules of the Institution.

Mr. Fosbery.] Did he ask to be allowed to lie down? He did not ask me; he may have asked the nurse. He did lie down for a long time in the ward on the bed. He took his coat and waistcoat off.

Did you help him? Yes.

Did he object? Yes, he did.

Did you assist him tenderly? Yes, I did.

If he says you were unnecessarily rough, is that true? It is untrue.

Did you speak about his having to bathe? I told him he would have to be washed.

Is that the rule? Yes.

Do you not make some distinction between a man who comes in obviously a clean man and one who comes in covered with mud and dirt? Yes, because it does not take half the time.

Did you wash him nevertheless? Only his hands and his face.

Chairman.] You always presume that a case has been seen by the house surgeon? Yes, before it comes into the ward. If it is a broken leg they never go to the bath-room.

Mr. Fosbery.] Had any surgeon seen Mr. Byrnes? Dr. Shearman had seen him.

How did you know that he was to be washed? We wash everybody, and get them ready for the doctor. We do not pull them about.

This man said he was so pulled about that he was quite hurt? It is quite wrong. I have often been struck by a drunken man. Mr. Byrnes had had liquor.

Chairman.] Was he drunk? He was not sober; but he was not thoroughly drunk.

Mr. Robison.] Did you distinguish any signs of Mr. Byrnes' having been drinking, different from the effects of his having been run over by the cab? When a man has more or less of the signs of liquor upon him I must say he has been drinking.

Chairman.] Was he able to walk to the ward? I did not see him come in or go out.

Mr. Fosbery.] Have you ever had any person find fault with your manner to the patients? I have never had any fault found with me for that cause.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Friday, 16 February, 1883.

Dr. Thomas Evans examined:—

Chairman.] You are surgeon to the Sydney Hospital and the Prince Alfred Hospital? Yes.

The object of this inquiry is to try to put the general public and the Hospital authorities on a better footing towards each other, and to inquire into certain charges of discourtesy, on the part of the Hospital officials, towards applicants for surgical relief. Our reason for asking you to give evidence is because we are informed that you possess some knowledge of the manner in which police casualties are treated in the London Hospitals. Can you give us any information? I can tell you the duties of the police surgeon. My father is at present the surgeon of the N Division of the Metropolitan Police, and I assisted him between five and six years. I was his sole assistant. Our duty was to attend to the members of the Force when they were incapacitated from duty, and to attend to any cases which were brought from the streets to the police station which required medical assistance—scalp wounds, wounds generally, people taken ill in the streets, to decide on cases of drunkenness whether people were drunk or not, to decide whether people were in a fit condition to be locked up in the cells, and whether cases were to be sent to the workhouse or the hospital. Those were the chief duties of the police surgeon.

What accommodation and appliances were there at the police station for treating these cases? None whatever, beyond the usual strapping and bandages.

Was there no separate cell? Only one in which there was a wooden instead of a cement floor, on an inclined plane. If the case required further treatment beyond the immediate attention we sent them either to the workhouse or to the Hospital. For instance, if anybody came in suffering from the effects of immersion in the water, if they were seriously ill we should send them to the Hospital; if they were merely suffering from the effects of a wetting we should send them to the workhouse.

Mr. Fosbery.] Supposing a constable came across an obvious case of broken leg? He would take him to the Hospital at once.

Or a scalp wound? He would probably take him to the station first. If he were near the Hospital he would use his discretion about taking him there.

I suppose a great number of cases were ordinary contusions? I have had serious cases of wounds—stabs in the stomach.

Then, in case of evidence being required in the Courts, you were of course the officer called? Yes.

And you never troubled the Hospital doctor? The Hospital doctor had to go if he had the treatment of the case, receiving naturally a fee for his attendance. I may say there was some tendency on the part of the young men at the Hospital to get the police to take the case there.

Chairman.] Are we to understand that the house surgeons at the Hospital were called to give evidence at the Courts concerning injuries which had been first treated by the police surgeon, and subsequently sent to the Hospital? Not necessarily. If it became necessary the Hospital surgeons would be sent for.

The tendency of this method, I suppose, would be to reduce the attendance of the house surgeon at the Hospital to a minimum? Of course all common assault cases came to the divisional surgeon.

Mr. Robison.] Were there cases brought to you not by the police? Yes, any cases might be brought to us. Was it a general or an exceptional custom for cases to be brought to you not by the police? I cannot say it was a general custom, but it very often did happen. It was always understood that the police station was the place where assistance was rendered in cases of illness or injury.

Mr. Fosbery.] Are the police surgeons paid by fees or by salary? As regards the police, so much by capitation, according to the rank, and we were paid fees in addition for every casualty. Between the hours of 8 in the morning and 10 at night we received 3s. 6d. for each; after that we got 7s. 6d.

And that, in a population like that of London, came to something considerable? About £70 or £80 in each half year—that is the casualty fees. And there was some talk about increasing these fees.

Do you consider that proper appliances should be placed at the disposal of the police surgeon? It is very advisable. In some cases it is impossible to say with certainty what should be done. You run the risk of flooding the Hospital with cases for which there is no room; on the other hand you might have them die in the cell.

Considering that you have been long enough in Sydney to see the difference between this and London, do you suggest that a similar system would be a good one here, or can you see the difficulties in the way of instituting it, and suggest a better? I think Sydney is in a sufficiently populous condition to have different police districts, and to have in each a divisional surgeon.

And that casualty cases that fall into the hands of the police should be first taken to the station? Yes. Some discretion, of course, must be allowed to the police officer. If it is a case that requires a great deal of medical attendance they might take it to the Hospital, but such matters as scalp wounds ought to be treated at the police station.

You would not agree with the opinion that even a case of a fractured leg should be taken first to the police station? No. The constable should use his discretion.

If at the Sydney Hospital they had sufficient room for separate wards, and a separate staff, if necessary, do you think it would be better to take the cases to the Hospital direct? I cannot say that it would; because so many of them would have to be sent back to the police station. I think in cases of rape, or cases which are of medical legal importance, it would be decidedly well that they should be all seen by one man, if possible,—an expert.

Is it a judicious thing to place the responsibility of deciding in difficult cases in the hands of the resident surgeons of an Institution, who are generally young men? If he were constantly seeing such cases he would be as competent as any one else.

Do you think in the Sydney Hospital there should be a resident surgeon of undoubted capacity as an expert? No, I do not think that is necessary.

Generally speaking, you are in favour of divisional surgeons, and of cases of casualty, as a rule, being taken to the station-house? Yes, unless they are of such a severe nature as to require hospital treatment.

You would attach no importance to the supposed degradation of taking a person to the police station? Not the slightest. The divisional surgeon system in London works well.

THOMAS EVANS.

Friday,

Friday, 16 February, 1883.

Mr. Henry D. Russell examined :—

Chairman.] You are Secretary to the Sydney Hospital? Yes.

How long have you acted in that capacity? About twenty-eight years.

This Committee is formed with a view of inquiring partly into certain charges against the officials of the Hospital, and partly to try and place the relations of the Hospital authorities with the public on a better footing. We have it in evidence that the Hospital is a good deal disturbed by casualty cases brought, chiefly during the night, by the police. Can you tell us anything about this matter? Yes. The greatest inconvenience in such cases arises from the enforced absence of the medical officers next day to give evidence at the Courts of Law.

This difficulty has existed for a very long time? It has.

And I understand that the Board of Directors, in order to remedy the matter, thought proper to appoint a third medical officer to attend the out-door cases? Yes.

Have the Board found that has remedied the matter? Not to any great extent. The difficulty still exists, for the absences of the medical officers are so frequent. They still have to give evidence in the Courts of Law, and other officers have to perform their duties. The number of cases is increasing very fast. As the population increases so does the number of the casualty cases. The number of such cases in 1881 was 2,400; in 1882 it had increased to over 2,900, requiring surgical treatment from the resident medical officer.

Mr. Fosbery.] What proportion of them was brought by the police? I should say fully one-tenth. Many of the cases brought by the police are not people whom they have in charge.

Is there every day a case brought by the police? Two or three, I should say, on any average.

I suppose you have no figures to show how many cases the resident surgeons have had to attend and give evidence upon? I think I could find out.

There have been many complaints of improper cases being taken to the Hospital by the police. Have you any knowledge of such cases yourself? It frequently happens.

And that disorganizes the whole Institution, and disturbs the patients? It does.

You have had a great deal of experience; can you confidently recommend a better system? I would like to say that the buildings we occupy are temporary buildings, and we have no proper provision for the reception of that class of patients. It would be necessary to provide rooms and proper appliances to keep them from annoying the patients in the other wards.

Supposing there were a little extra professional assistance, and the new buildings were complete, would you find a great portion of the present difficulties removed? I can hardly say that, because Sydney is increasing so fast that by the time our Hospital is finished I should imagine these cases will have increased three-fold, according to the rate at which the population is increasing.

Mr. Robison.] Would not that be met by the Prince Alfred Hospital? It has not been as yet; we are as crowded as ever. I consider we require a couple of hundred more beds in the city.

Chairman.] With regard to the provisions which are being made in the new building for the treatment of those cases of *delirium tremens*, and casualties brought in by the police, do you think that will have the effect of making the nuisance to the other patients very small? Yes, I think it will. I can safely say that in nine cases out of ten where *delirium tremens* cases have been received they have received injuries, and the *delirium tremens* has set in after their admission.

Mr. Robison.] Have complaints about such patients been made to the Committee by other patients? They have complained to me; they would not complain to the Committee. I generally pacify them, because they see that we do everything we can, and we generally get them away after a day or two.

Mr. Fosbery.] You are aware that complaints have been made of the want of courteous treatment at the Infirmary. Do you think there has been any reason? I think from the fact that persons have come to the Hospital for treatment of injuries, who were not proper objects for treatment at the Hospital, and frequently proclaim that they are not paupers, they expect to receive the same courtesy at the Hospital as they would from private practitioners.

Do they not? There is a certain off-hand way in which the work is done by hospital surgeons. They take things in a very business-like manner, and they do not waste any sentiment upon the patients, and the patients perhaps do not like it. Sometimes they resent that kind of treatment. I do not mean that they are discourteous, I mean the business manner which house surgeons get into when they treat casualties. I have known them to be extremely kind. They did not waste their sentiment in speech, but they show their sympathy in action.

Chairman.] You mean to say that some of the patients have demanded a great deal more consideration than it was possible to give them? Yes; we have never had any complaints but from persons who were in good circumstances, to whom the doctor might perhaps have said, "You are hardly a case for the Hospital."

Mr. Fosbery.] Do you not think that such persons ought to be treated properly? They are so treated, and we frequently receive from them donations and letters of thanks.

Mr. Robison.] Do you think the Hospital is to be used only by people who cannot pay? We have no convenience for paying patients in the present temporary building, but provision is to be made for such cases in the new Hospital.

Chairman.] Is it not a fact that the payment in such cases would be by no means adequate to the expense incurred? I am sure it would not be adequate.

And for the medical attendance gratuitously given by the honorary staff no consideration whatever is given by the patient? None whatever.

Therefore if the honorary staff give their services gratuitously, and a person of means goes in and avails himself of them, he does not repay the cost of the services rendered to him? I am sure he does not. People frequently come to me and say they want to get into the Hospital. They look able to pay, and I find they do not come there to avoid the payment of medical fees, but because they think they can obtain there the services of the best medical men in the Colony. When I tell them that they can obtain those services just as well outside as in they seem quite contented. They ask the names of the medical staff, and they go away and consult them.

H. D. RUSSELL,
Secretary, Sydney Hospital.

Friday, 16 February, 1883.

Dr. Maclaurin examined:—

Chairman.] I believe, doctor, you have been connected with the Sydney Infirmary for a long time? For some ten years.

And in the capacity of senior surgeon and physician? Yes.

It has been found that the manner in which the out-door department of the Infirmary has been carried on in the case of casualties has not been altogether satisfactory, either for the general public or to the Hospital authorities;—can you give us any account of what you have observed in this respect? The treatment of the casualty patients, especially those brought in by the police, has produced a very injurious effect upon the Hospital in several ways, chiefly by distracting the attention of the resident medical officers, and taking them from those duties which are more immediately connected with looking after the health of the sick and wounded patients who are in the Hospital. I refer chiefly to cases brought in by the police—all kinds of cases of injury, sometimes very trifling ones, are brought to the Infirmary by them for medical attendance. These cases become afterwards the subject of inquiry in the Courts—the Police Courts, the Coroner's Court, or the Supreme Court—and the result is that the resident medical officers are almost constantly taken away from their proper duties to attend at the Police Courts, the Supreme Court, or the Criminal Court at Darlinghurst. In consequence, they are very frequently out of the Hospital when their attendance is required, and moreover it gives these young men excuses for absenting themselves if they choose at the very time when their services are most required by the honorary staff, no one being able to call them to account for it. All they have to say is that they have to go to one of the Courts, and it is impossible for us to tell whether it is true or not. In most cases of course it is true, but I know that at one time they were occasionally absent when they were not required at the Courts, and the number of absences was so great as to seriously interfere with the duties which these young men had to discharge to the patients. Their being so frequently absent interferes very seriously with the authority of the honorary physicians and surgeons over them. I could give numerous instances of this. There is scarcely a week but an honorary physician, on visiting the Hospital at the recognized hours of visiting, will be told, when he inquires for the resident officer, that he has gone to the Court. There is never a week passes but that happens at least once, and I have repeatedly been seriously inconvenienced in the performance of operations by the absence of the resident medical officer. Upon one occasion I was about to perform the operation of ovariectomy—a very serious operation. I had given the resident medical officer instructions to have everything in readiness at half-past 10 o'clock, and I myself came to examine all the apparatus and to see that everything was ready. When I came at half-past 10 o'clock that morning, I found that he had been taken away at 10 o'clock to go to the Court, and nothing was ready, and I was compelled to set to work and to arrange everything, so as to be ready for the operation. This was a very great inconvenience to me, because it disturbed my mind when I ought to have been free from any annoyance. I was unfairly treated in being deprived of the assistance of the man who knew all the instruments and who should have been there to assist me, and to get everything for me that I required; and the patient was unfairly treated, because we had to wait nearly half an hour beyond the time I had appointed to perform the operation, while I was making the preparations myself. On another occasion I had arranged to cut a man for the stone, and I had invited several medical friends to be present to witness the operation. I had instructed the house-surgeon to have everything ready at 11 o'clock, and to be there himself. When I went there at 11 o'clock with the other medical gentlemen to assist me and to witness the operation, I found that the house-surgeon had been called away to the Supreme Court at Darlinghurst, and we could not find anything we wanted. I believe the house-surgeon had taken the key of the instrument case. The operation had to be deferred until another time. I leave you to imagine what must have been the feelings of the patient under such circumstances as those.

We have it in evidence that great numbers of out-of-door patients are occasionally kept waiting from the same cause? I can easily believe that; I have seen it over and over again. I do not see the out-patients so often now, but for the first eight years I was connected with the hospital I had seen them waiting for hours because the medical officer had been taken away to one of the courts, on account of a casualty case having been taken direct to the hospital, and the resident-surgeon was the only medical officer the police could get.

In other large hospitals it is customary to receive casualty cases under such circumstances is it not? Not in any hospital I have been in. It is only so in the case of casualties of an extremely serious nature. But the trifling casualties which do not require a hospital at all are generally sent to the police-surgeon. What I would recommend is this: I should recommend that the police should be instructed to employ some practitioner, and the patient should not be taken to the hospital except by the order of this practitioner, and he should be the man whose duty it is to give evidence when the case comes before the courts; and I suppose the Government would have to pay him.

Are we to understand that all cases should be treated in this way. If the police, for instance, found some one insensible? I believe it would be better, in that case, to employ some practitioner out-of-doors, because he could instruct the police whether it was a proper case to take to the hospital or not. Certainly nothing could be worse than the present plan by which all and sundry of the casualty cases are taken to the hospital. The surgeons have to get out of bed half-a-dozen times in a night. They are unfitted for their duties, and they are constantly taken away from the hospital to the courts.

What would you have done with a man in the interval between his being found by the police and his being seen by the medical officer? There should be a central medical station where he could be taken and kept until he had been examined by this officer. It would be better that they should be kept for a few hours, if the casualty occurred during the night. It is very prejudicial to the patients in the hospital that they should be disturbed in the night by such cases being brought in. I have frequently known of cases of *delirium tremens* being brought in, and the rest of every person in that ward has been disturbed. There should be a special place to which these people could be taken so that the quiet of the hospital need not be disturbed during the night.

Mr. Fosbery.] Should such a receptacle for casualties be attached to the hospital building itself? There is no room in the Infirmary for it.

Would it not answer all purposes if there were such a separate building at the Infirmary? The present Infirmary grounds are too limited in extent for the purpose. If there were ample room there there could be

be no objection to it being attached to the Hospital. I believe the best plan is that which exists in Paris where there is a special bureau where all such cases must be sent.

Is that directly under the police? I do not know, but there is a medical man always there.

In such cases for instance as where the man has undoubtedly broken his leg in the street would you not still take such a man to the Hospital? I would take him to the Hospital after his removal had been recommended by the medical man brought in by the police. The present system is fatal to the good government and good order of the Hospital. The other system might be attended with inconvenience, but that inconvenience would be reduced to a minimum.

Do you think that cases of undoubtedly severe accident should be taken to the Infirmary? Not if it could possibly be avoided, and that question ought to be left to the judgment of the medical man who sees the case.

Then before the medical authorities at the Hospital are disturbed at all, some medical man attached to the Police Department should first see the patient? Yes; he should first see the patient.

You make it a *sine qua non*? A *sine qua non* that he should be seen by some medical person employed by the Police authorities.

Supposing a woman were rescued from the water at Rushcutters' Bay, and was found to be insensible, what would you do? I would take her to the Darlinghurst Police Station where there should be a place in which to have her revived.

Then at the several police stations there should be a receptacle for these cases, and some appliances? I do not say there should be at every police station, but I think it would be a very wise thing. I think something of the kind is absolutely necessary in order to relieve the Hospitals of the injurious strain upon them.

We have lock-ups at the Central in George-street, at George-street North, George-street South, Christ Church, Woolloomooloo Bay, Darlinghurst, Woollahra, Newtown, and the Glebe, and other places, these all being police stations. There are casualties near them repeatedly—would you have one place for all cases, or separate places for each case? I should recommend that there should be a Government medical officer appointed to each, and that he should be remunerated by fees according to what he does.

Then all cases of casualties should be taken to these stations, which should be provided each with a separate room? They ought to be provided with all the appliances requisite, and this should be done with a view to relieving the Hospitals of the undue strain put upon them. I do not, except for the sake of the patients in the Hospital, care about it, but my experience has been that the present system acts very prejudicially.

Do you draw any distinction between the cases of accident which are taken to the Infirmary by a policeman and those taken by any one else? I think there should be no difference whatever. I may say that those which come direct to myself and those which are brought by the police are treated the same.

If there were the divisional surgeons you speak of and the doctors were not in town and the patient was left whilst they were sent for, do you not think he might suffer? I think it would be very unlikely compared to the suffering that is inflicted upon the patients by the present system.

The night cases are mostly taken by the police;—would you have these cases taken to the police stations? I would have all cases taken there in order that the Hospital might be relieved from the necessity of attending and proving at the Courts.

You would draw a distinction between a man whose head had been cut with an iron bar and who was taken by his friends and one taken by the police? No, I think the services of the police surgeon should be sufficient. Supposing the case of a man who fell from a window and was killed; there must be a Coroner's Court held to inquire into the matter.

Then in all cases where there is likely to be evidence wanted before any Court the police surgeon should be able to give that evidence? It is only in the most urgent cases that the medical officers at the Hospital should be called to the Court.

I suppose you know that persons have occasionally died in the cells of the lock-up? I believe so.

And I suppose you have heard of constables being blamed? Yes.

Then you would throw all the responsibility on the police, that they must apply to the police surgeon?

In all cases the police should call in the services of a medical man, and it should not be in the power of any police constable to disturb the Hospital at night unnecessarily.

I suppose you know there have been cases where the police took patients to the Hospital and had to take them away, and the cases were afterwards discovered to be very serious ones? I have no doubt of it, but in those cases if the constable had had a written authority from the police surgeon it would have been extremely unlikely that they would have been refused.

I suppose you know that the expense of making these changes would be very considerable? I have no doubt, but the benefit to the Hospital would be so great and the public confidence so much restored that it would be worth doing at any reasonable expenditure.

Is the system you recommend carried out in other cities? It is many years since I was at home.

In Edinburgh the police surgeon managed all the police cases. No medical officer of the Hospital was ever called upon to give evidence unless circumstances arose after the patient's introduction into the Hospital and which the police surgeon could not be aware of or be held responsible for.

Has it occurred to you that a respectable citizen who might have been injured would consider it a great indignity if he were taken to the lock-up? I did not look at that; I should not necessarily think so.

If the Hospital had large grounds we might have a place where a special officer would be always on duty. There is a difficulty here, because the Directors went to the expense of appointing a third medical officer especially to attend to the casualties, but he required rest sometimes, and the result is that they are all often engaged in attending to the police cases.

Supposing you have ample room and the Government provide a special medical officer resident in the place, would that succeed better than taking the people to the police station and afterwards to the Infirmary? I do not think it would.

Would not one ward be sufficient? You must not only have a separate ward but a separate organization. *Mr. Robison.*] You say you would have every case of accident or injury after a certain hour in the evening taken to the police station, to be seen by the police surgeon? Except in cases of such gravity that the police constable would venture to use his discretion.

Then in the interest of the patient how would you get over the difficulty in such objectionable and noisy cases

cases as may be sent to the Hospital by the police surgeon? In the first place there would not be so many brought as at present, and it would be in the power of the Hospital to make some provision for cases of that kind.

Are you not aware that there are outside places at the Hospital where such people can be taken? There are two or three cells and one padded ward, but they might all be full.

You say that in the case of a resident medical officer being called away by the police there is no one to take his place and assist;—is there no way of substituting some one, so that things could be made conformable to the regulations? I did not say there was no one to take his place.

Could there be no one? You must understand that with respect to a case of operation it is not gone into without fair consideration; when I had to perform an operation I always instructed the House Surgeon very carefully in what I was going to do, telling him all the instruments I required, what appliances I wanted, and in what part of the room they should be placed. An operation is a very serious matter for the surgeon, and especially so for the patient. I went into the Hospital once and found no resident medical officer there at all. They were all at the Police Court.

You say that all cases of accident or injury should be seen by the police surgeon;—how could the public know where this officer was to be found? The first thing generally is to send for a policeman. It is impossible to have any arrangement which would not by some accident fail, but the general rule should be that, so far as possible, the Hospital should be relieved of the present pressure.

You would not recommend that such medical officers should be found near where the Hospitals are? I think it would be better that they should be near the police stations. When an accident happens the police should take the case to the police station, and let the doctor there be sent for.

Chairman.] I have been led to understand that in London, at Guy's Hospital especially, numbers of cases are taken by the police without being sent to the Hospital by the divisional surgeon of police, although it is customary that they should be seen by him? I do not know much of Guy's Hospital; I do not know what they do at night. The patients should not be disturbed by trifling cases, and I think the Government ought to make other arrangements than those we have at present for receiving them. The Government should do everything in their power to prevent the surgeons being taken away from the Hospital to give evidence at Courts.

Mr. Fosbery.] I suppose you judge that the police take patients to the Hospital to get both the best assistance and the best opinions? I suppose they take the patients to the hospital because they are sure there is a doctor there.

Mr. Robison.] What are the usual fees paid to medical men in England for attending Courts and giving evidence? It used to be half-a-guinea.

Could there not be a resident medical officer at the Hospital whose special duty it would be to attend to these cases? We tried it and it relieved the pressure a little, but did not relieve it altogether.

H. N. M'LAURIN.

Wednesday, 21 February, 1883.

Dr. Arthur Renwick examined:—

Chairman.] You are President of the Sydney Hospital? Yes.

And you have been connected with the Institution for a great number of years? Yes. In the capacity of honorary physician, and honorary consulting physician, and vice-president and President.

The evidence that we have had before us shows that the relationship between the general public on the one hand, and the Hospital officers on the other, is not a good one, and we should be glad if you would give us some suggestions that might lead us to a conclusion in the matter, to recommend some method of amending that relationship? I think I might state in the first place that the Committee originated, as I understand, from certain charges made against the Sydney Hospital in connection with the doctors. These charges were inquired into by the House Committee of the Institution, and they arrived at certain conclusions which will to a certain extent bear upon the drift of this inquiry. They came to certain conclusions, and I will read them, so that you may have them before you. The Board of Directors have adopted the report, with a certain addition. [*Dr. Renwick here read the Report, which is appended hereto.*] The opinion of the Board of Directors was that the proper remedy, as far as the Hospital is concerned, was the appointment of a resident superintendent.

Mr. Fosbery.] Is he to be a medical superintendent? Upon that point the Directors were divided in opinion, and they finally came to the conclusion that it should be open to all applicants; that if a medical man was suitable in all respects they would give him the preference.

Chairman.] Having in view the difficulties which have been experienced in dealing with the numerous cases of casualties brought to the Infirmary by the police, and the enforced absence of the medical staff subsequently to give evidence in the Courts, whereby the administration at the Infirmary is interrupted and thrown into confusion, can you favour us with your views as to the best method of overcoming the difficulty? I suppose most of the Members of this Committee are aware that this matter has occupied the attention of the governing Board of the Hospital, and the Inspector-General of Police, and other persons in authority, for many years past. Some time ago the Board of Directors made complaints to the Colonial Secretary that the house surgeons were continually being dragged away to the Police Courts to give evidence at times most unsuited for them to be absent. Further, it was reported that these medical officers were called upon to attend cases that were police cases and not hospital cases at all; cases from the cells, which if they had been seen by a police surgeon would have been treated on the spot, and need not be taken to the hospital at all. These things went on for a considerable time, and four or five years ago, taking these things into consideration, the Hospital Board appointed a third medical officer, in order to attend to the cases coming to the gate, and to relieve as far as possible the confusion that occurred. Latterly, however, these cases have become so extremely numerous that even this relief does not meet the necessities of the case, and the question arose as to what would be the best mode of putting the matter to rights. I have given the matter very careful consideration on many occasions and I am perfectly satisfied that notwithstanding the dispensary arrangements as to the sick poor outside the Institution, and having an out-door surgeon, or even two, the necessity of the case can never be entirely met by the Hospital itself. Undoubtedly it is the duty of the Hospital to meet the necessity of the case

to

to a certain extent. Undoubtedly it is the duty of the Hospital, because it is a Hospital, and aided by the public funds; but even if this is recognized it will be found that there is a large class of cases which ought to be treated by surgeons more immediately connected with the police themselves. I hold that it will be absolutely necessary to adopt the system that is in force in some of the large cities of the mother country and on the continent. I do not know what the precise police divisions of the Metropolitan district are, but to a certain group a police surgeon will be attached. He will have to be at the command of the Inspector of Police of that division whenever any accident occurs and is brought to the police cells. He will have to give evidence and he should be able to diagnose well and to treat all kinds of cases. The police surgeon might have attached to his duties those of a dispensary surgeon, as is the case in certain towns. Take Glasgow for example: It is divided into divisions and the surgeon is not only police surgeon but he is also the dispensary surgeon, and he attends to both classes at the same time. I know that in the old Glasgow Hospital there was no dispensary, and it was objected that the police surgeon should take the double duty, and as a city extends it will require two persons. I believe it would be well if you had divisional or police surgeons in Sydney, and their duties might for the present be combined with those of the dispensary surgeon.

Mr. Fosbery.] Would you allow them private practice? Yes; they could not live on the small salary allowed them.

Mr. Robison.] Would the dispensary still be under the control of the Hospital? Yes; that is a matter of detail. As far as I can see it would be the best way to make the dispensary surgeon, as far as the dispensary is concerned, subject to the Hospital authorities, because their duties would not clash. They are quite distinct.

Mr. Fosbery.] Would you have cases of accident taken to the police station? No. If an accident occurs and there is a divisional surgeon within the immediate neighbourhood, he should be sent for at once. If he could not be obtained some other doctor should be got.

Without removing the patient to the police station? That would depend upon the advice of the surgeon. The recommendation in most cases would be to take him to the Hospital at once. The Police Surgeon or his substitute, or the medical man who might be called in to see him in most serious cases, would have him sent to the Hospital.

You do not recognize the necessity for suitable appliances at the police station? I do not, in the present state of affairs. I know it is done in some instances.

Mr. Robison.] We hear it is not done in London? No, because there the Hospitals are so numerous.

Chairman.] Do you not think it advisable to have all sorts of appliances at the police station? They ought to have some appliances. They should have an ambulance, bandages, and splints, and they should have a stomach-pump.

Mr. Fosbery.] Such appliances as would naturally suggest themselves to the divisional surgeon? Yes.

Then we are to infer that these divisional surgeons would be the experts who would give professional evidence in the Courts subsequently? As a rule in all general cases, but not in special cases.

In ordinary cases of cutting and wounding? Yes.

That would relieve the house surgeon's work that calls for their absence? Certainly. But independently of the appointment of these men there should be appointed in this large city a person of medical legal experience, who would take charge of all the important cases, and perhaps do all the *post mortems*—a medical expert, in fact. I brought this matter before the Parliament, and the Government promised to look into it, and do something, and obtain the opinion of the coroner in connection with it. I believe Mr. Sheill's opinion was given to Sir George Innes, who was then Minister for Justice, in reply to certain questions asked by me.

Mr. Robison.] Great complaint is made of patients being brought, not only by the police, but other cases, who disturb the people in bed in the wards. We have been led to believe that in the hospital now building sufficient accommodation will exist to make provision for avoiding this nuisance. Will that be so? It will be the case. It is only right to state that we have tried to do what we could to isolate them under present circumstances and provide padded rooms for them. There is sufficient provision made for such cases in the new hospital now being erected.

As the business has, as you say, outgrown the three resident surgeons, will you try to have some extra assistance given in the matter of the house surgeons and the casualty cases? What the directors propose to do will only remedy the matter for the present; they propose to appoint a Superintendent. I have no doubt that eventually they will elect some experienced medical man of high standing, with a large salary, and a responsible position, and if they do that I am very certain there will be a diminution of the outcry. There will also be a greater amount of attention given at the gate. It will relieve the present staff; it will add another medical gentleman, and be the means of better management in the institution. It will tend to bring a great many of those evils to a close, and for a complete cure, beyond the hospital itself, I believe it is absolutely necessary that some system of divisional surgeons should be adopted. I am certain that nothing satisfactory will be done until that system is adopted, such as I have seen in Glasgow, Berlin, and elsewhere. There is one point I wish to mention. It is desirable in connection with these police stations, and the appointment of police surgeons, that there should be some system of ambulance carriage for the purpose of carrying the patients. Some time ago the St. John Society in London sent out the necessary papers to establish it here, but it has not yet been done. I wrote home to inform them that we were scarcely in a position to carry that out, but we were doing what we could by the establishment of proper ambulances, and I had no doubt in a short time the system might be carried out here.

Mr. Fosbery.] I suppose you are aware that all the police-stations are furnished with something approaching a vehicle for serious cases, and I suppose that practically that answers the purposes of an ambulance? It is only a question of degree.

ARTHUR RENWICK.

Wednesday,

Wednesday, 21 February, 1883.

Mr. Superintendent Read examined:—

Chairman.] Your name is George Read, and you are Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police District? Yes.

How long have you occupied that position? Twenty-one years. I have served in Sydney twenty-eight years altogether.

And in London? For a period of about five years.

The course of this inquiry has shown us that the relationship between the Hospital management and the police has not been satisfactory, especially as regards the police cases, and we are led to believe that you have a very intimate acquaintance with the manner in which the police hospital business is conducted. Will you give us your views on the subject? I have some acquaintance with the subject, but I do not consider that I have an intimate knowledge, because my duties do not frequently require my attendance at the Hospital.

It is the habit of the police to take all cases of accident or injury to the Infirmary? All serious cases.

And we are led to believe that cases sometimes of a trivial nature are taken in order to secure technical medical evidence at the Police Court on the following day? I am not aware of any instance in which a case has been taken to the Hospital with the special object of procuring medical evidence at the Police Court. They are taken there for medical treatment, and not for the purpose of procuring medical evidence at the Police Court.

Mr. Fosbery.] But it follows that medical evidence is necessary? It follows as a matter of course. The evidence of the medical officer is frequently required.

Such cases are very numerous? Very numerous indeed.

Chairman.] We are led to believe that the whole management of the Hospital is thrown out of gear by the necessity that the house surgeons should attend at the Police Courts, when they are required in the performance of their ordinary duty to attend their patients, and assist at operations? The number of cases taken to the Hospital by the police I should think—I have not made any special inquiry—would amount to about 400 a year, and such a number of cases necessarily involves a large amount of work and attendance at the Police Court subsequently. But why that work should have the effect of disarranging the whole Hospital establishment I cannot understand, for I found on recently reading the report of one of the Superintendents of the London Metropolitan Police, he states that in his division alone in one year not less than 676 cases were taken by the police to various Hospitals, so that you would suppose that the effect of over 600 cases would be more likely to disarrange the Hospital management than the 400 cases taken to the Hospital in Sydney.

Did he say that these cases necessitated the attendance of the house surgeon at the Police Court next day? He did not.

In nine cases out of ten in London, the divisional surgeon sees the case? It was not so when I was in the Force. I have personally taken cases to the Hospital in London, and they were not seen by the divisional surgeon.

We have in evidence that the bulk of the work in that respect is done by the police surgeon, and especially in cases where technical evidence is required? If a constable is called upon to attend a serious case of accident in the street, and he considers it necessary to procure the assistance of a medical man, he calls the nearest, and not necessarily the police surgeon.

Mr. Fosbery.] It has been further stated that the ordinary patients in the Infirmary are very seriously injured, and their recovery retarded by casualty cases taken in at night, and that there is not sufficient accommodation for the isolation of such cases. We want to know if you can suggest any method of obviating that. It has been suggested that all such cases should be taken in the first instance to the police station? I cannot suggest any means of avoiding that inconvenience, except by isolation at the Infirmary; and I think it would very likely be attended with serious consequences if every case apparently requiring treatment were first taken to the police station. I am reliably informed that some years ago an effort was made in London to diminish the number of cases taken to the Hospital by the police, and it led to very serious consequences. The whole question was then reconsidered, and probably a larger number of persons are taken to the various London Hospitals by the police now than there ever was.

Have you ever known any instances of persons dying in the hands of the police in the lock-ups of this Colony? There have been two or three at various times.

Have you ever known a case taken by the police to the Infirmary and refused admission there, in which the after results were serious? There was a case a short time ago, in which the police took a man to the Infirmary. The house surgeon was of opinion that there was nothing seriously wrong with him, and directed the police to take him away. He was accordingly returned to the No. 1 Police Station, where he very shortly afterwards became apparently much worse. He was re-conveyed to the Hospital, and died there a few hours after his admission.

Chairman.] Do you not think it would have been better if that man had been seen by a person who might be considered to have more knowledge on the subject than it is usual for a house surgeon to possess, such as a divisional surgeon would be? No doubt; in serious cases it would be desirable to have a skilled medical man called in where practicable.

Mr. Fosbery.] It has been suggested that there would be plenty of occupation for divisional surgeons, to be called in by the police in cases of emergency, and also for out-door dispensary purposes—do you think the appointment of such a gentleman would be an assistance to the police? Having regard to the concentration of the medical profession in Sydney, for they very nearly all live in the vicinity of Hyde Park, I very much doubt the practicability of such an arrangement. If a serious case now occurs at the Glebe, or Darlington, or Waterloo, or the southern portion of Surry Hills, it frequently involves a journey, including the return, of 2 or 3 miles before medical aid can be procured.

But there are medical men in all those places? There is only one, I believe, at the Glebe. I am not aware of any at Darlington, and I do not think there is a single one at Waterloo.

But supposing there were medical men available, would it be an assistance to the police? I am of opinion that it would be a great assistance.

Chairman.] You are aware of the difficulty of diagnosing between drunkenness, fracture of the skull, and apoplexy? Yes, there is a very great difficulty. If

If a person were employed as divisional surgeon he would be much more competent to diagnose such cases as that? No doubt of it. His experience would lead to the acquisition of increased skill in such matters.

Have you any objection to the appointment of divisional surgeons, if it were practicable? I should think it would be an advantage.

You have no appliances for the treatment of sick persons at the stations? None whatever.

Our witnesses have told us with regard to the treatment in London that it was preferred to obtain the assistance of a divisional surgeon; nevertheless occasionally if an ordinary general practitioner were more available he would be secured, or if it appeared a simpler thing to take the case to the Hospital it was immediately taken there; that is, if the case appeared to the policeman to be of a sufficiently urgent nature he would take it to the Hospital at once? That is so.

Would you advocate such a system here? Yes; that is the system at present pursued here. We seek the aid of the police sergeant very frequently.

But he is not always available? No, nor is the police surgeon always available in London.

You have one man here doing a duty that is far in excess of what one man can be expected to do; he cannot be expected to be always available? He cannot, unless he were paid a sufficient salary to make him entirely independent of private practice.

If there were a number of persons occupying such a position do you think the service would be better performed? I think so.

You would suggest that some such appointments should be made if it were found that it could be worked out in detail? If it could be satisfactorily carried out I think it would be a desirable change to make.

So that technical evidence as regards cutting and wounding, and other such cases, which evidently do the Infirmary some harm, and by being taken there does the patient under treatment some harm, might be given by these divisional surgeons? They would be called upon to do so in the ordinary course of their duty, but I think a far more economical arrangement would be to have additional medical assistants at the Infirmary, so as to have a medical officer constantly available there.

We have been informed that the view you have just now given us has already been held by the Infirmary directors; that a third surgeon was appointed; but it was found impossible that he could always be there, and therefore the house physician and the indoor surgeon are occasionally called upon to attend these police cases, and have to go to the police courts afterwards, to the great detriment of the patients in their charge. Therefore we have been led to believe that the system is incapable of being worked out satisfactorily? That inconvenience might be obviated if there were two appointed instead of one, and the arrangement would be more economical and more successful than having medical men residing in the immediate vicinity of the police stations, because at the Infirmary there are always the best appliances available for the most effectual treatment. After all it is not so large a matter as has been represented. I do not think the medical officer at the Infirmary attends the Court on an average more than once in a fortnight.

Mr. Robison.] Supposing we had divisional surgeons appointed in the different districts, in your opinion would one appointment be sufficient in each division, or would the police be in a worse position than they are? It would depend entirely upon the extent to which the surgeon's services were available. I may

mention that the medical profession here is in a very different position from what it is in London. Almost all medical men there have an assistant, so that there is always some one at home. These assistants are sometimes mere medical students, but they are permitted to attend the police stations.

Mr. Fosbery.] You would like to see some accommodation provided at the different lock-ups for cases of sickness, or a room furnished with a trestle bed? It would be an advantage, and it would be necessary if medical men were appointed to attend at each station.

There has been a good deal said in reference to the conveyance of sick people—that they are hustled into a cab and hurried off to the Infirmary, whereby their injuries are aggravated. Do you think that the appliances you have at present are sufficient for the ambulance purposes of the city? Well, I do not think that for an ordinary case a very much better conveyance can be used than an ordinary cab. I have never heard of any very great amount of injury being occasioned by the employment of a cab for that purpose.

And each station is provided with a wheeled truck, which can be carried if necessary? Yes.

Mr. Robison.] Supposing these divisional surgeons were appointed, to what extent would the police be in a better position than they are now? To the extent to which the services of those surgeons could be made available.

Do you think that one man is sufficient? I think if there were only one man considerable inconvenience would be experienced.

Mr. Fosbery.] Have you known any cases in which you consider the ends of justice have been frustrated by the want of the best medical expert testimony in regard to cases of wounds, rape, or death from any cause? No such case occurs to me at present, but I think there is ample room for improvement in the matter of medical testimony generally.

You think the best medical testimony procurable should be at the command of the Government if necessary in important cases? Most decidedly, because it can never be known how important a case may become.

And I suppose in a great many cases the prosecution depends almost entirely upon the medical testimony? Undoubtedly. I might just say that the police surgeon attends a large number of cases at our lock-ups at various times.

I suppose the police surgeon gives evidence in cases of common assault? Very frequently.

Have you had any personal intercourse with the house surgeon at the Infirmary? Not recently.

The police rather object to be sent on duty at the Infirmary? They would rather do twelve hours in the streets than eight in the Hospital. They say they are not treated with sufficient courtesy.

GEO. READ,

Superintendent of Police.

8th March, 1883.

Wednesday, 28 February, 1883.

Dr. Myles Egan examined :—

Chairman.] You are surgeon to the police? Yes.

How long have you been in that position? Twenty years, about.

Can you give us some account of the duties you are called upon to perform? I have to attend to the members of the Police Force generally, to report on their cases, and attend them when they are sick. I have to send in reports relative to their health all over the Colony when they come down. I have to examine candidates as recruits, and to attend sick prisoners in the lock-up when called upon by the police.

Is it part of your duty to attend persons in custody of the police outside the lock-up? No, unless there is some special arrangement, when the police wish me to give evidence.

Cases where your evidence might be useful in certain matters? Yes.

Mr. Fosbery.] For example, you would examine a girl in a case of rape? They generally bring them to me, and I sometimes visit them at their houses.

And the reports of the health of all the Police throughout the Colony pass through your hands? Generally speaking. All those who are sick, and are brought down to the dépôt for treatment.

Is that of frequent occurrence? Of course there are always cases, more or less.

Have you any idea of the number? I cannot tell you exactly. A large number during the year.

What is about the average of sick police every day? Taking one day with another perhaps eight or ten; sometimes a good deal more.

Can you give us the number of police in the Metropolitan District under your care? I do not know the exact number.

Mr. Robison.] Are you called away beyond Sydney? Not beyond the Metropolitan area—Petersham, and such places.

Mr. Fosbery.] Can you give us an estimate of the number of persons who join the police, or recruits? I should say about four hundred a year.

Does that include those who are rejected? Yes.

And with regard to those recruits they all pass through a strict medical examination such as is required for candidates for military service? Just the same. Each case requires time—considerable time.

What is the amount of your salary for this? £200 a year.

The same amount that was paid you when the duties were about half what they are now? Yes; they were not a third when I first commenced. The duties increased from the new Force being called into existence.

Can you give us any idea of the number of times you are called upon to attend prisoners in the cells? That I cannot tell.

You are frequently so called? Yes, night and day.

You have not made any estimate of the number of your attendances on all kinds of police duty? I have no idea.

Nor how many visits you pay to them? I do not know. Whenever they send for me I go.

You are aware that there has been considerable disagreement between the police authorities and the resident surgeons of the Hospital as to whether it was their duty to attend all cases brought by the police. It has been asserted by the gentlemen who attend the out-door department that they thought it was included in your duties? I never thought much of it because they do not know what my real duties are.

It has never been your duty to attend in the cases which are usually taken by the police to the Hospital? Never; it is quite outside my duty.

You are aware that that service has been ill-performed by the Hospital authorities? Yes, latterly; I believe, when Dr. Houston had the entire charge the cases were never neglected.

Is not that because the service was then less? You must recollect that there are now three, and then there were only two.

We are told that they have often to go as many as twenty-eight or thirty times in a month to the Police Courts? I am not aware of it. It is possible that it may be so.

Do you think that if additional police surgeons were appointed to do this duty, which is usually performed by Divisional Surgeons in London, that it would meet the requirements in Sydney? No, I do not, because the medical business is carried on so differently in Sydney to what it is in London. There would be the same complaints, perhaps worse. Urgent cases would be sent to the doctors, and they would not be at home, and the patient might be kept waiting for hours; he might bleed to death. In London that could not happen because the medical men always have assistants qualified to attend to these cases, and their evidence is taken in the Courts in London.

You are of opinion that there is some necessity for a change in the manner in which this business is carried on? Yes.

What remedy would you suggest? I would suggest that the present staff, with perhaps a little assistance would be well able to do all the work. There might be a special man appointed at the Hospital for attendance on persons who are brought there by the police, because after all these cases are not so many.

We are told he is frequently called into Court when he has from twenty to fifty patients waiting for treatment and he has to keep them waiting an hour or two hours, and many of them go away without receiving the aid they ought to expect? That could be obviated by having a person appointed to help in these matters.

It has also been alleged that among these cases of casualties there are sometimes people suffering from *delirium tremens*, noisy and drunken; which consequently throws all the machinery of the establishment out of gear, and disturbs the rest of the patients at night? There should be a special ward for such cases. In London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and other places these cases were brought by the Police, and they have received strict instructions to bring these cases to the nearest hospital.

Are you aware that in Dublin there is one hospital—Mercer's—specially subsidised to attend to these cases? In point of fact the Sydney hospital is specially subsidised; it is a regular Government institution.

And the Prince Alfred is also? So it is.

Mr.

Mr. Fosbery.] I understand you to be clearly of opinion that the proper place to treat these casualties is the Sydney Hospital? There is not a doubt of it.

And proper isolated wards should be put up, and additional medical attendance should be procured if necessary? Yes, if necessary. There would be only one ward required. I think all the cases that occur near the Prince Alfred Hospital should be sent there, and we never hear any complaints of that Hospital, although they have a less staff.

Chairman.] You are aware of the great difficulty occasionally experienced in diagnosing between cases of drunkenness, apoplexy, and fracture of the skull, for instance;—would you be disposed to place the onus of the responsibility of diagnosing these cases upon the gentleman who may occupy the position of junior house-surgeon in the Hospital? These cases occur so seldom in Sydney that you need scarcely place any stress upon them.

There were two cases a short time ago in which this happened? Yes, I believe so.

Are there any appliances at the lock-up for the medical treatment of sick people? No, and there is no room for anything of the kind.

A large number of the cases taken to the Hospital by the police are subsequently the subject of inquiry in the Courts? Mostly they are.

Would you propose that these same young gentlemen should have this legal business placed in their hands? If they dressed the cases they would have to give evidence.

Do you think the ends of justice would be better served by these young persons attending, or by having some person with more technical experience? I do not see how you could make any distinction that way. These men are qualified. I do not see why in a short time they would not be quite fit.

Might not a man pass through his whole curriculum and never see such a case? It is quite possible.

And he might be called upon to give evidence in a case the like of which he had never seen before? You must recollect that he has colleagues to fall back upon.

Do you think it would be a proper thing for the Government to have a man employed, as they have in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other places, who would be more of an expert than these gentlemen could be? I do not think it is necessary; all these things involve so much expense. It would be a matter of fifteen or twenty years to come before it would be required.

Would not the service of giving technical evidence in a Court of law be more efficiently performed by a man of the class I have referred to, who would be retained for the purpose of dealing with such cases? Such a man could not see those cases unless he was in attendance upon them.

I think you told us that it was judged proper in your own case to ask you to give special evidence in cases of rape? That happens because the police bring them to me, and of course I must examine them.

And therefore you might be expected to have a better knowledge of what evidence would be useful? These are special cases.

In London it has more than once happened that men have died in the lock-up from fracture of the skull, when they have been supposed to be suffering from drunkenness? That might happen here, because the police would not know that he was suffering from anything else but drunkenness. I do not see how that can be obviated in the best regulated establishments. The police would not call me to every case of drunkenness.

Mr. Fosbery.] With all your twenty years' experience with regard to wounded and sick prisoners, have you ever had any reason to think that the police were inhuman? Quite the contrary.

It is often alleged in the Press that they seize a man suffering from a fit, and thrust him into a cell? There is not a word of truth in it.

Chairman.] Then we are to understand that you think if a couple of Gate Surgeons were appointed at the Hospital, and adequate provision made in the new building, these cases might be better treated there than anywhere else? Yes.

Mr. Robison.] With the understanding that if a difficult case occurs they will refer to the superior officers? Yes. They propose to appoint a Chief Superintendent. That would be the man to refer these cases to.

Mr. Fosbery.] Presuming he was a medical man? Yes, of course.

M. EGAN.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MASTER IN LUNACY.

(REPORT FOR 1881.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Master in Lunacy to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Master in Lunacy's Office, Supreme Court, Sydney, 21 August, 1882.

I do myself the honor to submit for your information a Report for the past year (1881) of the working of that part of the "Lunacy Act" of 1878 which comes under my department. I have, during the past year, instituted inquiries into upwards of 400 cases of patients who were supposed to have property which might be applied to their maintenance, and of friends and relations who were likely to be in a position to contribute towards their support. During the last year 650 letters have been despatched, and 577 have been received. Numerous summonses have been issued for persons to attend before me in connection with patients' maintenance, so that I might inquire into their circumstances in order to compel them to contribute towards their insane relatives should they be considered to be in a position to do so. Contributions for the maintenance of insane patients from their estates and relatives have been collected and paid into the Treasury during 1881, to the amount of £5,751 7s. 9d., viz. :-

For patients in the Hospital for the Insane at Gladesville	...	...	£3,975	6	0
" " " Parramatta	...	...	642	7	9
" " " Callan Park	...	..	275	0	7
" " " Newcastle	...	...	489	17	6
" " " Cooma	...	...	38	19	6
" Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River	...	...	329	16	5
			£5,751	7	9

This sum is irrespective of a sum of £700, or thereabouts, payable by the Imperial Treasury towards the support of convict patients who still remain at Parramatta and Newcastle Hospitals, and which does not pass through my department, but which is paid direct to the Treasury. The above amount of £5,751 7s. 9d., I am pleased to report, shows an increase upon the receipts for the year 1880 of £1,215 10s. 5d. During the past year there has been collected, on behalf of insane patients, the sum of £7,886 2s. 10d., out of which the sum of £5,598 15s. 1d. has been disbursed in investments on deposit account, maintenance of patients, allowances to their families, refunds to themselves upon discharge, &c.

On the 31st December, 1881, I held £5,075 in fixed deposit receipts, which had been invested on behalf of patients, bearing interest at current rates, and the sum of £600 in Government debentures. I also held, at the said date, house property belonging to several patients of which I had taken possession, and which produces the annual income of about £600. During the first year 229 patients have had various weekly sums contributed towards their maintenance, and, on the 31st December, 1881, there remained on the pay list 277 pay patients, viz. :-

Name of Institution.	Total number of Patients for whom maintenance was paid during 1881.	Number of Patients on Pay List on 31st December, 1881.
Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	210	157
" Parramatta	41	43
" Callan Park	23	18
" Newcastle	28	33
" Cooma	3	4
Licensed House for Insane, Cook's River	24	22
	329	277

During the year 1880 patients were paid for to the number of 310, and on the 31st December of that year 240 pay patients remained on the pay list, which shows an increase of 19 in the number of patients paid for during the last year, and an increase of 37 above those who remained on the pay sheet on 31st December, 1880.

In South Australia the Colonial Surgeon, in his Report on the Adelaide and Parkside Asylums for the year 1880, states that "there is no duty pertaining to the management of the asylum which is more difficult or more disagreeable than the collection of the maintenance charges."

Much trouble has been experienced by me through persons, who are liable for payment of maintenance, allowing their accounts to fall into arrear. In many cases where accounts are sent out excuses are received in reply, such as sickness in family, bad crops, drought, &c., and oftentimes it appears that the patient before admission was the chief assistance on a farm, and in consequence of his removal other labor has had to be supplied. In some cases the debt has been cancelled, in others the amount of maintenance reduced so as to meet their circumstances; but when there is grounds for believing that disinclination and not inability is the cause of nonpayment such persons are threatened with legal proceedings, which generally has the effect of making them pay up, but others who take no notice of such request are served with summonses before they arrange for payment, and I have to express my thanks to the Crown solicitor for the assistance he has afforded in carrying out this matter. There are still amounts outstanding, the payment of which I fear will not be made until legal proceedings are instituted. The Inspector-General of Police has caused a great number of inquiries to be carried out for me which could not have been done by this office without much correspondence and great delay and expense, as the parties from whom the information was required lived in the interior, and the information when obtained would not be so reliable as that given to the police. I cannot let this opportunity pass without stating that I have had much pleasure in perusing all reports made by them and forwarded to me through the Inspector-General, and several times I have been struck with the great care and business-like manner in which such matters have been carried through by them.

Many cases of patients having money, which could be made available for their maintenance when obtained, has come under my observation during the past year. In most of such cases the patients were being kept in the hospitals as pauper patients until I succeeded in obtaining their funds. In one case a patient had been in the Parramatta Asylum as a pauper since 1858. I ascertained that he was entitled to a sum of money in England, but in consequence of the expense of obtaining a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* none of his relations cared to make themselves liable for the costs of such a proceeding. Immediately on obtaining the above information I communicated with the friends in England, and after a lengthy correspondence I consented to receive the sum of £300 in satisfaction of the patient's claim, and his estate now is contributing towards his maintenance. The powers conferred upon me under the Act has been of great service to patients and their friends in enabling me to deal with estates that required to be husbanded so that as little expense as possible might be incurred, and I have taken advantage of such powers in order that the estates of the insane might be benefited to the fullest extent. A patient was admitted into the Callan Park Asylum in the early part of last year, and it was represented to me by the patient's wife that there was a sum of money in a bank to his credit, viz., £1,200, which had been sent out to him from England, and in which he had a life interest, and after his death this sum was to be divided amongst their children. Sometime before the patient's admission it was arranged, with the consent in writing of all parties, that this money should be invested in building two houses upon a piece of ground at the rear of their homestead. These, when completed, was to be let, he receiving the rents for his life. Plans had been made out and tenders called for and accepted, and the work about to be commenced, when the patient was forwarded to one of the hospitals for the insane all parties concerned attended before me and expressed a wish that I would carry the matter through for them, in order to save the expense of an application to the Court for a declaration of insanity and appointment of a committee, which would have so reduced the amount in the bank, that there would not have been sufficient funds left to carry out the contract. I consented to assist them in the matter and caused the money to be collected—carried out the building of the said houses—paid the contractor and all expenses connected therewith; and I may add that by so doing, the children were enabled out of the rents of these houses to pay a liberal contribution towards the patient's maintenance while in the hospital, and also to provide for his wife's support. Another case, similar to the above, also came under my notice; it was that of a patient who was in September last admitted into the Gladesville hospital, and who had, prior to his admission, entered into a contract for the erection of a small cottage upon his farm for the use of himself and family, the old cottage having fallen to pieces. Soon after the commencement of the building he was sent to the hospital. At the request of his wife I collected his funds from the Government Savings' Bank, viz., £160, saw that the contract was faithfully performed, and when the building was completed, paid the contractors out of the above fund, and this saved the estate, which was a very small one, considerable expense. Several other cases of a similar character, which required immediate attention have been dealt with in a similar manner.

In the early part of last year it was represented to me that a patient who had come over from America for the good of his health, had rented a farm in the Illawarra District, but was soon afterwards received into the licensed house for the insane and that his property required immediate attention. I with the assistance of a particular friend of the patient's, who had accompanied him from America, and who was living with him up to the time of his admission, caused the whole of his stock, furniture, &c., to be sold by public auction—effected a compromise with his landlord from whom he held a five years' lease—collected money due to him so far as the same could be obtained, and paid all his creditors 12s. 6d. in the £.

Had I not been enabled to do this, the expense of declaration, &c., would have left very little if anything for the creditors. The patient, after remaining a few months in the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, was by request forwarded to his friends in America.

A number of cases have been brought to light, in which patients formerly dealt with as paupers have been found to be entitled to property of their own, and this in consequence of their relations, when pressed to contribute towards their maintenance, being forced to disclose the fact in order to save themselves from the liability which would otherwise attach to them of maintaining the patient. In such cases I have caused inquiries to be made, most of which have proved themselves; in one case where the son of a patient was pressed to contribute towards his father's maintenance, he stated that his father was possessed of a small cottage on a piece of ground, which he held under lease and which yielded a rental of 8s. per week. The lease had only about six years to run and was subject to a ground rent of £10 per annum,

knowing

knowing the difficulty that would result from having to collect such a small rent and being aware that land was much sought after in that locality. I communicated with the owner of the land, and agreed to give him up possession thereof for the sum of £120, which was done. And the amount in my hands is now being applied towards the patient's support. The case of a patient being entitled to the sum of 15s. per week under his father's will caused a great deal of trouble and correspondence before I succeeded in obtaining the annuity; and I am pleased to state that it was done without my having to apply to the Court under the provisions of the Act, a course I should have been compelled to pursue had the parties interested refused to pay the annuity. This money is now being applied towards patient's support.

During the past year I have received several sums from friends who are absent from the Colony to be applied towards patient's support, and in one case the brother of a patient, who resides in an adjacent Colony, immediately upon being communicated with, offered to pay £50 per annum towards his brother's maintenance, and still continues to do so.

A case occurred during the past year in which a patient had been for some five or six years an inmate of Gladesville Hospital, and had so far improved that the Medical Superintendent thereof saw no reason why she should not be discharged if her property could be protected from her husband, and if any friend would come forward to take charge of her. It is gratifying to me to state that she was granted leave of absence from the hospital on the 25th April, 1881, and still remains under the care and protection of her sister, and that her money is still protected from her husband. Several letters from anonymous correspondents, in reference to patients being possessed of property have been received, and, upon inquiry, it has been found that in most cases these letters have disclosed a true state of affairs, and the friends of the patients referred to did not think fit to report the matter to me, so that they might themselves benefit as much as possible out of these estates.

The number of patients in Institutions for the Insane on the 30th December, 1881, was as follows, viz. :—

Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	...	...	...	808
" Parramatta, Free and Convict	...	...	...	779
" " Criminal	...	...	...	56
" Callan Park	...	...	...	140
" Newcastle...	...	...	...	235
" Cooma	...	...	...	62
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River	...	...	...	125
Making in all				2,205

as against 2,099 on the 31st December, 1880, showing an increase of 106 patients during the past year.

Before concluding this report, I think it right to mention that the cases investigated during the last year have occupied a much longer time than previously, and although my clerks have been most assiduous in their duties, and have acted with great zeal and intelligence in ferreting out funds belonging to patients, and obtaining information, and procuring contributions from the friends of patients for their maintenance, yet my staff is so limited that unless I have additional assistance I fear that my efforts to increase the maintenance fund will not be accomplished.

I have, &c.,
ARTHUR T. HOLROYD,
Master in Lunacy

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SMALL-POX.
(CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF LATE VISITATION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 April, 1883.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th March, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) A list of all claims arising out of the late small-pox visitation.
“ (2.) The names of the several persons claiming, and the amounts paid to
“ each.”

(Mr. Abigail.)

NOTE.—Two lists have been prepared. No. 1 shows the amounts paid for compensation, in detail. No. 2 shows the expenditure (in abstract only), other than compensation.

SMALL-POX.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the amounts paid for compensation arising out of the late small-pox visitation, and the names of the persons to whom paid, to 17 March, 1883.

Name.	Compensation for detention in Quarantine.	Compensation for property destroyed, &c.	Name.	Compensation for detention in Quarantine.	Compensation for property destroyed, &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alvaro E. ...	4 0 0	.....	Duncan R. ...	8 0 0	.....
" G. ...	8 0 0	3 16 3	Drew E. ...	.....	7 3 11
Allen M. ...	2 10 0	.....	Dalton J. ...	46 19 0	.....
Ashton C. ...	12 0 0	.....	Dingwall E. ...	.....	10 0 0
Atkins W. ...	20 18 0	.....	Dos Santos T. G. ...	25 0 0	.....
Atkinson G. ...	.....	55 0 0	Day H. ...	.....	42 17 0
Bourke J. ...	.....	2 10 0	Dawson J. ...	.....	7 9 0
Bonnor E. (Mrs.) ...	250 0 0	.....	Drake R. ...	.....	6 19 1
Briant M. J. ...	3 0 0	.....	Elliott J. W. ...	41 16 0	50 0 0
Blight N. ...	11 8 6	.....	Emerson M. A. ...	15 0 0	.....
Bramer J. ...	15 10 0	.....	Elliott W. ...	11 8 6	.....
Benson W. ...	12 0 0	15 18 0	Evans R. ...	16 4 0	.....
Benjamin H. ...	10 0 0	.....	" M. ...	7 10 0	.....
" A. ...	.....	108 12 0	" G. W. ...	35 0 0	.....
Burke C. W. ...	15 0 0	.....	" H. ...	10 0 0	.....
" C. ...	10 17 6	.....	Ephraim J. E. ...	15 17 0	.....
Bell R. ...	{ 10 0 0	.....	Forest D. ...	{ 54 0 0	.....
	{ 144 6 6	.....		{ 185 4 0	.....
Burton G. ...	.....	5 0 0	" D., senr. ...	7 5 0	.....
Barrett R. ...	.....	6 0 0	Fisher J. ...	24 0 0	4 3 6
Birmingham B. ...	30 0 0	.....	Flynn G. ...	27 18 0	.....
Brearley J. ...	120 0 0	.....	Fisher P. ...	20 0 0	.....
Best Rev. J. ...	.....	2 18 0	Flynn M. ...	.....	14 7 6
Burford C. ...	20 0 0	.....	Fidding D. ...	.....	3 0 0
Brady J. ...	.....	1 4 3	Foucart Dr. ...	640 10 0	.....
Bugle W. L. ...	.....	18 15 6	Fee Yung & Row Neey	200 0 0	.....
Barnes W. ...	.....	2 13 6	Gundwick E. ...	.....	0 10 0
Beattie R. E. ...	.....	46 8 0	Gilford G. ...	46 10 0	18 0 0
Butler E. ...	.....	23 10 0	" J. ...	.....	7 4 6
Corbitt M. ...	2 10 0	.....	Garrod M. (including	.....	27 10 0
Cook T. ...	.....	14 19 0	wages).	.....	.....
Condran M. A. ...	3 0 0	.....	Gilligan S. ...	4 9 6	.....
Clegg S. M. ...	13 14 3	.....	Griffin A. ...	3 0 0	.....
Crozier G. ...	10 0 0	5 0 0	Greveison J. ...	10 0 0	.....
Connor M. ...	24 2 0	.....	Gall R. ...	5 0 0	.....
Clarke W. ...	15 7 6	.....	Geercke M. ...	24 17 0	.....
Casey W. ...	1 16 0	.....	Gannon M. ...	16 4 2	.....
Connolly M. ...	1 17 1	.....	Grainger J. ...	.....	6 10 0
Cooper C. ...	25 2 0	.....	Greenhill T. ...	.....	10 10 0
Clarke A. J. ...	.....	8 4 0	Guille L. ...	7 0 0	.....
Cooke W. ...	300 0 0	.....	Gerrard J. J. ...	9 0 0	.....
Cullen J. F. ...	5 0 0	.....	Gullen W. ...	.....	13 7 6
" M. ...	.....	46 15 0	Gates Mrs. ...	.....	150 0 0
Croft A. ...	.....	5 15 0	Gray W. ...	30 6 6	.....
Charson C. ...	15 0 0	.....	Haines J. ...	18 10 0	.....
Cox S. ...	.....	6 3 0	Hughes S. ...	10 0 0	.....
Caffin S. M. ...	1,000 0 0	.....	Humpage W. ...	15 10 0	.....
Corderoy A. ...	36 12 0	.....	Hughes J. ...	10 0 0	39 0 0
Curran J. J. ...	.....	11 0 9	Hutton M. ...	32 5 9	.....
Cascoigne J. J. ...	.....	2 3 6	Hayes S. ...	.....	24 5 6
Cole W. ...	12 0 0	20 0 0	Heighway Rev. G. ...	40 0 0	.....
Cantlin J. ...	.....	1 12 0	Hitchen W. ...	15 0 0	.....
Carlton R. ...	25 0 0	.....	Hodgkinson E. ...	.....	5 0 0
Coghlan L. J. ...	33 18 0	.....	Harris H. ...	100 6 0	.....
Clune, Dr. ...	2,515 0 0	.....	Hancock R. ...	24 1 6	.....
Cornelius C. E. ...	.....	2 19 0	Hadson T. ...	20 16 3	.....
Cashen D. ...	.....	6 10 0	Hogg Dr. ...	.....	69 10 0
Connor J. ...	.....	6 10 7	Henry C. M. R. ...	.....	22 0 6
Donovan J. ...	4 6 8	.....	Hore J. ...	60 0 0	.....
Dillon M. ...	.....	20 9 0	Hooper W. ...	.....	30 8 0
Dolbel J. ...	10 0 0	30 0 0	Hilliard G. ...	.....	2 12 3
Dow J. ...	9 6 0	.....	Haberecht H. ...	.....	9 8 0
Douglas W. ...	9 18 0	.....	Harrison W. ...	75 0 0	.....
Day R. ...	17 10 0	.....	Horseley H. A. ...	41 15 11	.....
Doherty M. ...	1 0 0	.....	Jefferson F. ...	30 0 0	9 0 0
Danford T. ...	22 14 0	.....	Jordan M. A. ...	12 15 0	.....

RETURN No. 1—continued.

Name.	Compensation for detention in Quarantine.	Compensation for property destroyed, &c.	Name.	Compensation for detention in Quarantine.	Compensation for property destroyed, &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Johnston C. ...	6 0 0	.....	Paine A. ...	1 1 0	.....
Jones Jas. ...	26 5 0	.....	Perigo R. ...	29 2 0	.....
„ Jno. ...	15 10 0	.....	Pett J. ...	10 10 0	.....
Johnstone S. ...	5 5 0	.....	Poole C. ...	4 10 0	.....
Jackson W. ...	10 10 0	.....	Parry E. ...	18 17 3	.....
Johnston H. W. ...	.....	19 1 0	Powell J. ...	.....	27 17 2
Jenkins W. S. ...	64 13 8	.....	Palmer D. ...	0 13 6	.....
Jennett W. ...	10 0 0	.....	Passengers per "Garonne" ...	.....	19 12 6
Keene J. ...	70 18 0	.....	Price T. F. ...	.....	0 15 0
Keats A. ...	.....	26 0 0	Pope J. ...	42 16 6	.....
Kelly C. ...	14 0 0	.....	Power J. ...	.....	0 16 2
„ M. ...	8 5 0	6 15 0	Pickering & Sons H. ...	15 0 0	.....
Kennedy W. ...	11 12 9	.....	Robins P. ...	.....	10 8 0
Keats W. H. ...	.....	102 0 0	Roberts A. ...	.....	21 0 10
Kelly W. ...	.....	28 16 0	Rout N. ...	50 0 0	12 0 0
Keough W. ...	2 10 0	.....	Ryder E. ...	28 13 8	.....
Kircher F. ...	.....	.....	Rogers J. ...	18 14 0	.....
Lowry A. ...	7 10 0	.....	Rothery J. ...	.....	0 13 0
Langley E. ...	16 0 0	.....	Russell J. ...	80 2 0	4 5 0
Lindsay E. ...	15 0 0	.....	Rigley S. ...	.....	3 0 0
„ {	35 0 0	.....	Stephenson A. (includ-	.....	.....
Lowry J. ...	15 0 0	.....	ing wages) ...	18 0 0	.....
Lake E. ...	22 6 9	5 0 0	Sweetman H. ...	9 11 0	.....
Landrigan P. ...	14 3 6	.....	Smith G. (inc. wages) ...	.....	26 15 6
Lambert T. ...	.....	24 1 10	Sullivan J. ...	15 10 0	.....
Lewis D. ...	.....	33 11 9	„ {	10 0 0	3 17 3
Lystrum M. ...	.....	10 0 0	Smith W. ...	20 0 0	5 0 0
Long J. ...	50 0 0	.....	Sinclair W. ...	12 0 0	.....
Lynch J. ...	.....	3 1 0	Spooner W. ...	25 9 8	.....
Lewers T. R. ...	.....	5 0 0	Smith M. ...	0 12 0	.....
Morgan C. T. (including	.....	.....	Stoddart D. A. ...	10 10 0	.....
wages) ...	18 1 10	15 0 0	Saddler A. ...	8 16 6	.....
Moore E. ...	21 0 0	.....	Smith S. ...	20 13 8	.....
Marshall E. ...	94 0 0	.....	„ J. ...	.....	6 0 0
Murphy M. (including	.....	10 16 4	„ F. J. ...	82 0 0	.....
wages) ...	.....	6 14 0	Sandry J. ...	.....	18 12 6
M'Keown T. ...	34 7 0	.....	Stephens J. ...	200 0 0	.....
Moat E. ...	.....	13 12 0	Sum Kum Tiy & Co. ...	305 0 0	.....
Middleton H. ...	6 17 0	.....	Tee F. ...	8 0 0	.....
M'Leod J. ...	.....	6 0 0	Trevoe E. ...	5 0 0	6 6 0
M'Callum M. ...	12 0 0	.....	„ C. ...	3 10 8	7 8 6
Maloney C. ...	5 0 0	.....	Tonnett F. ...	.....	5 0 0
M'Cafferty J. ...	.....	4 0 0	Turner W. ...	25 1 1	.....
M'Gavan J. ...	10 0 0	.....	Thompson J. ...	.....	3 10 0
M'Carthy D. ...	15 15 0	.....	Thiele C. ...	10 0 0	20 0 0
M'Farland J. ...	33 0 0	.....	Tung I. ...	25 0 0	.....
Macpherson M. ...	4 19 6	.....	Thompson P. ...	25 0 0	.....
M'Culloch A. ...	.....	48 12 0	Trinder T. ...	.....	0 14 3
Mack P. ...	.....	12 16 0	Varley J. ...	.....	4 9 8
Morrison H. ...	.....	7 3 3	Walsh M. ...	.....	31 10 0
Maxwell A. ...	.....	4 0 0	Wagstaff W. C. ...	.....	15 4 6
M'Cormack T. ...	.....	17 15 6	Williams G. ...	8 15 0	.....
Mulliner J. ...	45 10 0	.....	Woods H. ...	5 0 0	7 0 0
Mares J. ...	.....	0 15 0	Williams E. ...	45 10 0	.....
Miles T. ...	.....	1 0 0	Westwood A. ...	5 5 6	.....
Monahan J. J. ...	100 0 0	.....	Watton G. ...	2 8 11	.....
Moss E. G. ...	.....	2 12 3	Wailes W. ...	.....	57 10 0
M'Creddie G. ...	.....	7 0 0	Wilkes M. A. ...	.....	5 0 0
Maguire J. ...	.....	3 12 0	Willis W. ...	26 8 0	.....
M'Arthur & Co. A. ...	.....	13 13 0	Ward H. ...	.....	41 3 6
Nicholls A. ...	2 0 0	.....	Wood T. S. ...	33 10 0	.....
Newbery G. ...	42 17 9	.....	Watson R. ...	.....	1 5 0
O'Brien M. ...	.....	2 1 0	Windrom H. ...	25 0 0	.....
O'Neill A. ...	34 5 7	.....	Weaver W. ...	.....	31 16 0
O'Halloran M. ...	20 0 0	.....	Watson Mr. (per T. M.	.....	.....
„ J. ...	15 0 0	.....	Williamson) ...	157 13 1	.....
Orford A. ...	5 0 0	.....	Yates M. A. ...	39 0 0	.....
Owen A. H. ...	46 0 0	.....		
On Chong & Co. ...	570 0 0	.....		
Power W. A. ...	.....	3 4 0			
				£ 9,912 11 5	1,913 5 10

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Amounts paid on account of Claims arising out of the late Small-pox visitation, other than Compensation, up to 17 March, 1883.

Service.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Hospital and Sanatorium Buildings, Little Bay	28,033	2	2
Provisions, Clothing, and other supplies...	16,455	1	5
Medical Fees	8,388	9	3
Wages—Nursing Staff, &c.	5,099	5	4
Special Constables	4,303	9	6
Furniture, bedding, &c.	1,614	6	9
Doctor's residence, Miller's Point	1,354	4	4
Hire of steam launches	1,015	10	0
Ambulance Corps—Outfit and wages	1,241	14	10
Quarantine Commission—Fees to Members	839	12	3
Medicines, disinfectants, &c.	721	17	0
Expenses connected with infected houses	613	9	1
Gratuities for extra services	730	0	0
Country Quarantine Stations—Expenses	329	16	11
Burial expenses	230	11	8
Buggy, horses, and harness	177	5	0
Cab hire	161	10	11
Senior-sergeant Lenthall—Petty expenses	141	11	0
Miscellaneous expenses	866	18	8
Total	£ 72,317	16	1

Department of Audit,
2nd April, 1883.

C. ROLLESTON.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH UPON THE LATE EPIDEMIC OF SMALL-POX, 1881-1882.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 March, 1883.

Sydney, 13 March, 1883.

IN May, 1881, the metropolis was visited by a serious epidemic of small-pox, which threatened to spread human suffering, disfigurement, and death amongst the community, and to inflict grave injury upon the shipping interests of the port. The loathsome disease, having however been effectually stamped out, it becomes our duty to place on record a brief history of its progress, and the means used in dealing with it, in order that the experience thus gained may be rendered available for those called upon to deal with similar future visitations.

It is proposed, in the first place, to consider the origin, development, and course of the epidemic; in the second place, to discuss the statistics of infection, vaccination, and mortality; in the third, to describe the organization under which the disease was stamped out; and, finally, to consider what permanent organization should be adopted in order that when the disease again presents itself it may be so promptly and effectually dealt with as to prevent it from becoming epidemic and serious.

I.—*Origin, Development, and Course of the Epidemic.*

The evidence at present available appears to indicate that the epidemic originated at No. 223, Lower George-street, the residence of Mr. On Chong, whose child was reported on the 25th of May, 1881, to be suffering from the disease. The source of infection is obscure. The case which terminated the epidemic was reported on 19th February, 1882, at the Sanatorium. During the whole of this period of 271 days the city and suburbs suffered more or less from variola, the total number of cases amounting to 154.

As soon as it was ascertained that Mr. On Chong's child was suffering from true variola, the house and premises were placed in strict quarantine, and no further case was notified for a period of twenty days. The disease then appeared simultaneously at Surry Hills, Cumberland-street, Waterloo, and Circular Quay.

A second period of twenty days then elapsed before the disease again showed itself, when between the 5th and 15th of July it appeared in seven houses, each situated in a different locality. From the middle of July to the end of January, 1882, a period of about 200 days, 121 cases occurred in different parts of Sydney and the suburbs. The disease was reported in two localities on the same day twenty-two times, in three localities on the same day once, and in four localities on the same day also once. On five occasions four days passed without a case being notified. On three occasions six days elapsed without a case being reported; and periods of seven, nine, ten, and eleven days occurred once each without the disease presenting itself afresh. On two occasions an interval of twenty days elapsed before a fresh case appeared.

Between the 25th of May and the 2nd of September, 1881, there are no reliable statistics showing the development of the disease, but it is known to have occurred in the following localities:—Lower George-street, Surry Hills, Cumberland-street, Waterloo, Queen's-place, Drutt Town, Glebe, Sussex-street, Fowler-street, Macquarie-street South, Ultimo, Croydon, Woolloomooloo, Alexandria, Clarence-street, Barker's-lane, and Pyrmont. The disease principally attacked the laboring classes, including two Chinamen; and, as might be expected, it proved more virulent and fatal amongst those occupying badly-drained and old houses, and residing in neighbourhoods the sanitary conditions of which were seriously at fault. In reference to this point, it is worthy of note that many of the infected houses were subsequently inspected by His Worship the Mayor of Sydney, accompanied by the City Health Officer, and condemned to be destroyed as unfit for human habitation.

The number of cases which occurred is not sufficiently large to enable any reliable conclusion to be arrived at regarding the relative susceptibility to the disease of the European and Chinese populations. It can only be remarked that overcrowding in the Chinese quarters is such as to predispose to a high rate of infection, though the general sanitary condition of the buildings is better than in many of those occupied by Europeans. Speaking of the epidemic generally, the following influences tended to extend the disease in infected houses:—1st, overcrowding; 2nd, small size of rooms; 3rd, insufficient window space; 4th, habits of uncleanness; and 5th, the impossibility of ensuring isolation of the patient in respect to the other inmates. The localities which suffered most were Sussex-street, Pyrmont, and Woolloomooloo.

The disease was disseminated in five instances from houses after they had been quarantined to adjoining houses, one being that of Mr. Denford, at Pyrmont, where no expense or trouble was spared to ensure the care of the sick and the protection of the neighbours; the disease however was chiefly conveyed to fresh centres by communication between infected persons and others, before the cases were reported.

The various centres of the disease, and the number of cases which occurred in each, &c., are shown in Appendix A.

II.—*Infection, Vaccination, and Mortality.*

No reliable statistics exist from which the probable source of infection can be traced in cases occurring before the 2nd of September, 1881; of those, however, reported after that date we find that in twenty-four instances the medium of infection could not be traced, while in seventy-nine cases the infective source was satisfactorily made out, with the following results:—In forty-one instances the disease occurred during the progress of another case in the same house; in five, the disease extended from an infected house to that adjoining; in ten, the probable cause was the close proximity of an infected house; in five, it was ascertained that the patient had previously visited at, or received visitors from, infected houses; while in seven other instances the disease was supposed to have been contracted by persons working near to or frequently passing infected houses. In two cases the disease attacked men on duty, as special constables, in quarantining houses, and in eight instances it appears highly probable that unreported cases had previously existed in the patient's house. The number of persons removed from infected houses in Sydney to the Sanatory Camp, at Little Bay, amounted to fifty-two, of whom eighteen were men, thirteen women, and twenty-one children. Of these, two brothers, aged respectively 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, developed the disease ten days after reaching the Camp.

The number of persons removed to the Sanatorium was 137 of whom thirty-three were men, forty-eight were women, and fifty-six were children. Of these, seven developed small-pox during residence.

Of these seven, two were adult males, and one an adult female. The rest consisted of two male children, aged 2 and 6 years respectively, and two female children, aged 4 and 9 years. Four out of these seven persons belonged to one family, and consisted of a father, two sons, and a daughter. They developed the disease on the 10th, 12th, 14th, and 20th day after their arrival at the Sanatorium. The three other patients first exhibited the disease two, three, and thirteen days after their arrival.

The last-mentioned case was that of Mrs. Yates, who was taken to the Sanatorium the same day as that upon which her husband was removed to the hospital. She developed the rash of variola on the thirteenth day afterwards, but occupied a room adjoining that in which a girl was located, who was brought to the Sanatorium on the same day as herself, and who showed the disease three days after her arrival.

It will be seen that the percentage of persons developing small-pox after their arrival at the Sanatorium is greater than that of those who developed it at the Sanatory Camp. The accommodation at the Camp consisted entirely of small bell-tents situated upon one of the highest and most exposed cliffs upon the coast, while that of the Sanatorium is composed of substantial wooden buildings, divided into rooms, lined with wood, and painted throughout; the situation being eminently healthy, but more sheltered than that of the Camp.

Vaccination.

The statistics regarding vaccination were commenced on the 2nd of September, 1881. Of the 103 cases of small-pox occurring after this date forty-seven had been vaccinated at various ages, the details of which will be found in Appendix B.

Of the total 154 cases of small-pox, forty died, being an average of 25·9 per cent. Of these, ten had been vaccinated in early life, twenty-nine had never been vaccinated, and of one there is no record. Thus, of the total number of deaths in which vaccination or non-vaccination has been recorded, 25·0 per cent. occurred amongst vaccinated patients, and 72·5 per cent. amongst unvaccinated persons.

Of the total 154 cases of variola it will be observed that in forty-two instances the disease was contracted from an inmate of the same house, and of these a large proportion was contributed by instances in which the father of the family being a disbeliever in vaccination had not allowed his children to be vaccinated, and the disease struck down with more or less fatal effect many members of the household. Thus in one family at Pymont, consisting of ten members, six cases occurred, two of which terminated fatally. Of the members who escaped, two were vaccinated some time previously, and the other two the day after the house was quarantined. The six members of the family who were struck down by the disease had never been vaccinated.

In another family, consisting of eight persons, residing at Woolloomooloo Bay, six unvaccinated members had small-pox and two vaccinated members escaped.

In another family in Sussex-street, consisting of six members, all unvaccinated, five cases occurred.

Another example of the protective power of vaccination occurred amongst the members of a family in Arthur Place, of whom three were unvaccinated and one was vaccinated. The three former contracted the disease and the latter escaped.

In another family consisting of five members, only two of whom were vaccinated, the three unvaccinated members alone suffered from the disease.

Mortality.

It has been already shown that 25·9 per cent. of the patients attacked by variola died. Of forty-six cases removed to the Quarantine Station at North Head thirteen died, showing a mortality of 28·2 per cent. Of seventy-seven cases treated in their own homes twenty-two died, being an average of 28·5 per cent. Of thirty-one cases removed to the Coast Hospital five died, making an average of 16·1 per cent.

The number of cases, recoveries, and deaths at various ages are shown in Appendix C.

III.—*The Organization under which the Epidemic was stamped out.*

At the period when the late epidemic first showed itself, various circumstances had combined to render Sydney peculiarly susceptible to the influences of small-pox. The population had been both rapidly and largely increased, many months had passed without the occurrence of rain sufficient to cleanse the ground surface and flush the sewers, the structural sanitary condition of the city was in many points faulty, and finally, the population was in a state of active employment which rendered it impatient of impediment or trouble.

Up to the 20th of December, 1881, it was optional with medical men and householders whether they should or should not report cases of true or suspected variola, and it is beyond doubt that cases occurred which were not reported, and that some of these were concealed by medical men who were aware of the true nature of the disease. It is unfortunately equally clear that some of these suppressed cases led to extension of the evil, and in some instances to fatal results.

Under

Under these circumstances, and with no existing organization prepared to deal with a serious epidemic, it cannot be a matter for surprise that, when small-pox made its appearance, the population should have become alarmed and excited.

It was in this state of affairs that the Government were called upon to act, and promptly determined to aim at the extermination of the disease from the Colony, and make ample provision for dealing efficiently with future epidemics.

One of the first measures adopted by the Government was the formation of a Sanatory Camp upon the summit of a bold hill immediately to the north of Little Bay. A piece of ground about 8 acres in extent was here surrounded with a galvanized iron fence, and divided into two portions by a cross fence. In each of these large and small tents were erected for the accommodation of the Inmates, and small buildings of galvanized iron were put up for the various domestic purposes.

This establishment was placed under the charge of Constable Houlahan, and was visited three times a week by a member of the Government Medical Staff; the Executive Member paying also frequent visits of inspection.

The very boisterous and wet weather which prevailed at this season, the exposed position and the character of the accommodation, rendered the management of the establishment a troublesome task, but the kindness, tact, and forbearance of the constable in charge overcame all difficulties, and the camp afforded healthy accommodation to more than 50 inmates of infected houses during the time the construction of the hospital was in progress. (Appendix Q.)

To meet the serious and urgent danger of allowing persons to mix with the community while suffering from the disease or subject to its infection, the Government, under the advice of the Board of Health, submitted to Parliament a short Bill to make it compulsory upon medical practitioners and householders to report all cases of variola coming within their knowledge. This Act was promptly passed by the Legislature and appears to have answered the purpose for which it was intended. (Appendix D.)

The general organization by which the views of the Government were carried into effect consisted of:—

1. A Board of Health, with an Executive Member.
2. A Government Medical Staff.
3. A Medical Superintendent and full Nursing Staff of the Hospital and Sanatorium of the Coast Hospital.
4. A Sub-Inspector of Police and a body of Special Constables.
5. An Ambulance Corps.

The duties of those officers were as follows:—

To treat the patients; to deal with members of infected households, and with infected premises; also, to consider and advise upon all matters of public hygiene bearing upon the epidemic.

In addition to the above, the Corporation of Sydney cordially co-operated with the Board of Health, by watering infected districts with disinfectants and adopting other useful measures.

Health Officer.

This official was the Health Officer of Port Jackson, and in the first instance he had the sole responsibility of dealing with the epidemic, with such officers as he could obtain in the emergency. Subsequently, however, as the number of cases increased his duties were confined to those occurring in the country districts and to such as were sent for treatment to the North Head; while the executive member of the Board of Health organized and conducted the system described below for suppressing the disease.

Board of Health.

This body was appointed in July, 1881, and consisted of the Mayor of Sydney (Chairman), the Under-Secretary for the Department of Finance and Trade, the Inspector-General of Police, the Colonial Architect, and six members of the medical profession, one of whom was also the Executive Member, and another the Health Officer. Its first meeting was held on the 18th July, 1881, and it was subsequently called together when circumstances required it.

Executive Member of the Board of Health.

This official was appointed to carry into effect the views of the Board of Health, to direct and supervise the staff employed in dealing with the epidemic, and to keep such records as he considered likely to be of use in the future. He was in telegraphic communication with the Coast Hospital, and was responsible for the efficient carrying out of the entire system by the various officers. He commenced the active direction of the epidemic in the Metropolitan District on September 1st, 1881.

Medical Staff.

Prior to the appointment of the Board of Health various medical practitioners had been employed by the Government to visit, examine, and prescribe for, patients in quarantined houses, and to perform other professional duties in connection with the epidemic. This irregular employment of medical men was, however, found to be so unsatisfactory that a Government medical staff was formed, consisting of three physicians, who were provided with a well-isolated house at Miller's Point, specially fitted for the purpose, and were supplied with carriages, horses, and grooms. Each physician received a salary at the rate of £4 per diem, in addition to housekeeping allowance, this rate of remuneration being necessary to ensure, at a period of great public excitement and alarm, the fullest amount of medical attendance by gentlemen possessing high professional attainments.

The staff acted under the immediate direction of the Executive Member of the Board of Health; in accordance with rules laid down for its guidance, two of the members visited small-pox patients, and the duties of the third member were restricted to visiting inmates of infected houses after the removal of a patient, and to the supervision of infected localities.

Each small-pox patient was seen at least once a day, and more often when necessary. It was also incumbent upon each member of the staff to furnish the Executive Member of the Board of Health every morning with a written report of the condition of each patient visited by him on the previous day, to superintend the duties performed by the ambulance corps, to suggest the nurses, necessaries, and medical comforts

comforts required by the patients or inmates of infected houses, and to vaccinate all persons in infected houses and neighbourhoods who were unvaccinated, or whose previous vaccinations appeared unsatisfactory, and who were willing to submit to the operation.

The attendance of the medical staff upon patients was extended to all the suburbs as far as Ryde. The duties of the staff are given in Appendix E.

The Ambulance Corps.

This body was engaged for the disinfection of infected premises, and for the removal of patients and others from infected houses; it also performed all other necessary work in connection with the fatal cases, coffining, and burying the body, &c.

It was at first accommodated in tents upon ground belonging to the Police Force at Botany, where it remained until the opening of the Coast Hospital, when it was removed to special quarters provided for it in the grounds adjoining the hospital.

The corps was formed on the 12th of July, 1881, when it consisted of seven men (including Senior-constable M'Vane and Constable White). This number, however, by the 23rd of August had been necessarily increased to fourteen. After the 7th of September the corps was gradually decreased, until on the 14th of October it contained only five members. After the 20th of December the numbers varied between ten and eleven, and it was finally disbanded on the 11th of March, 1882. Some of the members, however, were re-engaged and became amalgamated with the labourers at the Coast Hospital, Constable White remaining as foreman.

Each member of the Ambulance Corps, except the police constables, received £3 10s. per week, with board and residence, and a special uniform, consisting of white linen, a clean suit of which was provided daily.

The Corps was commanded by Senior-constable M'Vane, who received all directions and was responsible for their being efficiently carried out.

The instructions under which this Corps acted are given in Appendix F.

Special Constables.

At the beginning of the epidemic members of the police force were told off to perform all police duties in connection with it. This, however, was found to be too great a tax on the force, and a body of special constables was appointed to quarantine infected houses.

The services and experience of Sub-Inspector Lenthall were retained to superintend the carrying out of the executive member's instructions to the ambulance corps and the special constables, and to provide nurses, necessaries, food, &c., to infected houses, while Senior-constable M'Vane and Constable White conducted the ambulance corps under his direction.

The special constables were only employed in guarding quarantined houses, and received £2 16s. a week each.

The rules laid down for this body are shown in Appendix G.

Places to which Small-pox Patients were taken.

For a short time after the commencement of the epidemic the Quarantine Station at the North Head was the only place to which patients were conveyed for treatment, the accommodation consisting of a hulk fitted as a hospital ship for male patients, with weather-board pavilions in separate enclosures for female patients, convalescents, and persons from infected houses. One resident medical officer attended the patients on board the hulk, another the female patients, another the convalescents, and another the persons from infected houses. Nurses from the Sydney Hospital were provided for the female patients. The entire Station was under the immediate control of the Health Officer, who visited it frequently.

The Sanatory Camp at Little Bay was opened early in September, 1881, and received persons, other than patients, from infected houses, until the Sanatorium attached to the Coast Hospital was opened.

Nurses.

One of the first duties the Executive Member was called upon to perform was that of providing a sufficient number of nurses to attend those patients who preferred to be treated at their houses. This end was attained by establishing a register of trustworthy and experienced women, willing to take duty at any hour. The number of these who were employed was considerable, and, with one or two exceptions, they performed their very trying duties with self-sacrifice and energy, and to the satisfaction of the attending medical officers.

Burials.

Prior to the establishment of the Board of Health the remains of deceased patients were taken to the Quarantine Station at North Head, and there buried. So many inconveniences and distressing circumstances, however, attended this course, that an effort was made by the Executive Member to obtain the privilege of burying all patients in due form in the cemetery of the denomination to which they belonged, and after some negotiation this was arranged subject to the following regulations:—

- 1st. That the body should be absolutely disinfected.
- 2nd. That the employes of the cemetery should prepare the grave.
- 3rd. That the officers of the Board of Health should perform all duties connected with the burial.

The following arrangement was made with the Government contractor to ensure the safety and rapidity of interments:—

- 1st. That he should keep a sufficient stock of coffins in different sizes.
- 2nd. That he should also keep on hand a stock of fresh shell-lime, calico sheets saturated with carbolic oil (1 of carbolic acid to 9 of linseed oil), and sheets of coarse black alpaca, also saturated in the same carbolic oil.
- 3rd. That upon receiving notice of a death he should immediately send to the house one coffin, one bushel of lime, one prepared calico sheet, one prepared alpaca sheet.

Beyond this nothing was required of him.

Management

Management of Epidemic.

The course followed in dealing with the epidemic under the above organization was as follows :—

All unvaccinated members of the Police Force and all men subsequently entering the force were vaccinated.

Every case of suspected variola was reported directly to the Executive Member or to the police, and by them to the Government medical staff, by one of whom it was immediately visited. When it proved not to be variola, no further action was taken. If the nature of the disease was doubtful, it was reserved for further observation and consultation, the patient's house in the meanwhile being quarantined. If after consultations with two, and sometimes three, members of the staff, the disease was satisfactorily proved not to be variola, the house was immediately released from quarantine and the inmates liberated.

When, upon the other hand, the disease proved to be small-pox, or when any case upon being first seen was undoubtedly recognised as small-pox, the house was promptly placed in quarantine ; all unvaccinated inmates who were willing were vaccinated ; mosquito net was fixed over the windows of rooms occupied by patients ; a guard of special constables, relieved every eight hours, was placed at the front and back entrance ; barriers were placed round the premises to keep outsiders from coming into personal contact with the inmates and premises, and a conspicuous yellow "caution bill" was put up to warn the public of danger. At the same time circulars cautioning the inhabitants of the locality were distributed to the houses. (Appendices J 1 and J 2.)

If the attending medical officer considered the patient to be in a fit state for removal to the Coast Hospital, he at once endeavoured to obtain his consent, and at the same time urged the other inmates of the house to go to the Sanatorium. He then reported the case to the Executive Member, in Form A (Appendix H.)

Immediately upon the receipt of this form, the Executive Member reported the Quarantine of the house to the Government in accordance with Form B. (Appendix K.)

When all the inmates of an infected house could not be persuaded to go, efforts were made to induce some to do so, and in this way the serious overcrowding of many houses was relieved. In many instances those who went reluctantly, telegraphed after a few days, to their friends to join them and partake of their improved quarters.

If a patient and the other inmates of an infected house consented to removal, the Executive Member immediately made the following arrangements for their transmission :—

A telegram was dispatched to the Medical Superintendent of the Coast Hospital requesting him to send the ambulance, in charge of a nurse, for the patient at a fixed time, with one or two express waggons for the other inmates. The attending Government medical officer was also requested to be at the house half-an-hour before the time named, to satisfy himself that the patient was then in a fit state to undertake the journey, and, if so, to make all necessary preparation, in order that the excitement attending the departure of patients might be curtailed as much as possible. Lastly, the Ambulance Corps were directed to be in attendance and assist in the removal, and to take immediate possession of the house and premises.

Upon the arrival of the ambulance the medical officer delivered the patient, duly prepared for the journey, to the charge of the nurse, who at once proceeded with him to the hospital.

The ambulance was built expressly for the work. It is a closed but well-ventilated vehicle, capable of easy and complete disinfection, and contains a spring couch for the patient. The nurse was provided with all necessary appliances, stimulants, &c.

Immediately upon the arrival of a patient at the hospital the Medical Superintendent telegraphed to the Executive Member his condition, the ward in which he had been placed, &c. ; and it is satisfactory to be able to record that in no instance were the symptoms of any patient reported as seriously affected by the journey.

Directly after the departure of a patient and the other inmates of the house, it was entered by the Ambulance Corps and passed through the first stage of disinfection.

If a patient refused to leave his home, arrangements were immediately made for his medical attendance, nursing, and support. He was visited not less than once, and, when necessary, twice or three times daily. He was provided with all requisite nourishment, medical comforts, furniture, bedding, and clothes, and, if necessary, one or more nurses were appointed to attend upon him.

In one instance it was found necessary to employ as many as three nurses in one family, at the same time.

Every effort was made by the attending medical officer to isolate the patients and nurses, but in many instances there is reason to fear that his directions were not carried out in his absence.

Upon the complete recovery of a patient every precaution was taken to ensure his disinfection by frequent bathing, and he received new clothes. The same measures were also taken with all other inmates of the house. Nurses however were invariably sent to the Sanatorium to ensure this process being more effectually carried out.

The necessity for scrupulous care, in examining every part of infected houses, was shown in the case of one of the patients, who was a machinist, and *under whose bed* about a dozen unmade suits of clothes were found, carefully stowed away from observation, for the evident purpose of being made up after her recovery. The clothes were of course destroyed, and their value paid to the owner.

In the event of a fatal termination the Executive Member communicated with the authorities of the cemetery of the denomination to which the patient belonged, and made the necessary arrangements for the funeral, which was conducted as follows :—

The undertaker having delivered to the special constable in charge the necessaries, according to his contract, the Ambulance Corps placed two inches of lime in the coffin, enveloped the body in the carbolised sheet and lowered it in, the coffin was filled up with lime and the lid screwed down ; the carbolised black alpaca sheet was wrapped round the coffin, it was placed in an ambulance carriage, and conveyed to the cemetery. The burial was conducted under the direct supervision of Sub-inspector Lenthall, who also, in most instances, read the burial service. Relatives not resident in the infected house were allowed to follow the remains under his direction at a safe distance.

There is every reason to believe that the introduction of this system tended materially to allay public dissatisfaction, and to afford as much consolation as was attainable to the bereaved relatives and friends.

During

During the entire period of quarantine of every house the inmates were supplied with all necessary articles of food, clothes, furniture, and bedding, under the direction of the attending Government Medical Officer, who also gave written orders for any special necessary articles of diet, and reported to the Executive Member when nurses, furniture, bedding, &c., were required. During the same period the Ambulance Corps paid frequent visits to the house, clearing the premises of refuse, lime-washing rooms, cleaning yards, and emptying cess-pits, &c.

The Ambulance Corps came in daily from their quarters at the Coast Hospital at 8 a.m. in express waggons kept for the purpose, and worked in two divisions, each of the two working parties being in charge of a police officer. They carried with them their midday meal, and all requisities for disinfection. The results of each day's work were reported to the Executive Member by Senior-constable M'Vane, through Sub-inspector Lenthall, the reports specifying what measures had been adopted in each house, and being accompanied by a list of all property destroyed, with an estimate of its value. It followed, as a matter of course, that even the best men who could be selected, but who were necessarily inexperienced in their duties, should, during the first few weeks of their difficult and thankless labour make some mistakes; but it is due to them as a body to say, that their conduct throughout the whole of the epidemic was excellent, and that they performed their duties with courage, faithfulness, self-sacrifice, and remarkable success, a result which also reflects credit upon Senior-constables M'Vane and White.

It was found necessary to close a Public School upon two occasions only.

In a few instances, where special circumstances and the interests of the neighbourhood demanded the removal of persons from infected houses and they refused to go voluntarily, an order for their removal was obtained from His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, upon the authority of which they were taken to the Coast Hospital and Sanatorium.

The forms adopted in releasing houses from quarantine are shown in Appendices L 1, L 2, and L 3. In cases in which compensation was demanded the Executive Member made a report according to Form C, Appendix M, after the release of the houses from quarantine.

The Coast Hospital and Sanatorium.

As part of their scheme for stamping out the existing epidemic, and providing means by which the disease might be efficiently dealt with in future, the Government determined to establish a complete and isolated hospital at a sufficient distance from the metropolis to ensure safety and confidence.

In deciding upon the size and requirements of the proposed establishment the Government had to consider:—

- 1st. The possible arrival, at any time in Port Jackson, of a steamer having on board a large number of passengers with a numerous crew more or less infected with a dangerous disease, and the probability that many more would contract the disease in Quarantine.
- 2nd. The necessity for providing efficient accommodation for any probable number of persons likely to become infected at any one time, in the metropolis and its suburbs.

For this purpose 500 acres of ground were reserved at Little Bay, about 9 miles from the Post Office, and the Colonial Architect was instructed to enclose it with a galvanized-iron fence and erect a suitable pavilion hospital upon it with the utmost expedition.

At the same time instructions were also given to substantially repair the La Perouse Road, by which it is approached, and to form a good branch road from this to the hospital lodge.

The site thus selected is not only eminently suited for hospital purposes, but there are few more beautiful spots upon the picturesque shores near Sydney. It has a coast line of 5,350 feet, consisting of sandy bays separated by magnificent headlands and noble rocks, among which there are in many places natural pools eminently adapted for sea-water bathing. It is also provided with an unlimited supply of pure fresh water by three never-failing streams situated about equi-distant from each other.

The position determined upon for the hospital buildings is near the central stream, and consists of an extensive plateau of sandy formation interspersed with black soil, well adapted for cultivation. It stands about 150 feet above the sea-level, and is bounded behind by sand-hills interspersed with swamps of black soil, which only require clearing and subsoil drainage to transform them into excellent, healthy pasturage.

The northern boundary is about 1,200 feet north of Little Bay, which latter immediately adjoins the hospital site, and forms the outlet of a picturesque gully. It is of considerable extent, and affords a delightful resort for the invalid, where he can saunter on the beach, or rest in the cool shade of bold rocks, enjoying the ever-changing sounds, movements, and life of the sea-shore.

The more distant part of the ground, north, south, and west, is formed of bold sand-hills, with rocks and gullies, among which grow a wealth of wild flowers.

The entire 500 acres has been enclosed within a galvanized-iron fence, about the centre of which the entrance lodge stands and commands the entire traffic.

From the lodge the road passes direct towards the ocean for a distance of 1,200 feet, having the Sanatorium ground on its northern side. At the termination of the Sanatorium fence a branch road to the left leads to the new bathing-house, stables, coach-houses, ambulance men's quarters, stock-yard, disinfecting house, &c.

Passing through a second gateway along the main road, which here bears to the south, the dam is crossed, and an inner enclosure is entered, within which the hospital stands.

The visitor observes that the ward pavilions and administrative buildings occupy an extensive level area between the dam and the ocean, that the laundry is placed 1,000 feet distant in a southerly direction, and that beyond this again the cemetery is situated upon the summit of a distant bold sand-hill. (*See Plan.*)*

The

*NOTE.—The establishment at Little Bay proves to be, with one exception, larger than any of the hospitals for infectious diseases, delineated in the recently published report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, the isolation and ventilation of each pavilion is more complete, and the means of classifying patients are greater. The site also is superior in all respects except that of its great distance from the metropolis.

The Hospital.

The hospital consists of the following separate buildings, which are constructed of corrugated iron and wood, and afford the following ample accommodation for the various purposes to which they are devoted :—

1. Residence of the Medical Superintendent, with detached kitchen.
2. Residence of the Assistant Medical Officers.
3. Dispensary and medical stores.
4. Residence of Matron, with detached kitchen.
5. Residence of day nurses.
6. Residence of night nurses.
7. Main kitchen, scullery, general bath-room, and pantry, &c.
8. Large general store.
9. Quarters for laundress.
10. Six associated pavilion wards.
11. Two private ward pavilions.
12. Specially isolated pavilion wards.

The general kitchen building occupies the central position, and opens upon a covered way 830 feet long, running north and south, and affording easy communication with all the pavilion wards, four of which are situated on either side.

The relative position of this and the other administrative buildings, and the accommodation and dimensions of each structure, is shown upon the appended general plan.

The structure of the pavilion wards demands further explanation.

Fig. 1 is a sectional drawing of a pavilion through the centre from side to side, by reference to which it will be seen that the sides are double, the outer skin being formed of corrugated iron, and the inner of wood, painted, also that the interspace of 5 inches is clear for the transmission of air, which, entering through gratings placed at the lower portion of the external wall, is turned into the ward at a height of 6 feet from the floor by the opening *aa* and the closing of the upper part of the interspace at *b*; the fresh air thus directed upwards is diffused through the upper part of the ward, and finds its way out at the apex of the roof, where space has been provided for its exit; *c* represents a ventilating tube, which extends direct from the external air to the interior of the ward, under the centre of each bed-space; these serve the double purpose of ventilating the under bed-space and the lower portion of the ward, without interfering with the patients.

The construction of the windows is similar in all the wards, and is shown in fig. 3. Each consists of two sashes, fixed together by side-boards, so that a space of 5 inches exists between them; the two sashes overlapping 9 inches. By this arrangement they are quite weather-proof when closed, but at the same time form channels for the free admission of air at all times, which is directed upwards, away from the occupants of the beds, and cannot be closed up.

The anemometer, and the experience of those living in the wards, as well as of those frequently passing into them from the external air, conclusively prove that, while draft is imperceptible, the atmosphere never becomes close or offensive, even when the ward is occupied by patients covered by pustular eruption.

For the purpose, however, of occasional further atmospheric purification, the window-sashes have been hung upon side pivots, by means of which they can at any time be opened to a right-angle as shown in section AB, or, for the purpose of complete disinfection, they can be lifted out when the ward is not in use.

The furniture of the wards is simple and inexpensive, but complete.

The two private ward pavilions are constructed upon the same model as those for the associated wards, but are divided internally into separate rooms by permanent fixed screens 8 feet high. They are intended for patients who may be able and willing to pay for privacy, though it is doubtful whether they will be utilised, while they are less suitable for the treatment of patients suffering from infectious disease.

Enamelled iron baths, supplied with hot and cold water, have been provided for the patients in the general bath-room, situated in the kitchen building, and similar baths, with a constant cold supply, have been supplied to the quarters of the Medical Superintendent, Matron, and nurses.

The general store is placed behind the pavilion and convenient to the kitchen and Matron's residence; it affords good but not excessive accommodation for the considerable stock of various goods required for the use of such an establishment when in active work.

The telegraph department is also a separate building, containing a large operating-room and good quarters for the telegraphic operator.

The laundry is placed, as before mentioned, at the mouth of a good stream of soft, clear water, which ran full to the end of the late severe drought.

The general water supply is taken from this stream and the dam, at each of which a patent wind-mill pump has been erected; this raises the water to an elevated iron tank, from which it flows by gravitation to tanks attached to the various buildings.

The accommodation provided in the hospital amounts to 106 beds for patients, with good quarters for a full staff to work the establishment and perform the various duties required in the metropolis during a serious epidemic.

The total number of patients received during the epidemic was fifty-seven; the highest number at any one time under treatment being twenty.

The Sanatorium.

The Sanatorium ground is situated upon the north side of the main road, and extends from the entrance lodge 1,200 feet in an easterly direction. It is enclosed by a separate fence, and contains 11 acres.

It is arranged and has been conducted as an entirely separate and distinct establishment, and contains the following buildings and accommodation :—

1st.

- 1st. *Five Pavilions*.—All these are of the same size and similar in external appearance, but differing in internal construction. Each is surrounded by a good verandah. That occupying the central position contains a kitchen, scullery, pantry, dining-hall, and three rooms capable of holding one bed each. Each of two of the other pavilions contains a dining-hall and six rooms for two beds each; these were intended for married couples. Each of the two remaining pavilions contains a dining-hall and eight rooms for one bed each, intended for single men or women. In practice it was found that five dining-halls or day-rooms were not required and were undesirable, and as the sleeping accommodation proved to be insufficient, two of them were used as associated dormitories. A portion of one pavilion was set apart for the Matron, who was allowed a sitting-room, bed-room, linen-store, and special store.
- 2nd. *Laundry and Bath-rooms*.—This building stands in the centre of the ground. It was brought from the Sanatory Camp a few days before the Sanatorium was opened, and though fitted as well as time would allow, it proved far too small and inefficient for the work. It is also very low, and consequently intensely hot during the summer months.
- 3rd. *Additional Bathing-house*.—In order to avoid the risk of bathing persons upon their first arrival from infected houses in the same baths as were daily used by the inmates, another small building was brought from the Sanatory Camp by the resident staff, and erected in the centre of the eastern fence. In this all persons could be washed and receive new clothes upon their arrival and before admission into the Sanatorium.
- 4th. *General Store*.—At the south-east corner of the ground, adjoining the main road to the hospital, a large receiving store has been erected since the establishment was opened, at which all goods were delivered by the contractors, and where they were classified, entered, and distributed to their respective destinations—Sanatorium, Hospital, Ambulance Quarters, &c.
- 5th. *Water Supply*.—A windmill pump has been erected at the north-east corner of the ground, and raises water from the northern stream into tanks, from which it flows into tanks attached to the laundry and various pavilions.

The accommodation of the Sanatorium does not exceed forty-two beds for inmates, with quarters for a small staff. The total number received during the epidemic was 137, and the highest number accommodated at any one time was sixty-two.

Organization and working of Hospital and Sanatorium.

The magnitude of the undertaking, the special character of the buildings, and the difficulty of obtaining tradesmen to work steadily so far from Sydney, and near the infected camp, seriously delayed the completion of the hospital.

At the same time the epidemic was rapidly spreading, and it was impossible to ignore the fear that it might become general. Confidence in the Government had also so far improved that many patients and inmates of infected houses would have been willing to take advantage of the new establishments had they been completed.

Under these circumstances it was determined to utilise the new hospital at the earliest possible day, and pressure was put upon the contractors to expedite the completion of the most essential parts of the work.

As soon as the buildings were habitable the workmen (about 250 in number) were withdrawn, furniture and stores were rapidly supplied, Dr. J. A. Beattie was appointed Resident Medical Superintendent, and the establishments were handed over to the Executive Member of the Board of Health.

It is due to these officers and to the staff working under Dr. Beattie here to point out that at the time they received charge of the hospital and Sanatorium the establishments were far from being complete; also, that there had not been time to supply the fittings and accessories so necessary for efficient administration.

It has also to be borne in mind that it was necessary to receive patients and inmates of infected houses into the hospital and Sanatorium immediately they were opened, that the greatest difficulty was experienced in securing an efficient working staff, and that those who could be obtained during the first few weeks were of course strangers to each other and to the place.

It should be further remembered that all the furniture and stores which arrived after the admission of the first patient had to be unloaded near the entrance lodge and removed from thence to their destination by the resident staff, and that all the buildings of the two large establishments required thorough cleaning before they could be used.

In spite, however, of these difficulties, not only was the routine management satisfactorily performed, but most of the necessary work, which it had been impossible to complete before the opening, was carried out, and both the hospital and Sanatorium were brought to a condition of efficiency and order that reflected great credit upon the Medical Superintendent and his staff.

Without mentioning the innumerable small matters which demanded immediate attention, the following necessary work may be alluded to as a portion of what was performed by the resident staff in addition to the regular work of the establishments:—

The large dam was twice emptied, deepened, and substantially repaired.

The large receiving store was erected, fitted, and occupied.

A bathing-house was removed from the sanatory camp and re-erected on the line of the eastern fence of the Sanatorium.

The main entrance road from the lodge to the camp was repaired, and the lower portion reformed and guttered.

Numerous subsoil drains were laid down, and surface drains constructed.

A high tank-stand was erected at the laundry stream, and tanks were mounted upon it, water-pipes being also laid from these to the tanks attached to the hospital buildings.

A substantial stock-yard was put up.

A portion of the fence of the Sanatorium was removed and extended to enclose a larger area of ground, which the great number of inmates rendered desirable. The kitchen of the Sanatorium was enlarged, and its cooking power increased for the same reason.

Additional baths and sinks were set up, and a considerable amount of plumber's, carpenter's, and other work was accomplished.

To

To do justice to these admirable establishments much remains to be accomplished, but as the more urgent of that in the hospital department has been done, the remaining portion may be performed gradually by the small permanent staff which it will be necessary to retain for other reasons.

Soon after the hospital was opened the Executive Member determined to undertake the supervision of the Sanatorium, in order to relieve the Medical Superintendent, whose duty it was to attend the small-pox patients, of the necessity for entering the buildings of this establishment. A system was also established, at a later date, by which Dr. Beattie was enabled to examine, isolate, and attend any inmates of the Sanatorium who became indisposed, without risk to the other inmates. This object was attained by the erection of two large tents, at a safe distance from, and to windward of, the buildings—one to serve as an observation ward, the other as a consulting room for the Medical Superintendent. It was the duty of this officer to attend here every morning at a fixed hour before seeing patients in the hospital. The Matron of the Sanatorium attended at the same time, made her report, and brought up any inmate who appeared suspiciously indisposed. In the event of the symptoms shown by any of these proving of a doubtful character, the patient was placed in the observation tent, under the charge of a special nurse, and remained there until the Medical Superintendent was able to verify the diagnosis.

The rules under which the Sanatorium was conducted will be found in Appendix N.

In working the hospital care was taken to treat all patients in the pavilions at the southern extremity only, and thus to retain the greater part of the establishment free from infection. At the same time each pavilion was disinfected immediately it became vacant, the floors were lime-washed, and the windows removed from the frames. By these means absolute purity was attained, and every ward was rendered safe for the future treatment of patients afflicted with any disease.

The bodies of those who died in the hospital were conveyed in an open hearse to the cemetery, the burial service being read by the Medical Superintendent. A stone cross, engraved with the name, age, &c., has been erected to indicate the grave of each patient who succumbed to the disease.

The preparation and working of such an establishment so far from Sydney was, and must always be costly. It was necessary to destroy all infected clothes and bedding, the number of nurses and servants required was greater, and they were deservedly paid better than in ordinary hospitals. At the same time, it was necessary to afford the various members of the staff sufficient amusement and additional comforts to relieve the monotony of their life, and to render them contented and willing to stay, without the frequent periodical holidays to which they had been accustomed.

Inmates of both the Hospital and Sanatorium were allowed free use of the telegraph attached to the former to communicate with their friends, and telegraphic reports were sent, when necessary, direct to the relatives and friends of patients who were seriously ill.

Occasional leave of absence was necessarily granted to some members of the staff, but it was done as rarely as possible, and then only under strict regulations of previous disinfection, change of clothes, &c.

The stock of clothes required was very large, to provide for the necessities and tastes of persons of both sexes and all ages in various classes of life during the period of their residence, and to supply them with complete new outfits when they left. Amusements of various kinds had also to be supplied to the inmates of the Sanatorium to relieve the monotony of their life, and make them contented with their life of voluntary quarantine.

The books of the store department were however strictly kept, and the utmost economy was exercised, compatible with the welfare and contentment of the inmates.

It is satisfactory to know that establishments erected and organized amidst so much excitement and pressure have afforded the sufferers from the epidemic the utmost advantages of hygiene, kindness, and good nursing, and that in no instance has the disease been disseminated from either the hospital or the Sanatorium.

Suggestions for the management of future Epidemics.

The experience of the last two outbursts of variola in Sydney clearly points to the fact that the panic, excitement, rapid extension of the disease, mortality, and heavy expenditure required to stamp it out, were mainly due to the absence of preparation and organization.

Consideration of the circumstances attending the introduction of the disease, its management on the occasion of the first of these outbursts, as well as during the last epidemic up to the time when it was taken in hand by the Board of Health, and of the experience gained subsequently, suggest the following conclusions and recommendations for future guidance :—

1. That the geographical position of Port Jackson is eminently favourable to the successful working of efficient quarantine regulations, and that such may reasonably be expected to prevent the introduction of variola into the metropolis *by personal contact*.
2. That no length of voyage or efficiency of quarantine arrangements will prevent the possibility of the disease being introduced by means of clothing (often purchased second-hand or ready made) unpacked for the first time after landing.
3. That cases of variola arising from the last-mentioned cause will probably be rare, and in the first instance isolated; and if dealt with promptly and firmly will be eradicated before the disease can spread; but that the success of the measures adopted will absolutely depend upon their completeness and constant readiness, and by the energy with which they are immediately applied.
4. That the organization required for this purpose, if always kept in a condition capable of instant application, need not be elaborate or expensive, and should consist of the following accommodation and organization :—
 - a. Two wards, each capable of holding eight beds—one for males and one for females—fully appointed and furnished, and having a nurse attached to each.
 - b. Sanatorium accommodation for from twenty to thirty persons, in permanent charge of a matron and one servant.
 - c. An ambulance and disinfecting staff of four trained intelligent men, one of whom should be a carpenter, one a plasterer, and one a gardener; the fourth should act as foreman, and should be a member of the Police Force, capable of keeping accounts, framing reports, and directing the work.

- d. A Medical Superintendent of the hospital, whose services should also be available, to examine and report upon any doubtful case of disease that may occur in any part of the metropolis or country districts within a reasonable distance of Sydney.
- e. A suitable closed ambulance and an express waggon for the prompt conveyance of the patients and persons from infected houses to the hospital and sanatorium; and a second waggon for the use of the Ambulance Corps.
- f. That the staff above-mentioned should be under the absolute control of the Health Officer.

Upon the report of a supposed case of variola it should be the duty of the Health Officer to have it immediately examined by the Medical Superintendent of the hospital, and to summon the Board of Health, to whom the Medical Superintendent's report should be submitted.

In the event of this gentleman certifying the case to be variola, or of doubtful character, the Health Officer should have the power to place the house in temporary strict quarantine, and the Board should be empowered to direct the removal of the patient to the hospital, and the other inmates to the sanatorium, and that the premises be promptly disinfected.

Should it be necessary for the public safety that property of any material value should be destroyed, the Board should have power to have it immediately valued, and should report the facts to His Excellency the Governor, through the Minister, and accompany these with a distinct recommendation as to the course they propose.

The Board of Health should also be empowered to adopt such other precautionary measures as may appear necessary to check the disease.

The results of the energetic policy of the Government and the considerable expenditure authorized have been—1st, the absolute extermination of the disease; and 2nd, the erection of a large and excellent pavilion hospital and sanatorium upon a convenient coast-site, which cannot be excelled for healthfulness and picturesque beauty, and is capable of being utilised for any hospital purpose.

The extermination of variola from a community like that of Sydney, after it had become firmly rooted and widely disseminated, is a matter of considerable professional interest and a cause for public thankfulness.

At the period when the attempt was commenced, and for a considerable time afterwards, experienced medical men were of opinion that, notwithstanding the active measures proposed, the disease would not be checked until it had swept away its hundreds of victims; and the most sanguine believed that, if ultimately arrested, it would burst out again, and yet again, through the influence of stray germs which had escaped disinfection among clothes packed away. Yet twelve months have passed, the disease has not re-appeared, and the fear now no longer exists.

The doubts above alluded to were often and freely mentioned to those engaged in the struggle with the disease, but served only to convince them of the magnitude of the danger and to stimulate their efforts. The absence of any recurrence of the disease is especially a subject for congratulation, and is a highly satisfactory result of the organization and the efficiency with which the Ambulance Corps performed the work of disinfection.

Vaccination.

The same condition of unpreparedness and thoughtless panic which attended the outburst of small-pox existed to a large extent in regard to vaccination, and exerted a similar prejudicial influence over the attempts of the Government to act promptly and efficiently. It is therefore thought desirable to make the following brief suggestions for consideration when the re-organization of this department is undertaken:—

1. That a Central Vaccination Board should be established in Sydney to deal with public vaccination throughout the Colony.
2. That there should be from three to five national vaccination centres in the metropolitan area, and one in each of the largest inland towns which are central to well-populated country districts, and that a Government vaccinator be appointed to each institution who should attend once a week to vaccinate applicants, in accordance with rules laid down for their guidance by the National Vaccination Board.
3. That all vaccinations should, when possible, be made from arm to arm, and that all lymph, preserved in tubes or otherwise, should be immediately forwarded to the Vaccination Board, and that no such lymph shall be distributed by this body until it has been examined and found to be in good condition.
4. That a vaccine calf farm should be established near Sydney for the production of healthy calf-lymph for the use of those persons who prefer it.

JOHN HARRIS, Mayor of Sydney, Chairman,	}	Official Members.
G. EAGAR, Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade,		
EDMUND FOSBERY, Inspector-General of Police,		
CHARLES K. MACKELLAR, M.B., Health Officer and Medical Adviser to the Government,		
ALFRED ROBERTS,	}	Non-Official Members.
H. N. MACLAURIN, M.D.,		
G. FORTESCUE, M.B.,		
A. A. WEST, M.D.,		

SUPPLEMENT.

SINCE the foregoing Report was written the Board of Health have received the Supplement to the Tenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for 1880 and 1881, containing "Reports and Papers on the use and influence of hospitals for infectious diseases."

It is a bulky volume of 350 pages illustrated by numerous drawings of elevations, plans, and details showing the construction of hospitals for infectious diseases, course of epidemics, &c.

The information it contains, founded as it is upon the diligent research of able and experienced physicians, will be valuable to the medical profession and the Local Government Board, and especially to the Boards of Health of the British Colonies.

The contents of the Supplement consist of—

1. Medical officer's Report (Dr. Buchanan.)
2. Report by Dr. Thorne on the use and influence of hospitals for infectious diseases.
3. Report by Mr. D. H. Power on the influence of the Fulham Small-pox Hospital on the neighbourhood surrounding it.
4. Memoranda for local arrangements relating to infectious diseases.

It would obviously be out of place and unwise to summarise here the whole of these reports. They require to be studied carefully as a whole by those to whom the responsible duty is entrusted of guarding and preserving the public health. It is however desirable to allude briefly to some few of the facts and conclusions which bear more immediately upon the steps taken in Sydney to stamp out the late epidemic as well as upon the measures which have yet to be developed for the safety of the important and rapidly increasing shipping interests of Port Jackson and upon the immigration by large steamships.

Referring to the question of "preparedness," Dr. Buchanan says :—

The report draws a strong distinction between the utility of hospitals that had been deliberately prepared and kept in readiness against the time when infectious disease might appear in the district, and of those others that had been provided when an epidemic prevalence of disease was seen to be commencing. In the case of the former, the isolation of the sick person effected by the hospital had repeatedly appeared to mean the prevention of an epidemic in the locality. "I could occupy you for hours," says Dr. Thorne, of the evidence he has collected, "in telling you instances in which epidemics have evidently been prevented by the isolation of first cases of infectious disease." But of the hospital hastily run up when small-pox or fever is making head in the district, the report has little good to say. "It is often not ready for occupation," he writes, "until the immediate cause of its erection has passed by; it provides accommodation of a very indifferent sort; it fails, almost without exception, to meet the permanent requirements of the district, even when in amount it turns out to be more than the district needs; and thus the object of the hospital, as a part of the sanitary defences of the district, is often attained in a very imperfect manner and at a needlessly large cost." Dr. Thorne's observations, in this particular, strengthen the grounds of the advice which the Board ever gives to local authorities, that it is a condition of the highest degree of importance for the usefulness of these institutions that their accommodation shall be ready beforehand.

At page ix Dr. Buchanan gives some of Mr. Power's conclusions, of which the following are specially worthy of note :—

There has been in each epidemic period an excessive incidence of small-pox on houses in the neighbourhood of the hospital as compared with more distant houses in Chelsea, Fulham, and Kensington.

The percentage of houses invaded in the neighbourhood of the hospital has become gradually smaller as the distance of the houses from the hospital has increased. This gradation has been very exact and very constant.

Houses upon the chief lines of human intercourse with the hospital have not suffered more than houses lying in other directions from the hospital.

Alluding to the importance of having all hospitals for infectious diseases deliberately planned and carefully constructed, Dr. Thorne says :—

Some hospitals of a temporary character having more or less served the immediate purpose of staying an epidemic have been abandoned or so altered that permanent structures have replaced them, and these may fairly be considered in connection with those which sanitary authorities have erected when no epidemic was prevalent, but solely with a view of being prepared to isolate such first cases of infectious diseases as might arise in or be imported into their districts.

The hospitals at Huddersfield and Salford are instances of permanent provisions for isolation, mainly or partly completed after the cessation of a small-pox epidemic; the hospitals at Lewes and at Tonbridge are instances of buildings constructed after the disuse of temporary hospitals which had respectively served to isolate enteric fever and small-pox cases; whereas in the Bradford, Cheltenham, Darlington, Folkestone, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, Solihull, and Warrington urban districts, and in the Berkhamstead rural and the Weymouth port districts, hospitals may be seen which have been provided during non-epidemic periods, and when time could be given to the consideration of the various details as to site and construction so necessary to the complete success of a hospital for infectious diseases.

These latter hospitals afford a striking contrast to those which were erected in a hurried manner, and the descriptions given both as to their construction and the purposes they have served will, in almost every instance, amply suffice to show that the suitability of the hospital buildings in various parts of the country is to a very large extent dependent upon the circumstances under which they have been erected. If a hospital is hurriedly built under the influence of panic, it is often not ready for occupation until the immediate cause of its erection has passed by; it provides accommodation of a very indifferent sort; it fails, almost without exception, to meet the permanent requirements of the district even when in amount it turns out to be more than the district needs; and thus the object of the hospital as a part of the sanitary defences of the district is often attained in a very imperfect manner and at a needlessly large cost. Salford may be referred to as a conspicuous illustration of this latter point. On the other hand, the hospitals which have been erected during non-epidemic periods and with a view of preventing epidemics by having in actual readiness means for the isolation of first cases of infectious disease, afford as a rule excellent examples of the kind of isolation-provision which all sanitary authorities should possess, and this report will give plentiful examples of their success in their intended object.

Upon the question of site Dr. Thorne makes the following remarks :—

There are found to be strong reasons why the site should be easily accessible to the population for whose benefit the building is provided, such accessibility having reference both to distance and to facility of approach. It is not that removal for a distance of some 5, and even, in isolated instances, 8 and 10 miles in a well-constructed ambulance and over ordinarily good roads, has appeared to do harm to the particular patient, provided the removal has been effected at an early stage of disease. By far the greatest difficulty in the matter of distance has been found, as a rule, to lie with the relatives and friends of the patients, who assent much more readily to removal to hospital if it be within such distance as to enable them without much trouble and without material interference with their business and other vocations, to make frequent inquiry as to the patient's welfare. In rural districts the question of distance is usually less thought of than in urban districts, especially when the hospital to which removal is effected is in or near some centre to which the population often travel in connection with their daily or occasional pursuits. The question of removal from one district to another has evidently in some cases an important bearing upon the position of a hospital, for patients who willingly consent to removal for a distance of several miles within a district that they are familiar with as their own, often exhibit the strongest reluctance to removal for a shorter distance from a rural into an urban district, and even more from one urban district into another. Thus, the almost complete failure which has attended the arrangements made by sanitary authorities in the neighbourhood of Bradford, Leeds, Manchester, and Middlesbrough, to use the infectious hospitals in those towns for the purposes of the districts surrounding those boroughs, must to some extent be attributed to this feeling.

In so far as the experience acquired during the course of my inquiry suffices for the formation of an opinion on this point, I would in very general terms say that a hospital should if possible be within the limits of the sanitary district for the purposes of which it is erected, and that under any circumstances it should, to be reasonably available for its purposes, in the case of a town not be much more than 2 miles, and in the case of a rural district not more than 4 or 5 miles from the more populous portions of the districts concerned.

Experience, however, such as was gained at Todmorden, shows that even when a hospital is situated within but a mile of a town, as the crow flies, but can only be reached by medical practitioners as the result of a circuitous and somewhat difficult journey, the building, though urgently needed for the purposes of isolation, may entirely fail to effect its intended purpose.

I have been led to regard a moderately elevated site on a gentle slope and on a dry soil where the free circulation of air about the hospital buildings was not interfered with, and where an abundant and wholesome water supply together with reasonable facilities for drainage were available, as having distinct advantages over sites differently circumstanced.

It also became increasingly apparent as the inquiry progressed that in determining the size of a site special regard should be had to 1°, the reasonable seclusion of the hospital buildings; 2°, the provision of ample space both as regards the buildings and the number of patients to be received into them; and 3°, the need for future permanent extension of the hospital buildings, in case of an increase in the population, or of the erection of temporary means of isolation in the event of any epidemic prevalence which may result from inability or failure to isolate first cases of disease.

Where the shape of a site and the necessary conditions attending the arrangement of the buildings have permitted of choice, it has under most circumstances been found desirable that the opposite side windows of the ward pavilions should as nearly as possible respectively face somewhat to the south of east and to the north of west, and that any departure from this rule should be in the direction of a south-easterly and north-westerly aspect, rather than in that of a south-westerly and north-easterly. By this means both of the side walls of the hospital wards are in turn brought under the influence of the sun's rays, a large amount of daylight is secured, the spaces between any two or more parallel pavilions become well warmed and lighted, and at the same time direct exposure to the east wind is avoided.

The necessity of having every site so effectually enclosed as to prevent any communication between persons in the hospital and those outside is obvious, and a spread of infection to the outside public was in several instances ascertained to have been due to the imperfect manner in which this had been carried out. As a rule, a substantial wall or close fence, at least 6 feet 6 inches high, is found necessary for this purpose.

The more efficient hospitals for infectious diseases, which have been provided by sanitary authorities in order to meet the wants of their districts, have under ordinary circumstances consisted of—1°, an administrative block; 2°, at least four wards, in two separate pairs, and in which patients of both sexes, suffering from two different infectious fevers, can be simultaneously treated; and 3°, certain out buildings, such as wash house, mortuary, &c. These buildings have been either permanent or temporary.

From the following paragraph it is to be inferred that in the opinion of English sanitary authorities patients afflicted with various infectious diseases may be received into different parts of the same establishment if suitable arrangements have been made for their effective isolation —

Hitherto the smallest amount of permanent provision which may be requisite has alone been referred to. In populous districts, however, it is found necessary to maintain permanent isolation accommodation for more than two diseases in both sexes, and one or more additional pavilions have to be set apart for that purpose. And even where the permanent provision for a number of patients is limited to two ward pavilions, it has been found advantageous to secure, in a separate building, accommodation for occasional patients whom it might otherwise be impossible to receive when both ward-pavilions are in occupation. Thus occasions occur when it is advisable to receive one or more patients suffering from a third disease, as for example, small pox or erysipelas, when two other diseases, such as scarlet fever and enteric fever, are already under treatment; it is also found to be at times almost imperative to provide separate accommodation for a noisily delirious patient, or for one suffering from offensive sores or discharges; and the existence of a special isolation ward for the temporary reception of a doubtful case of fever, may, on the one hand, enable an authority to stay the spread of infection which might otherwise remain uncontrolled, and, on the other hand, save a patient from contracting a disease from which he is erroneously supposed to be already suffering. And further, persons willing to pay all the cost of their necessary isolation often object to enter public wards. These several wants may most easily be met by the provision of a smaller pavilion, containing one or two small wards, to serve either as isolation wards or for the purposes of private patients. Examples of such provision will be found in the plans and descriptions of the hospitals for the Warrington urban and the Weymouth port districts.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Showing the various centres of Small Pox during the epidemic.

District or Street	Date of the first appearance of Small pox	Date of the release of the last house in the District	Number of Infected Houses	Number of persons living in those infected Houses	Number of Cases of Small pox	
George & Cumberland streets	25 May	1 December	5	26*	4	* These are Europeans, the number of Chinese in this district is not known.
Surry Hills .	14 June	7 January	6	35	7	
Waterloo . . .	16 "	20 December	3	16	7	Two of these houses had no infection in them.
Druitt Town	5 July	27 August	1	9	1	
Glebe .	7 "	8 February	5	28	6	
Sussex-street and District	8 "	3 January	20	118	37	
Ultimo	11 "	30 December	4	26	6	
Woolloomooloo	25 "	14 January	10	51	17	
Alexandria	1 August	8 February	3	19	4	
Croydon	8 "	8 September	1	5	2	
Darlington	10 "	15 "	1	4	2	
Balmam .	12 "	22 "	1	3	3	
Pymont	12 "	8 February	14	72	31	
Haymarket	16 "	13 September	1	17	2	
Woollahra	29 "	26 October	1	5	2	
McDonald Town	2 September	4 "	1	10	1	
Botany	4 "	4 November	1	3	2	
Camperdown	5 "	7 January	2	6	2	
Redfern	5 "	14 "	2	10	3	
Pennant Hills	8 October	1 December	1	3	1	
Burwood	5 November	3 "	1	5	1	
Liverpool street	19 "	2 February	4	29	7	

APPENDIX B.

Showing the proportion of Patients who suffered from Small-pox ; those who were vaccinated and the results from 2nd September to the end of the epidemic.

Age of Patient.	Never Vaccinated.	Vaccinated.					Result.		Age of Patient.	Never Vaccinated.	Vaccinated.					Result.	
		Under 5 years of age.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	20 to 40 years.	Over 40 years.	Died.	Recovered.			Under 5 years of age.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	20 to 40 years.	Over 40 years.	Died.	Recovered.
29	*	*					*		14	*						*	
1	*						*		6	*						*	
5	*						*		17	*	*					*	
49	*	*					*		24	*	*					*	*
18			*				*		27	*						*	*
2	*						*		42	*	*					*	*
1	*						*		62	*	*					*	*
5	*						*		20	*	*					*	*
10	*						*		6	*	*					*	*
17	*						*		3	*	*					*	*
21	*	*			*		*		1½	*	*					*	*
45	*	*					*		49	*	*					*	*
26	*	*					*		40	*	*					*	*
23	*	*					*		man	*	*					*	*
6 months.	*	*					*		7	*	*					*	*
29	*						*		9	*	*					*	*
25	*		*				*		7	*	*					*	*
20	*						*		8	*	*					*	*
42	*						*		4	*	*					*	*
23	*						*		4 months	*	*					*	*
52	*	*					*		man	*	*					*	*
6	*						*		19	*	*					*	*
1	*						*		9	*	*					*	*
14	*	*					*		1	*	*					*	*
36	*						*		25	*	*					*	*
9	*						*		16	*	*					*	*
5	*						*		25	*	*					*	*
1	*						*		21	*	*					*	*
3	*						*		5	*	*					*	*
4	*						*		9	*	*		*			*	*
2	*						*		10	*	*					*	*
40	*	*					*		32	*	*					*	*
44	*	*					*		30	*	*					*	*
7	*	*					*		24	*	*					*	*
30	*	*					*		39	*	*		*			*	*
34	*	*			*		*		13	*	*					*	*
43	*	*					*		26	*	*					*	*
47	*	*					*		24 }	*	*					*	*
26	*	*					*		15 }	*	*					*	*
4	*	*					*		3	*	*					*	*
2	*	*					*		1½	*	*					*	*
47	*	*					*		37	*	*					*	*
6 months.	*	*					*		35	*	*					*	*
22	*	*					*		6	*	*					*	*
6	*	*					*		4	*	*					*	*
38	*	*					*		36	*	*					*	*
27	*	*				*	*		2	*	*					*	*
27	*	*				*	*		37	*	*					*	*
1	*	*				*	*		32	*	*					*	*
22	*	*					*		32	*	*					*	*
1½	*	*					*		5 days	*	*					*	*
33	*	*					*			*	*					*	*

APPENDIX C.

Showing the number of Cases, Recoveries, and Deaths at various ages.

Ages.	No. of Cases.		No. of Deaths.		No. of Recoveries.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 10 years	29	26	8	8	21	18
10 to 20	8	13	1	2	7	11
20 to 30	18	19	5	4	13	15
30 to 40	13	8	5	1	8	7
40 to 50	9	7	5	1	4	6
Over 50	1	3	...	...	1	3
Totals	78	76	24	16	54	60

APPENDIX D.

45° VICTORIA, No. 25.

An Act to make further provisions to prevent the spread of the Disease known as Small-pox and for other purposes. [Assented to, 20th December, 1881.]

Preamble.	WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision to prevent the spread of the Disease known as Small-pox Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows :—
Power to appoint a Board of Health.	1. The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may appoint a Board of Health to consist of not less than six persons to carry out the provisions of this Act and three members of such Board shall at any meeting thereof constitute a quorum.
Case of small-pox to be reported immediately to the authorities	2. On the appearance of any case of small-pox or eruptive fever which may reasonably be supposed to be small-pox in any house or premises in New South Wales the householder or occupier of the said house or premises and also the medical practitioner attending the case shall immediately report in writing such case to the proper authorities in manner following that is to say if the case occur within the City of Sydney then the report of the case shall be delivered to the officer in charge at the nearest police-station or lock-up or to the officer in charge at the Central Police-station or to the Health Officer of the Port of Sydney or to any member of the Government Medical Staff or the Secretary of the Board of Health and if the case occur beyond the City of Sydney then the report shall be delivered to the nearest Magistrate Officer of Police Clerk of Petty Sessions or to the Government Medical Officer of the district within which the case has occurred If any person required by this section to report any such case shall fail to make such immediate report as hereinbefore required every such person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty pounds which shall be recoverable in a summary way before a Police or Stipendiary Magistrate upon information laid by the Board of Health or by any officer appointed by such Board for that purpose.
under penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty pounds.	3. Payment of any penalty together with costs (if ordered) awarded under this Act may be enforced by distress and sale of the offender's or defaulter's goods and chattels and in default of sufficient distress by imprisonment with or without hard labour of such offender or defaulter for any term not exceeding six calendar months unless the amount of the penalty and costs (if any) be sooner paid.
Distress &c. on default of payment of penalty.	4. The Board of Health appointed under this Act shall be the authority to carry out subject to any orders and directions of the Governor with the advice aforesaid and subject to any general regulations which may be made by the Governor with the said advice the powers of isolation and all other powers conferred by the second section of the Act third William the Fourth number one and subject to the approval of the Governor with the said advice it shall be lawful for the said Board to define by notification in the <i>Gazette</i> any district in the Colony now or hereafter to be placed under the charge of a Government Medical Officer and in like manner to amend alter or extend the boundaries of any such district.
Powers of Board of Health.	5. This Act may be cited as the "Infectious Disease Supervision Act 1881."
Short title.	

APPENDIX E.

REGULATIONS FOR THE MEDICAL STAFF.

THEY will attend all cases to which they may be summoned by the Police.

They will visit every patient suffering from small-pox who is treated in his house, at least once a day, and oftener when necessary.

They will visit all quarantined houses every second day, or more frequently when desirable. They will provide medicines for all cases of illness in such houses, and will immediately isolate any person suffering from symptoms of a doubtful character.

They will visit other houses in infected neighbourhoods, and report upon them when desirable or specially directed.

They will give an order, through the Police Sergeant appointed to the duty, for necessaries required by any person suffering from illness in a quarantined house.

They will immediately report to the Executive Member (through the Police Sergeant appointed to the duty) every new case of variola, in accordance with Form A, in order that the premises may be immediately placed in quarantine.

They will report daily to the Executive Member upon the sanitary condition of the various districts, mentioning any cases of disease of a suspicious character, any premises the sanitary condition of which is seriously defective, and upon any matter which appears calculated to affect the health of the community.

It will be a part of their duty to vaccinate or re-vaccinate all persons whose consent can be obtained, in families where small-pox exists, in quarantined houses, and in houses situated in infected districts.

It will also be a part of their duty to make suggestions arising from their investigations for the preservation of the public health, and the rapid stamping out of the present epidemic.

Each member of the staff will, upon all occasions after returning from work, remove his outer garments in the sulphur room, leave them there, and disinfect himself.

Rules for the guidance of Surgeons visiting cases of Small-pox, or of a doubtful character.

Take with you two of the boxes provided for the purpose—one marked "clean," and one without a mark, also a cake of carbolic soap.

Each box marked "clean" will contain :—

- 1 clean calico ulster.
- 1 clean towel
- brown paper and string.

The boxes not marked will be empty.

Both will be supplied to you locked.

Stop a short distance from the patient's house, take the ulster from the box marked "clean," put it on and visit the patient.

Wash your hands after seeing the patient.

Upon your return take off the ulster, do it up in the brown paper, and tie the parcel. Put it into the box which has no mark and lock it.

The two boxes are to be given to the laundress locked.

She is provided with duplicate keys, and will put the parcel direct into boiling water.

Board of Health,
The Treasury, New South Wales,
1st September, 1881.

For the Board of Health,
ALFRED ROBERTS.
H. G. ALLEYNE.

APPENDIX F.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AMBULANCE CORPS.

WHENEVER instructions are issued to cleanse and disinfect a house or building, the following directions are to be strictly observed :—

In conducting the process of disinfection all care is to be taken of property in houses, as well as of the houses themselves. The officers in charge must accept the responsibility of seeing that no property is unnecessarily damaged.

Make an inventory of everything to be destroyed, and record the estimated value ; if possible, also enter the value put upon it by the proprietor.

All clothes, mattresses, bedding, carpets, matting, curtains, oilcloths, mats, &c., which may have come into contact with a patient are to be burnt upon the premises. Those which have not been in the room with the patient are to be disinfected, unless there may be special reasons for destroying the same.

The

The responsibility of deciding whether articles are to be destroyed or disinfected will rest with the senior constable in charge.

Care is to be taken to prevent dust, which may be blown about to other premises.

All articles of furniture in each room are to be placed on the floor, each apart from the other and away from the walls, before using the sulphur process.

All papered walls of every room which has been occupied by a patient are to be stripped; a hot solution of carbolic acid (consisting of one pound or a pint of common carbolic acid to four gallons of hot water) being used for the purpose. All wall paper to be burnt after removal from the walls.

All whitewashed walls, ceilings, &c., to be thoroughly scraped, and scrapings burnt. All walls, including those from which the paper has been removed, to be lime-washed.

Wash all floors with the chloride of lime solution.

Apply the sulphur process to every room, separate passage, staircase, &c., in the manner detailed below.

After this all walls and ceilings are to have one thick coat of lime-wash.

Out-buildings which have been occupied by an infected patient, or in which members of the family have been living, to be treated as above; other detached buildings to be cleansed, and have two coats of lime-wash.

Yards.

All refuse, empty cases, &c., to be destroyed by fire upon the premises or removed in the covered cart. If paved, the pavement to be well cleansed and lime-washed. If not paved, all portions contaminated with filth to be mixed with one-twentieth part of lime and removed in the covered cart and buried, the removed portions to be replaced with fresh suitable stuff, containing one-twentieth of unslacked lime. All walls to receive two coats of hot lime-wash.

Sinks, Traps, and Drains.

All these to be examined and put into effective working order and flushed. All imperfections requiring skilled workmen to be reported.

Lime-wash.

Slack fresh lime; when quite soft mix with water to thickness of cream; add one pound of alum, dissolved in hot water to each bucketful.

Chloride of Lime-wash.

Two pounds of chloride of lime and a quarter of a pound of alum to three gallons of water.

Sulphur Process.

Paste coarse brown paper over the fire-place and all window joints.

Place the large tinned-iron basin two-thirds full of water upon the floor in centre of room, stand the tripod over it and upon this the sulphur iron dish—light the sulphur, leave the room, and paste paper over the outside of the crevices of the door and keep the apartment thus closed for not less than six hours.

ALFRED ROBERTS,
Executive Member Board of Health.

APPENDIX G.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONSTABLES AND SPECIAL CONSTABLES PLACED IN CHARGE OF QUARANTINE HOUSES.

No person is to be allowed under any circumstances to enter or leave quarantined premises, except a member of the Government Medical Staff, men of the Ambulance Corps, or persons accompanied by Senior-Sergeant Lenthall.

No person is to be allowed, under any pretence, to go within 10 feet of any infected house or inmate of such house, and a greater distance to be insisted upon where practicable.

All provisions, stores, &c., to be put down by the person who brings them, near the quarantined house, fence, or premises, who is then to leave, when an inmate of the house is to take in the supplies.

No stimulants (except those ordered in writing by the Government medical officers) are to be supplied to the inmates of any quarantined premises, or allowed to enter such premises.

Board of Health, the Treasury, 25th October, 1881.

MANDER ROSS,
Secretary, Board of Health.

APPENDIX H.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S RETURN.—FORM A.

Name and Occupation of Householder ...					
Address in full					
Number of Families in house					
Names of Residents.		Religion,	Age.	Names of Residents.	
Number of floors in house					
Total number of rooms.....					
Approximate size of rooms					
General state of house and premises as } to repair and cleanliness					
General state of furniture, &c.					

Vaccination.	Age when performed	
	Number of cicatrices	
	Character of cicatrices	
Predisposing influences.....		
Probable source of infection.....		
Probable date of commencement of attack		
Date of Quarantine		
Diagnosis		
Condition of Patient.....		
Prógnosis		
Opinion as to safety and desirability of } removal to Hospital		
Articles and attendance required		
Necessaries ordered		

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

(Name)

Medical Officer.

Date
Time

* Put an ink line under the Patient's name.

APPENDIX J1.

Caution.—Notice circulated in the locality of all infected houses upon the first appearance of the disease.

CAUTION.—SMALL-POX.

You are requested to take notice that the house occupied by No. _____ and situated in the immediate locality of your residence, is infected with *Small-pox*.
This disease is highly contagious and often fatal, and it is easily contracted by persons who approach near the inmates of infected houses.

You are therefore urgently requested not to allow any member of your family to approach within 12 feet of the said house or of any part of the fence of the yard, and especially not to go near any inmate of the house.

ALFRED ROBERTS,
Executive Member,
Board of Health.

APPENDIX J2.

Sanitary suggestions for the guidance of Householders in the neighbourhood of houses infected with Small-pox.

Perfect cleanliness and free ventilation by night as well as by day, are essential to health.

It is very important that every person in your house should be immediately vaccinated, whether they have been vaccinated before or not.

Have all your windows kept full open during the day, and half open during the night.

Have all floors well scrubbed twice a week : do this early in the morning, that they may be quickly dried.

Have all walls and ceilings lime-washed. Have the floors, walls, and ceilings of the water-closets well washed down and then lime-washed, giving them two coats. Have the closet-pans cleaned and flushed with water daily.

Clean all surface drains daily, and flush all other drains with water.

If any drain is out of order report it immediately to the Inspector of Nuisances.

Should any member of your family appear to be ill, report it to the doctor without delay, and as long as any doubt exists as to the nature of the disease, you must carry out the following regulations :—

Give the patient an airy detached room, and one the air of which can be easily kept from the rest of the house. Take out of it all unnecessary furniture, all carpets, curtains, hangings, and clothing, and clean it out before you put the patient in.

If the room has a fire-place, burn a fire night and day ; keep the door closed which communicates with the rest of the house, and keep the windows of it open night and day.

One person should devote herself to attend to the patient, and she must avoid going near anyone else.

No visitor should be allowed into the room where the patient is.

All crockery, glass, and other articles must be kept clean, but not removed from the patient's room.

All excretions are to be disposed of at once, and the utensils immediately washed in boiling water, with Condyl's Fluid in it (one large wine-glassful to a gallon of water). A small wine-glassful of Condyl's Fluid to be left in the utensil.

All rags, paper, &c., used by the patient, should be destroyed by fire immediately.

Keep a tub full of water and Condyl's Fluid (a large wine wine-glassful to a gallon of water) outside the door of the patient's room, and put all clothes which have been used by him into it at once, and have them boiled in fresh water, with soap and soda, for two hours, as soon as possible.

APPENDIX K.

APPENDIX K.

FORM of REPORT made by the Executive Member to the Government upon the occurrence of a case of small-pox.

FORM B.

Sir, Bridge-street, 1882.
 , Member of the Medical Staff acting under the Board of Health, having reported that a case of small-pox has occurred in the house occupied by and that he has placed the said house in quarantine, I recommend that his action should receive the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council, and that the house, with its inmates, should be continued in quarantine until further reported on.

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Your obedient servant,

Probable date when attack commenced	
Date when case was first reported	
Date when house was placed in quarantine	
Number of rooms in house	

Particulars of Inmates.

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Remarks.
*			

* Patient's name to have an ink line drawn under it.

APPENDIX L 1.

SHOWING the mode in which Houses were released from Quarantine.

I HEREBY certify that I have this day fully examined every part of the house and premises, and all the contents thereof, recently occupied by at Sydney, 1882. and have satisfied myself that they have been fully disinfected and are fit for release.

The Executive Member,
 Board of Health.

Member of Government Medical Staff.

L 2.

HAVING satisfied myself that the premises occupied by at Bridge-street, 1882. may be released from quarantine without danger to the public health, I have to request that you will have them released accordingly,

The Inspector General of Police,
 Sydney.

Executive Member of the Board of Health.

L 3.

HAVING satisfied myself that the premises occupied by at Bridge-street, 1882. may be released from quarantine without danger to the public health, I have directed them to be released; and have the honor to request that my action may receive the approval of the Governor and Executive Council.

The Under-Secretary
 for Finance and Trade.

Executive Member of the Board of Health.

APPENDIX M.

REPORT of Executive Member, affording data upon which claims for compensation might be considered by the Government.

FORM C.

Report.—Persons quarantined.

Name and residence	
Occupation	
Average wages	
Cause of detention	
Date of Quarantine	

Members of family sent to healthy ground, Little Bay	}
Nursing supplied	
Date of release	
Number of days quarantined	
Conduct during quarantine	
List of property destroyed	
Estimated value of property destroyed.....	}
List of furniture, bedding, &c., supplied	}
Value of furniture and clothing, &c., supplied ; to include everything except food ...	}
Cash supplied	

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

APPENDIX N.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE INMATES OF THE SANATORIUM, LITTLE BAY.

1. The Sanatorium has been established to prevent the extension of small-pox, and to save the lives of members of families which have had the misfortune to become infected with this disease.
 2. All inmates are expected to conform to the rules, to make themselves generally useful, and to assist the officers in rendering the establishment an orderly and comfortable home.
 3. Every inmate is required to keep his or her room clean and in good order.
 4. The Matron is the responsible head of the establishment, and every inmate is expected to carry out her instructions, but may refer any question to the Medical Superintendent. Should any one desire to further appeal to the Executive Member or the Board of Health upon any subject, he can do so during his visits of inspection.
 5. No wine, beer, or spirits will be allowed, except under the written order of the Medical Superintendent.
 6. No smoking will be allowed within any pavilion.
 7. No inmate will be allowed to enter the store.
 8. No inmate will be allowed beyond the boundaries, unless with the written permit of the Matron.
 9. Inmates can have books from the Library, which has been placed in charge of the Matron ; but one book must be returned before another can be supplied.
 10. Every inmate will, upon arrival, have a disinfecting bath and receive a clean suit of clothes.
 11. The clothes brought with them will be boiled and washed, or otherwise disinfected, or destroyed ; those washed or disinfected will be returned to them at their departure, and new clothes will be furnished in place of those destroyed.
 12. The Matron will at her discretion supply any deficiency in clothes when necessary ; or inmates may purchase them from the store at cost price.
 13. Inmates are to rise before 7 a.m., and be in bed by 9 p.m. A night-light will be supplied to each inmate every night, but no candles will be allowed in the bed-rooms ; and all lights are to be put out before 9 p.m.
 14. Meals will be served as follows :—

Breakfast	... ..	from 7.30 to 8.30 a.m.
Dinner	... ..	„ 1 „ 2 p.m.
Tea	... ..	„ 5 „ 6 p.m.
- The Matron will inspect all meals.
15. As all persons are brought to the Sanatorium for the purpose of disinfection and health, every inmate is required to take a bath not less frequently than every second day.
 16. Inmates may bathe in the sea or use the baths in the bath-room.
 17. Women who wish to bathe in the sea must do so in parties, at such times and under such precautions as the Matron, with the sanction of the Medical Superintendent, may direct.
 18. Men who wish to bathe in the sea must do so at such times and places and under such precautions as the Matron, with the sanction of the Medical Superintendent, may direct.

APPENDIX O.

THE Board of Health make the following recommendations, to be acted upon in those cases where persons having the small-pox are retained for treatment in private houses.

In the event of small-pox breaking out in a house, whether detached or adjoining others in a continuous line, as in a terrace or street, the patient may be treated in the house, under the following conditions :—

1. The proprietor or tenant of the house should engage a duly qualified medical man to attend upon the patient, and should report his name and address to the Board within twenty-four hours of the commencement of quarantine.

2. He should be responsible that well ventilated rooms, as much isolated as possible from the rest of the house, be set apart for the patient and nurse.
3. He should be responsible for the perfect cleanliness, free ventilation, and disinfection of his house and premises, and for the efficiency and cleanliness of the drains, &c., during the period of quarantine.
4. He should be responsible for the patient not leaving the house until the written permission of the Board has been obtained.
5. He should have the whole of his house cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Board as soon after the patient's convalescence as the Board may deem desirable.
6. He should not allow any inmate of his house to leave it during the period of quarantine, without the written permit of the Board.
7. He should faithfully carry into effect any further regulations made by the Board of Health.

Sanitary Suggestions for the guidance of Householders when visited by Small-pox.

Perfect cleanliness and free ventilation, by night as well as by day, are essential to health.

1. Every person in the house should be immediately vaccinated, whether they have been vaccinated before or not.
2. All windows should be kept wide open during the day and half open during the night.
3. All floors should be scrubbed twice a week, and this should always be done early in the morning, that they may dry quickly.
4. Papered walls should be well rubbed down, painted walls should be washed, and all other walls as well as ceilings should be lime-washed.
5. The sulphur process should be applied to every part of the house where feasible.
6. All unnecessary furniture, lumber, and all carpets, curtains, hangings, and clothing which can be dispensed with, should be cleaned in the open air and at once packed away. When the house is liberated from quarantine, and has been cleaned and disinfected, they can also be again cleaned, disinfected, and returned to their places.
7. All floors, walls, and ceilings of water-closets should be washed down and lime-washed—the closet-pans should be cleaned and flushed with water daily.
8. All sinks, traps, and surface drains should be cleaned daily, and all other drains flushed with water daily.
9. Should any drain get out of order, it should be immediately repaired.
10. All refuse, empty cases, and lumber generally should either be destroyed by fire upon the premises or removed for that purpose in a covered cart. All walls of out-houses and yards should be lime-washed.
11. Select two rooms for the exclusive use of the patient and nurse; they should either be upon the upper floor or in a detached building, or otherwise isolated. Should rooms on the highest floor be selected, the entire floor must be given up to the purpose.
12. Every unnecessary article of furniture, and all carpets, curtains, hangings, and clothing, &c., should be removed from the selected rooms, and they should be thoroughly cleaned out before the patient is put in.
13. The fire should be kept burning in the patient's room night and day, the windows should always be kept open, and the door which communicates with the rest of the house should be kept shut.
14. The nurse must devote herself to the patient, and avoid going near any other member of the family; she should wear cotton washing dresses.
15. No visitor should be allowed to enter the patient's quarters.
16. All crockery, glass, and other articles must be kept clean, without being removed from the patient's quarters.
17. All excretions should be disposed of at once, and the utensils immediately washed in boiling water, with Condyl's Fluid in it (one large wine-glassful to a gallon of water). A small wine-glassful of Condyl's Fluid to be left in the utensil.
18. All rags, paper, &c., used by the patient, should be destroyed by fire immediately.
19. Keep a tub full of water and Condyl's Fluid (a large wine-glassful to a gallon of water) outside the door of the patient's room, and put all clothes which have been used by him into it at once, and have them boiled in fresh water, with soap and soda, for two hours, as soon as possible.

Sulphur Process.

Paste strong brown paper over the fire-place and all the window-joints. Place a large iron basin, two-thirds full of water, on the floor of the room. Lay a couple of bricks in the basin, and stand upon them a small iron basin. Put a handful of sulphur into the latter; pour a wine-glassful of spirits of wine upon it, and light it; then leave the room, close the door, and paste brown paper over the outside of the joints.

The doors and windows may be opened any time after six hours.

Lime-wash.

Slack fresh lime; when quite soft mix with water to thickness of cream; add one pound of alum dissolved in hot water to each bucketful.

Chloride of Lime-wash.

Two pounds of chloride of lime and a quarter of pound of alum to three gallons of water.

Board of Health,

The Treasury, August, 1881.

APPENDIX P.

THE following were drawn up and distributed at the request of agents of passenger steamers.

Suggestions for the guidance of Captains of passenger vessels upon the appearance of Small-pox.

THE infection of small-pox emanates from the breath and skin of the patient.

The period of incubation in the majority of cases extends from the ninth to the thirteenth day, but it is safer in practice to calculate upon the longer period.

A person must be considered infectious from the date of the first symptoms, until the skin has quite ceased to exfoliate scab or scurf from any and every part of the body, and the cuticle has assumed a healthy smooth condition.

The degree of infection will be, more or less, in proportion to the free ventilation of the place occupied by the patient, the care taken to carry out absolute cleanliness in every detail of nursing, and the freedom with which the external atmosphere is allowed access to all sides of the place occupied by him.

When a person is found to be suffering from small-pox, he should be immediately isolated, and this isolation should be rigidly adhered to during the whole of the infectious period.

The arrangements for the isolation of a patient should be made equally for the benefit of the sufferer and the safety of other persons.

The most effective arrangement for isolation being that which provides the interior of the patient's temporary accommodation with free ventilation, and the exterior with free exposure to the atmosphere on all sides, he should be placed in a properly fitted boat or deck-house, as much to leeward as possible.

A night and a day attendant should be told off to nurse him, who should never be allowed to approach within 12 feet of any other person.

The accommodation provided for the patient having been fully prepared, his face should be anointed with carbolic oil, a clean sheet should be put round him and his bedding, and he should be removed, with his bedding, as quietly as possible, by the persons appointed to attend him,—all other persons being kept at a distance.

The hair should be cut off close to the head in every case, except those in which the eruption is very slight.

Special utensils should be provided for the use of the patient and the attendants, with separate means for washing and cleansing them.

During the active stage of the disease the patient's linen should be changed daily, the articles removed being rolled up and thrown overboard, or at once carefully washed by the attendant's for his further use.

When the active symptoms have ceased it will be sufficient to change the patient's linen once in two days.

All

All secretions, rags, &c., used by the patient should be immediately dipped into carbolic water, and lowered carefully into the sea, to avoid any portion blowing on deck or against the ship's side.

When the patient has fully recovered he should take repeated warm or tepid baths, wash himself with soap and water, and finally receive a new suit of clothes before being allowed to mix with other persons.

After the removal of the patient from his berth to the boat or deck-house, the apartment in which it was situated should be well washed twice with a solution of chloride of lime, or diluted Burnet's fluid, an interval of at least three hours being allowed between each washing. Six hours after the second process it should be well washed with soap and hot water. It should then be freely exposed to the weather for as long as possible, but not for less than forty-eight hours before being again occupied.

The persons appointed to perform this disinfection should either have had small-pox or been vaccinated, and preferably should have been recently vaccinated. They should wear an old suit of clothes in carrying it out; they should not be allowed to approach any other person while so engaged, and at its termination should bathe, wash all over with soap and water (especially the hair of the head) and put on clean clothes, before being allowed to mix with other persons.

When going to see a patient suffering from small-pox the surgeon should put a cotton over-all coat over an old suit of clothes, and should remove these immediately after the visit and leave them exposed to the weather; he should then bathe (being careful to wash his head well with soap) and put on his ordinary dress.

All bedding and clothes used by the patient, and those in personal attendance upon him, should be thrown overboard at the termination of the illness, as well as the clothes worn by the surgeon when visiting the patient, and those worn by the men employed to disinfect the apartment containing his berth when first taken ill.

Immediately upon the discovery of small-pox in a vessel, an effort should be made to vaccinate every person on board, commencing with those who have not previously undergone the operation.

All ports should be kept open as much as possible, and every inhabited part of the ship should be otherwise freely ventilated during the whole period of infection, and for three weeks subsequently.

The utmost cleanliness should be enforced in every part.

The history of every case should be carefully recorded, special mention being made of the following dates:—

- 1st. That of the development of the earliest premonitory symptoms.
- 2nd. The appearance of the eruption.
- 3rd. Final cessation of exfoliation of the skin.

SOLUTION OF CARBOLIC ACID IN WATER.

1 of acid to 23 of water.

Dissolve 1 part of acid in 3 parts of glycerine; then take 1 part of this solution, and add to it 6 of water.

CARBOLIC OIL.

Mix 1 part of pure carbolic acid with 9 parts of olive oil.

Board of Health, Sydney,
New South Wales, 24th February, 1882.

ALEX. CUMMING,
Secretary of Board.

APPENDIX Q.

NOTICE ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SANATORY CAMP.

Sanatory Camp, between Little Bay and Long Bay.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that a temporary Camp, provided with floored tents and other conveniences, has been formed at a site between Little Bay and Long Bay, where it is proposed to receive and maintain for a time, at the public cost, persons presumed healthy, who may desire to be removed from overcrowded houses from which persons have been taken who are infected with the small-pox, with a view to the more complete disinfection of such houses, and to prevent the further spread of the disease.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
30th August, 1881.

JAMES WATSON.

REFERENCE TO MAP.

- Hospital Ground.
Sanatorium or Healthy Ground.
- WW. WW. Neutral Ground and Water Shed.

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

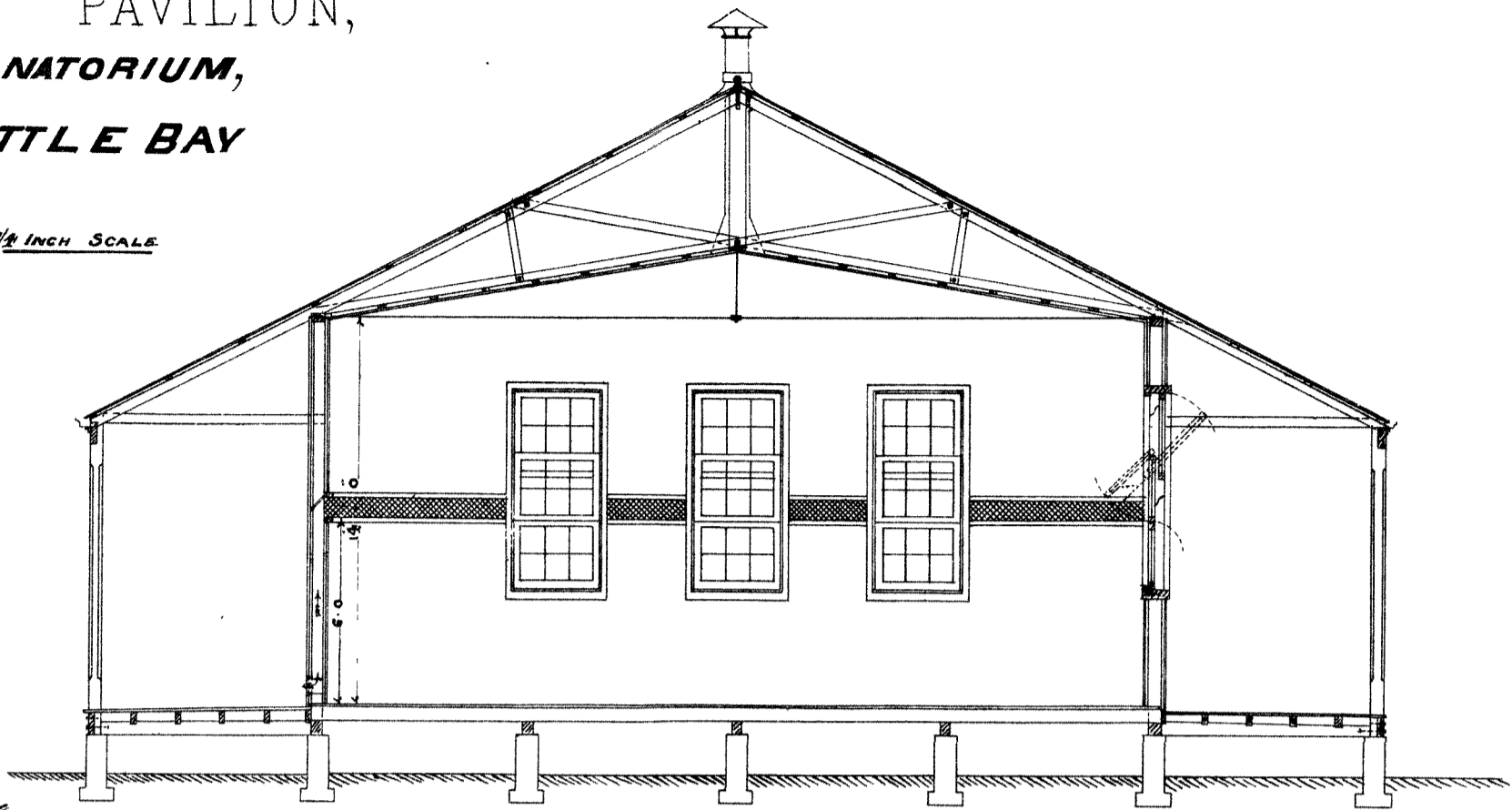
- P 1 P 1 Ward Pavilions, each containing 8 patients.
 P 2 P 2 Do. do. do. 14 do.
 P 3 P 3 Do. do. do. 6 do.
 P 4 P 4 Do. do. do. 6 rooms for private paying patients.
- P 5 Two Ward Pavilions for Dark Races, containing 20 beds.
- L Laundry.
 V Quarters for Laundresses, Special Attendants, or Constables.
 A Quarters for Medical Superintendent.
 B Quarters for Assistant Medical Officer, Dispensary, and Drug Store.
 C Telegraph Operator's quarters.
 D Quarters for Matron.
 E Quarters for Nurses.
 F Quarters for Servants.
 G Kitchen Block, containing—Kitchen, Scullery, General Baths, and Pantry.
 J Hospital Store.
 K Space reserved for Poultry Yard, to receive poultry from infected premises.
- YY Spaces reserved for Kitchen Gardens.
- M Ambulance Quarters.
 N Ambulance Men's Kitchen
 O Stables.
 P Carriage Shed.
 Q Disinfecting House.
 R Stockyard—Kennel for Cattle and Dogs from infected premises.
 T Entrance Lodge.
 U Dam for Water Supply.
- X X Windmill Pumps.

SANATORIUM.

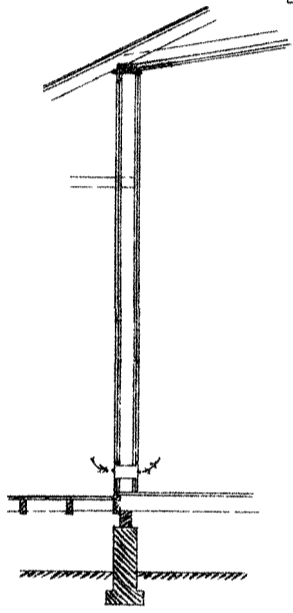
- 1 1 Quarters for Married Couples.
 2 Quarters for Single Men.
 3 Quarters for Single Women.
 4 Kitchen and Quarters for Servants.
 5 Laundry and Bath-house.
 6 General Store.
 7 Bath-house for bathing persons before entering Sanatorium.
 8 Windmill Pump.

PLAN AND SECTION
OF
WARD PAVILION,
SANATORIUM,
LITTLE BAY

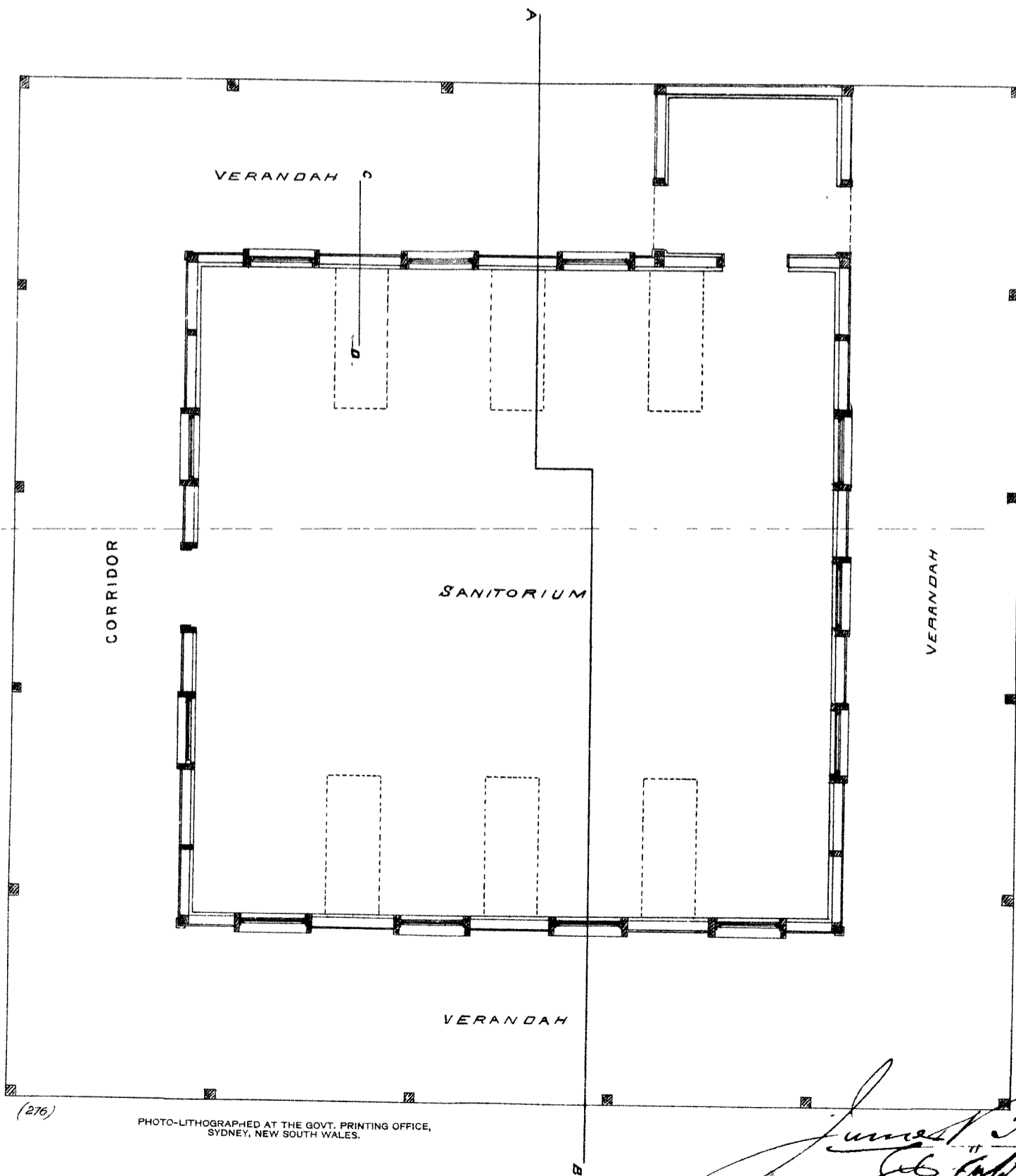
7/8 INCH SCALE



SECTION ON LINE A B



SECTION C.D.
THRO. VENTILATING SLIP



(276)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

James Pascoe
21 Feb 1883

8921
BLOCK PLAN
 Showing position of Buildings for
SANATORIUM
LITTLE BAY

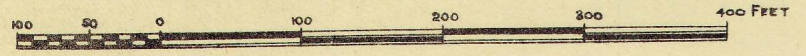
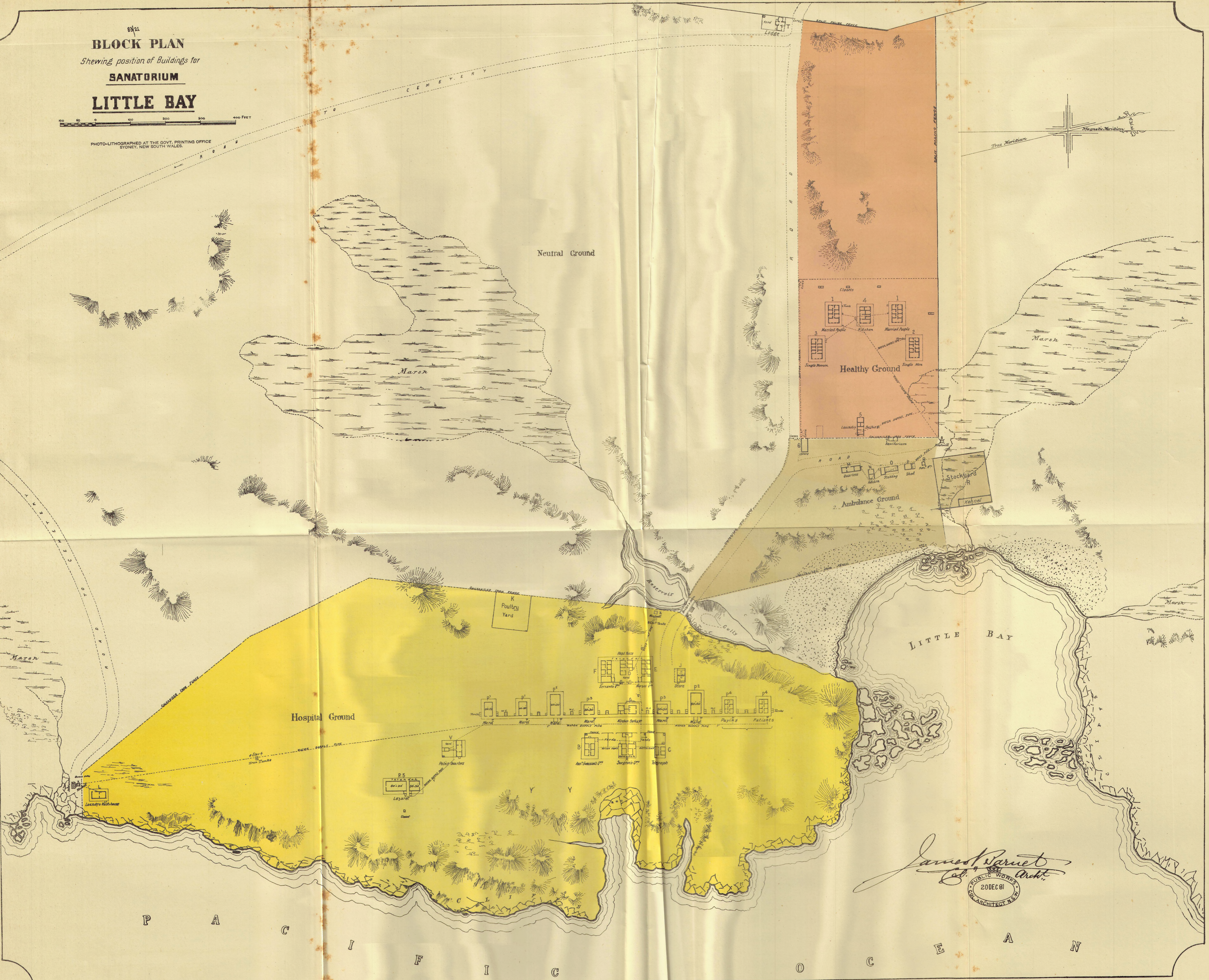
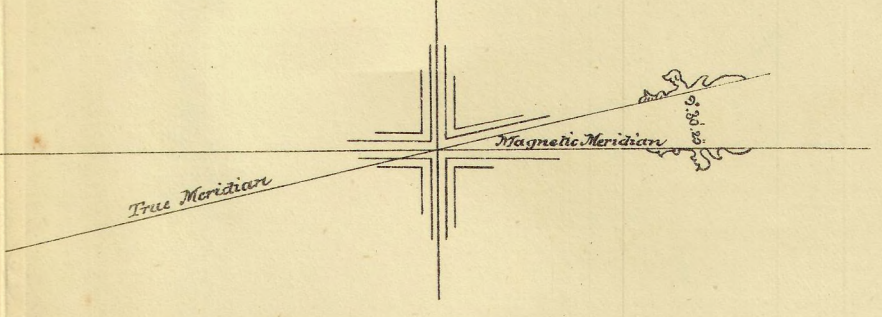


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE
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James Janet
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 PUBLIC WORKS
 ARCHITECT N.S.W.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JULIA RUSSELL.

(PETITION OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 27 February, 1883.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Julia Russell, of Sussex-street, in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

First. That your Petitioner is a widow, and was the wife of William Russell, late of Sussex-street, Sydney aforesaid.

Secondly. That your Petitioner's husband died on the twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, from small-pox.

Thirdly. That your Petitioner, at and before the death of her said husband, kept a grocer's shop in Sussex-street, Sydney aforesaid, and also carried on the business of a lodging-house keeper in the adjoining house thereto, and your Petitioner at the time of her husband's decease was left with five children to support, one of whom afterwards died from small-pox.

Fourthly. That your Petitioner respectfully alleges that the said disease was introduced into Sussex-street, Sydney aforesaid, near to her residence, through the laxity of the Quarantine laws, or on account of the improper and neglectful mode in which those laws were administered in Sydney aforesaid. Your Petitioner's chief ground amongst others for such an allegation is that a Chinaman, after his release from Quarantine, was conveyed from the steamship "Brisbane" to a Chinese furniture-shop in Sussex-street, Sydney, and near to your Petitioner's residence, and that the Chinaman was then suffering from small-pox.

Fifthly. That upon the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, your Petitioner's shop and premises were quarantined and closed to the public, and remained so from the twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, to the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, when it was released from quarantine.

Sixthly. That your Petitioner and her children remained in her said house from the twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, to the early part of the month of December, when they were removed to the Little Bay Sanatorium.

Seventhly. That your Petitioner's business as a grocer and lodging-house keeper has been ruined by reason of her having been so quarantined in her own house.

Eighthly. That your Petitioner has received some very small remuneration from the Government for her actual losses in destruction of goods, but is not in position from her poor circumstances to proceed to sue for the relief which your Petitioner humbly suggests she is entitled to in law.

Ninthly. That your Petitioner respectfully suggests that your Honorable House will take into your consideration the circumstances of her lodging-house and shop being quarantined as alleged for the public good, and whether it is not advisable that the public should compensate your Petitioner for her imprisonment and loss of business, for having such protection afforded them.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will favourably consider her case, and grant her such relief as to you may seem meet, and that an inquiry may be made into the whole circumstances in connection with her case.

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

JULIA RUSSELL.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

QUARANTINE STATION, NORTH HEAD.

(REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER UPON STATE AND CONDITION OF, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 April, 1883.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Health Officer.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 16 August, 1882.

I have the honor, by desire of Colonial Treasurer, to request that you will have the goodness to furnish him with a report, at an early date, on the following matters:—

- 1. The state and condition of the Quarantine Station at the North Head, with suggestions for improvement where desirable or necessary.
- 2. The propriety of relaxing or otherwise modifying the present Quarantine Regulations.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Health Officer.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 25 August, 1882.

Referring to Treasury letter of 16th instant, I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to request that you will have the goodness to include in your report an expression of your opinion respecting—

- 1. Proposed site for Quarantine Station at Pitt Water (papers herewith).
- 2. Report of London Health Officer (Dr. Saunders) in relation to Quarantine (papers herewith).

I have also to enclose Mr. Surveyor Condon's Report on the proposed Water Supply, &c., at the Quarantine Station, North Head, with relative map.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

The Health Officer to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Sydney, 6 April, 1883.

I have the honor to state that, in compliance with instructions contained in Treasury letters of the 16th and 25th August, 1882, I have carefully investigated the whole subject of Quarantine, as it is carried out in the port of Sydney, and the result of my inquiry is embodied in a report which I have prepared upon the subject, and which I have now the honor to enclose and submit for the consideration of the Colonial Treasurer.

The principal matters dealt with in this report are :—

- 1st. The state and condition of the Quarantine Station at the North Head, with recommendations for improvements which are both desirable and necessary.
- 2nd. The proposal for the site of a Lazaret at Broken Bay, to be available for the quarantine requirements of the city and port of Newcastle.
- 3rd. The consideration of certain suggestions from the Steamship Owners' Association of New South Wales in reference to quarantine.
- 4th. The consideration of an elaborate paper from Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, on "Quarantine, Vaccination, and Small-pox."
- 5th. The suggestions of a system of Federal Quarantine in the interests of the Australian Colonies.

I have further to state that, while I am convinced of the desirableness of maintaining unaltered the present quarantine restrictions, I am also of opinion, based upon the experience which I have acquired in the performance of my official duties, that some of the regulations may be modified so as to afford the least inconvenience to commercial interests, consistent with the public safety, and I shall have the honor of addressing you on this subject at an early date.

I have &c.,
 CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
 Health Officer and Medical Adviser to the Government.

Acknowledge receipt of this report, and inform the Health Officer that his suggestions will be taken into consideration during the recess. Let the papers be printed and laid upon the Table of the Assembly.—G.R.D., 20/4/83.

REPORT of the Health Officer upon the state and condition of the Quarantine Station at North Head, and other matters relating thereto.

NATURE OF SITE.

THE site of the Quarantine Station at North Head is admirably adapted for the purpose to which it is devoted.

It comprises a peninsula with an area of about 750 acres, completely inaccessible from the water in five-sixths of its extent, and connected with the mainland by a comparatively narrow neck. On the harbour side, to which the ground slopes, Spring Cove affords a safe and convenient anchorage for ships of the largest class in close proximity to the ground occupied by persons subject to the quarantine law, whilst the station is situated at a distance from Manly quite sufficient to ensure the safety of that borough. (*Vide Appendix E.*)

LAZARET AT BROKEN BAY.

I do not think that the additional safety gained by the removal of the station to Pittwater (which proposal I am aware has been made to the Government) would counterbalance the disadvantages that would accrue from its great distance from the city, which would render the administration of quarantine a matter of very great difficulty; but at the same time I would suggest that a convenient site upon the waters of Broken Bay, and if possible on the line of the proposed railway to the north, should be acquired for the purpose of forming a lazarette for the city and district of Newcastle, which is at present totally without any provision for quarantine purposes, but which we may reasonably expect to become, at no very distant period, a vast shipping emporium as well as a densely populated district. Dangar's Island fulfils all the conditions required. It is situated within less than half a mile of the proposed railway; it is comparatively level, completely isolated, plentifully supplied with water, and has a good anchorage on its southern side; whilst it is within a reasonable distance by railway both from Newcastle and Sydney, so that it might in an emergency be reached from either or both those cities by land or by sea. I wish it to be understood that by the term "lazaret," I desire to signify a quarantine for persons who may have come within the *range of infection* of virulently contagious disease, such as small-pox. Persons arriving at Newcastle *actually affected* would be better treated on the spot, as their removal would be a source of some danger; and I would suggest for their accommodation the construction of a floating hospital, as recommended by the "National Aid Society to the Sick and Wounded." (*Vide Appendix C.*)

The only other piece of land in the Broken Bay District which could possibly be used for the purpose of quarantine is that part known as Terry's Point, on the waters of Cowan Creek, and this although otherwise tolerably suitable has the disadvantage of being situated at the distance of 6 miles from the nearest point at which the railway could be reached. In its immediate vicinity the line is situated at a height of 500 feet or more from the water, to which the land slopes very abruptly, so that the formation of a roadway would be impossible. I append Mr. Surveyor Woolrych's plans (*vide Appendices F & G*) of the Hawkesbury, showing the position and extent of Dangar's Island as well as that of Terry's Point, the line of proposed railway, and the character of the surrounding district.

THE

THE HOSPITAL ENCLOSURE.

The quarantine station at North Head is divided for the purpose of classification of the inmates into two parts, the hospital enclosure and the healthy ground. The former is situated on a small narrow point at the south-west corner of the grounds, and is composed of five buildings, viz. a large ward for male patients, a small ward for females, the surgeon's quarters, the store, and a small cook-house. The male ward of the hospital enclosure is of recent construction and well adapted for its purpose. The female ward is however lamentably deficient in every requisite for the treatment of infectious disease; it is an old worn out building, and in my opinion quite incapable of reconstruction, and I would recommend that it be destroyed and a larger and more commodious pavilion erected on its site. The cook-house seems to me to be sufficient for the requirements of the hospital, but the doctor's quarters are inadequate, whilst the store is in a most tumble-down condition, its foundations rotten, and its roof and sides pervious to rain. I would recommend its destruction also, and the erection of a small but inexpensive building in its stead at a more secluded portion of the ground—as it is chiefly used as a dead-house and for the storage of coffins—to which purpose the proposed building may be exclusively applied, as the general stores are erected in the healthy portion of the ground. The approach to the ground from the wharf, for road there is none, is up an exceedingly steep and rugged bank, rendering the carriage of goods or provisions a matter of considerable difficulty and the conveyance of sick persons absolutely dangerous. The Hospital buildings are surrounded by a high paling fence which effectually cuts off all communication with the healthy ground.

THE HEALTHY GROUND.

Upon the healthy ground are situated two classes of buildings, the first consisting of a commodious kitchen, large mess-room and servants' quarters, and four large detached pavilions, two of which are apportioned to the use of families, the third for females, and the fourth for single men. These pavilions are calculated to hold 68 first-class passengers. The rest of the accommodation (which is at a considerable distance from that just described, with a gully intervening), consists of six detached wards, four of which are exceedingly old buildings, but nevertheless capable, with some slight repairs, of further use, while two are of more recent construction and are in excellent condition, the whole capable of accommodating about 134 persons. These buildings which are merely large open wards without partitions of any kind, have for many years been used as immigrants quarters, they are on the whole fairly suitable for that purpose, but in one important particular an immediate change is necessary. A large pavilion with numerous partitions of a sufficient height to secure the privacy of married couples should without delay be erected; the plan hitherto adopted to obtain this end has been the use of screens, but they have proved very unsatisfactory. The cook-houses, of which there are three, are absolutely worthless and have proved to be incapable of affording the necessary accommodation for the immigrants for a long time past. I would therefore urge the necessity for the erection of a large kitchen of modern type. The remainder of the buildings consists of the dwellings of the quarantine attendants and three small stores, the latter all in bad positions for administration, ill constructed, insecure, and inadequate in point of size, and in my opinion two of them which are too old for repairs should be destroyed, and one large and strong building erected close to the Superintendent's quarters on the summit of the occupied grounds.

IMPROVED MEANS OF CLASSIFICATION.

For classification of the inmates the above provisions seem inadequate. I would therefore recommend that on the point occupied by the boatman's quarters (*vide Appendix H*) should be built two or three pavilions for the accommodation of the second-class passengers, and the erection of paling fences between each of the groups of buildings, so that the various classes arriving by a large ship may be separated, and then if strict segregation were maintained, a case of infectious sickness occurring in one group would not necessarily prolong the detention of the rest.

TRAM-ROAD.

Hitherto there has been no proper road between the wharves and the various houses upon the station. The tracks by which passengers have travelled and goods have been conveyed are so steep that the use of a vehicle has been impossible, and it has been necessary to have all goods, including fuel and building material, carried upon men's backs up a hill to a height of about 150 feet, which seems to me to have been a wonderful waste of energy. I therefore recommend the construction of a more circuitous road, so as to admit of the use of a vehicle, and I think that a light tram, as suggested by Mr. Coles, of the Colonial Architect's Department, would best fulfil the necessary conditions, and be moreover most durable and perhaps cheapest in the end. The cost of conveying the building material by manual labour to the proposed sites upon the hill would almost repay the extra cost of construction of the tram-line.

WHARF ACCOMMODATION.

It is absolutely necessary that some additional wharf accommodation should be constructed as early as possible—both at Spring Cove and at Collins' Flat. At the former it will be necessary to construct a jetty on piles for a distance of about 40 or 50 feet into the centre of the bay, in order to facilitate the landing of people and goods from quarantined ships.

WATER SUPPLY.

The maintenance of a proper water-supply for the quarantine ground, always a source of anxiety to those administering the station, proved during the late epidemic of small-pox a very costly as well as unsatisfactory item. Hitherto, it has been derived partly from a small spring, whence the name "Spring Cove,"

Cove," and partly from tanks into which it has been collected from the roofs of the buildings, and these failing, it has been necessary to have water sent from Sydney in tanks. In several gullies in various parts of the grounds springs of beautiful clear water may be found, apparently soaking down from the large plateau, which occupies about 200 acres of the crest of the ridge above the healthy grounds. I would suggest that a large tank or reservoir, capable of holding (say) about a million gallons of water, be constructed at such a point in the course of these streams as would enable the whole of the houses to be supplied by gravitation, so that the baths and lavatories, which are so necessary for the use of quarantined people, could be made available to the fullest extent, and if the reservoirs were constructed at a sufficient height a pressure might be obtained which could be used with advantage in case of fire occurring in any of the buildings, which are constructed of wood. In furtherance of this view I have been enabled to obtain the opinion of Mr. Conder, the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey, as to the feasibility of this scheme. And as a doubt seemed to exist in the minds of the quarantine officers as to the possibility of obtaining this supply from sources uncontaminated by the burial-grounds, I have also been supplied by that gentleman with a survey and report, which I have the honor to append. (*Vide Appendices A & H.*)

BOUNDARY BETWEEN QUARANTINE AND MANLY.

The fences which, presumably, had been intended to be erected with a view to prevent the various groups of persons detained from intermingling have never been completed, and are therefore useless, while the boundary between the Quarantine Station and Manly is not marked in any manner. And as there is some reason to suspect that the quarantined people have at various times broken the law by wandering beyond the limits of the station, which are not defined by any visible marks, I would suggest that a high fence of galvanized iron should be constructed across the neck of the peninsula in the line marked in blue in the plan (*Appendix E*), and that a small cottage be erected at the point where the fence would touch the waters of the harbour. This would serve as a residence for a trustworthy official, who would act as a sort of guard against the infringement of the Quarantine law.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

The grounds surrounding the buildings are still absolutely uncultivated and in a state of nature, and their aspect, I have no doubt, must add materially to the dismal and depressing effect produced in the minds of quarantined persons. At a comparatively small outlay ornamental trees might be planted, and the wild appearance of the place materially diminished. Mr. Charles Moore, the Director of the Botanical Gardens, has inspected the station with me and given an opinion that the grounds are suitable for their growth. Some portion of the enclosures should be devoted to forming places for out-door amusements, such as lawn tennis, &c., which would conduce to relieve the monotony of prolonged detention.

BOUNDARY OF QUARANTINE WATERS.

During my tenure of office I have from time to time had my attention directed to the fact that the limits of the Quarantine waters are still more undefined than those of the land, and I have been occasionally obliged to detain persons who apparently from ignorance have trespassed thereon. This difficulty would be obviated by placing two or three large mooring buoys in the bay to show the limit of those waters, and they could be used also for mooring vessels detained for short periods and thereby render it unnecessary for them to anchor, which manœuvre is always a source of annoyance to them.

HULK "FARAWAY."

The hulk "Faraway," at present lying in Spring Cove, is in a bad state of repair, and it is necessary that she should undergo a thorough overhaul, and that her masts should be taken out and a galvanized iron roof erected over the deck. She is still tolerably sound, and occasion for her use might at any time, arise, as at the present time, when she accommodates the ninety Chinese passengers ex s.s. "Menmuir," intended for debarcation in the Colony of Queensland.

STEAM LAUNCH.

In order to facilitate the working of the quarantine, as well as the provisioning of the ships detained, it would be advisable to adopt the suggestion of the Steamship Owners' Association (*vide Appendix B.*) by procuring a steam launch of such size as would preclude the possibility of her being unable to cross the Heads in bad weather when conveying stores. She might also be further utilised in various ways by the Health Officer. At present the Department is not supplied with such a vessel for its exclusive use, and I have frequently been unable to perform my duties in consequence. Twice recently I have gone down the harbour during bad weather, with a view to visit the station on important business, and have been unable to cross the Heads in the miserable barge at present at my disposal.

REPORT OF DR. SEDGWICK SAUNDERS, MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY OF LONDON (ON SMALL-POX, QUARANTINE, AND VACCINATION).

I have very carefully perused the report of Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, which was submitted to the Colonial Treasurer by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co. (*vide Appendix C.*) It contains much valuable information concerning vaccination which cannot but prove of service to this Colony. It also contains some remarks upon the subject of quarantine, and I would invite special attention to the fact that the system for dealing with infected vessels advocated by Dr. Saunders

Saunders is almost identical with that which it has been for some time past our aim to carry out in Sydney. On the arrival of a ship at this port with small-pox on board, she is immediately placed in quarantine; all communication with the shore, except through the medium of the quarantine officers, is interdicted; the patients and convalescents are removed to their respective hospitals, and the passengers and crew of the vessel, all of whom have of course necessarily been within the range of infection, are taken on shore, isolated, and detained for twenty-one days, which term our experience in the late epidemic furnishes some evidence to show, may be considered as the limit of the period of incubation of small-pox.

With regard to vessels arriving from a port known to be infected with virulently contagious disease, and proclaimed by the Governor and Executive Council as such, the regulation is that they are obliged to proceed to the Quarantine Station where the Health Officer examines every one on board during daylight, and if he is satisfied that her admission is not likely to endanger the public health he immediately gives her pratique. But if her sanitary condition is such as to be likely to prejudice the public health his duty is to detain the vessel until a satisfactory cleansing process is effected.

Having in view Dr. Sedgwick Saunders' recommendation that those suffering from, and those presumably infected with, small-pox, should be isolated and detained for three weeks, I am at a loss to understand his arguments as to the uselessness of Quarantine, unless, indeed, he means by that term to imply the detention of all vessels from infected ports irrespective of their sanitary state or of the health of the passengers and crew on arrival. In order to get a clear idea of the question at issue it is necessary to inquire into the history of the subject. Quarantine was first established in the 15th century, in the countries bordering upon the Mediterranean, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of the plague from the Levant, and, as its name implies, it entailed a detention of persons or vessels arriving from a suspected or proclaimed locality for a period of forty days. This prolonged detention has of late years been very much modified, but the arbitrary provisions of the law have often in practice been a source of great annoyance to the trading community, and especially so in the Mediterranean, where commercial jealousies have from time to time stimulated various ports to proclaim as infected, their more prosperous neighbours, in order to injure their commerce; and even at the present time there is some ground for suspecting the existence of such practices. It should be observed that when there was sickness on board the vessels, they were detained for forty days after arrival. When there was no sickness, however, the vessel was detained for a period which would make forty complete days from the port of departure, or last contact with a suspected ship or locality.

In England, at present, quarantine exists merely in name. It is applied only to vessels supposed to be likely to convey the plague or yellow fever to the country, and even to them it is applied more to relieve the commerce of certain disabilities which would be incurred in foreign ports, than with a prophylactic view. This apparent laxity is certainly not because the medical authorities deem the isolation of persons suffering from infectious disease useless, for the most modern investigations give us rational data on which to ground our belief in the communicability of disease. But it is rather due to the fact that the geographical position of the United Kingdom renders it impossible to keep such diseases out of the country. A person may contract small-pox or cholera in Germany and in twenty-four hours may travel into the heart of England, where many days afterwards the disease may develop and reproduce itself with fatal virulence. In Australia we are happily situated at such a distance from other countries that most diseases have time to develop *en voyage*. Nature has thus established a sort of prophylactic quarantine, and we will fall far short of our duty if we fail to take proper steps to isolate such cases of infectious disease as may have developed on board ships arriving at our ports, and also for detaining for a reasonable period such persons as may have been brought into contact with those so suffering. One of the great advantages of the Australian Colonies is their freedom from cholera, small-pox, typhus and yellow fever, which devastate other parts of the globe less favourably situated, and it is surely worth our while by means of an effective quarantine system to preserve our fortunate immunity in this respect.

The imposition of quarantine necessarily brings two very important interests into collision—the commerce of the country and the public health—and it therefore behoves the authorities to render its action as little irksome as possible as long as it is consistent with the public safety—for above all things the health of the people must be paramount.

The fact that we cannot by means of quarantine absolutely prevent the introduction of disease should form no argument against its maintenance, for we cannot expect of it what we are unable to obtain from any other human institution—absolute perfection of action.

It should be noted, however, that by the term quarantine I do not mean the detention of *vessels* for a certain arbitrarily determined period, for I do not in their case regard time as being by any means an important element whereby we may hope to obtain safety. What we must strive to accomplish is the absolute cleanliness and purification of vessels arriving with infectious disease on board, and I can only recognize as necessary the detention of a vessel for a sufficient time to render her thoroughly clean and innocuous.

On the other hand, in dealing with the *persons* who may reasonably be supposed to be incubating virulently infectious disease, and especially those diseases which we have happily been able hitherto to keep out, or stamp out, of the country, the obvious course is that they should be detained and isolated under medical observation for a sufficient time to allow the disease, suspected to be incubating, to develop.

With regard to Dr. Sedgwick Saunders' dictum that "it is pretty well agreed among *American* and English sanitarians that the medical inspection of a ship, with a proper supply of detached hospitals, is infinitely preferable to the detention of a number of healthy people for any portion of what may be termed the incubation period," I can only say that it is strangely at variance with the sanitary laws of some of the States, as I gather them from the "Bulletin" of the National Board of Health of Washington, U.S.A. In the issue of that periodical, dated 7th May, 1881, I learn that by "Quarantine Proclamation for Ports in the State of Texas," issued by the Governor of that State, "all vessels arriving at the Quarantine Station, having at the time of arrival or having had during the voyage sickness of an infectious kind, shall be detained twenty days after death or recovery of the last case of the said sickness, and

and longer if the inspecting officer is not satisfied that proper measures were immediately taken after the recovery or death of the sick to thoroughly purify the apartments occupied, by destroying beds, bed-clothing, wearing apparel, &c., that could possibly be converted into fomites.

"In all cases where the above rules have been complied with, and there still remains a doubt in the mind of the quarantine officer as to the propriety of admitting a vessel, he shall detain such vessel, report his reasons for so doing to the Governor, and subject it to daily inspection until all doubt is removed or orders received to admit it."

In the issue of the same journal dated May 7th, 1882, the Quarantine Laws of the State of South Carolina are detailed as follows:—

QUARANTINE LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

AN ACT TO RENDER MORE EFFICIENT THE QUARANTINE SERVICE OF THE SEVERAL PORTS OF THE STATE.

Section 1.—*Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in general assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That for the more certain prevention of the introduction of disease into the several ports of this State, every vessel arriving from a foreign port, or from a suspected or infected port of the United States, shall immediately proceed to the quarantine station of the port of arrival and display a yellow flag or the vessel's ensign in the rigging, and shall be visited by the quarantine officer between sunrise and sunset, as soon as possible after such arrival.

Sec. 2.—All vessels which have had infectious or contagious diseases on board during the voyage, or while in the port of departure, and also all vessels from infected or suspected latitudes or ports, shall be subjected to a detention of not less than five (5) days, or for such longer time as the constituted health authorities at the port of arrival may deem requisite, and pratique shall not be given to any such vessel until such vessel shall have been thoroughly disinfected and fumigated, the cargo and ballast having been first discharged.

Sec. 3.—All masters of vessels, or other persons violating any of the provisions of this Act, or disobeying any of the published regulations of the health authorities of any port, and all persons whomsoever who shall, without permission of said authorities, invade the quarantine grounds or station of such ports, or who shall hold any communication, or attempt to hold any communication, with any vessel, or any officer, or any passenger, or any member of the crew, of any vessel lying at quarantine, or under control of the said authorities, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour; and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 4.—The following uniform schedule of charges is hereby adopted for quarantine dues at all ports of the State, the amount collected to be expended for the more effective enforcement of quarantine at each port, to wit:—

For every vessel boarded and inspected, \$5.

For every vessel of 100 tons or less, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$15.

For every vessel over 100 tons and less than 250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$20.

For every vessel over 250 tons and less than 500 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$30.

For every vessel over 500 tons and less than 750 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$40.

For every vessel over 750 tons and less than 1,000 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$50.

For every vessel over 1,000 tons and less than 1,250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, \$60.

For every vessel over 1,250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, according to tonnage of vessel, each process, \$70 to \$100.

In all cases the quarantine officer will collect the charges made against vessels before giving permission to leave quarantine, either by captain's draft on consignee or in currency, and shall return the same to the board charged with the administration of quarantine at such port, who shall be responsible for the disbursement of the same.

Sec. 5.—That the administration of quarantine of the port of Charleston shall be in charge of the Board of Health of the city of Charleston, subject to advice and supervision of the executive committee of the State Board of Health, and they shall have full power and authority to make rules and regulations for the institution and enforcement of quarantine as they may deem expedient, and as may be conformable to law.

Sec. 6.—The quarantine officer of the port of Charleston shall be appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the Board of Health of the city of Charleston. He shall be invested with all powers and authority heretofore by law conferred upon the health officer of the port of Charleston, and he shall exercise such powers and authority, under the direction and control of the said Board of Health of the city of Charleston. He shall receive a salary from said board at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and he shall reside at the quarantine station. He shall be appointed during the month of January of each year, and hold his office for one year, and until his successor shall be appointed, unless sooner removed by the Governor at the request of the Board of Health of the city of Charleston, or for other reasons satisfactory to him.

Sec. 7.—That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act with regard to the port of Charleston, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be annually appropriated, to be paid by the State treasurer on the order of the chairman of the Board of Health of Charleston.

Sec. 8.—That the ports of the State which are not specially provided for in this act shall remain under the supervision and control of the executive committee of the State Board of Health, and a quarantine officer shall be appointed at each of the said ports, who shall be vested with the powers and authority heretofore by law conferred upon the health officer, and shall exercise the same, under the direction and control of the executive committee of the State Board of Health, or such local board as the executive committee of the State Board of Health may appoint for that purpose. He shall return to the said executive committee, or to the said local board, all fees collected by him, and shall receive for his services, annually, the following, to wit:—

Quarantine officer at the port of Georgetown, five hundred dollars, and one hundred and fifty dollars for boat hire.

Quarantine officer at Saint Helena Entrance, eight hundred dollars, and one hundred and fifty dollars for boat hire.

Quarantine officer at Port Royal, eight hundred dollars, and one hundred and fifty dollars for boat hire.

He shall be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the executive committee of the State Board of Health, during the month of January of each year, and hold his office for one year, and until his successor shall be appointed, unless sooner removed by the Governor, at the request of the executive committee of the State Board of Health, and shall reside at the quarantine station.

Approved the 20th day of December, A.D. 1881.

Sec. 9.—That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

REVISED STATUTES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Pilots.

Sec. 11.—It shall be the duty of the pilots of the ports to use their utmost endeavours to hail every vessel they shall discover entering the port, and to interrogate the master of such vessel in reference to all matters necessary to enable such pilot to determine whether, according to the provisions of the preceding sections, such vessel is subject to quarantine or examination by the health officer.

Sec. 12.—If, from the answers obtained to such inquiries, it shall appear that such vessel is subject to quarantine or examination by the quarantine officer, according to the preceding sections, the pilot shall immediately give notice to the master of the vessel that he, his vessel, his cargo, crew, and passengers, are subject to such examination, and that he must proceed and anchor said vessel at the quarantine anchorage, there to await the further directions of the health officer.

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Sec. 13.—It shall be the duty of every pilot who shall conduct into port a vessel subject to quarantine or examination by the health officer—

1. To bring such vessel to anchor within the buoys marking the quarantine anchorage.
2. To prevent any vessel or boat from coming alongside of the vessel under his charge, and to prevent anything on board from being transferred to or thrown into any other vessel or boat.
3. To take care that no violation of Chapter XXXIII, Revised Statutes be committed by any person, and to report such as shall be committed, as soon as may be, to the health officer.
4. To subject himself to such detention and delay, and cleansing and purification, as to his person and clothing, as shall be prescribed by the health officer, after having boarded or brought to the quarantine ground any vessel subject to quarantine.

Masters of Vessels.

Sec. 29.—Every master of a vessel subject to quarantine, or visitation of the health officer, arriving in either of the said ports, who shall refuse or neglect either—

1. To proceed with and anchor his vessel at the place assigned for quarantine at the time of his arrival;
2. To submit his vessel, cargo, and passengers to the examination of the health officer, and to furnish all necessary information to enable that officer to determine to what length of quarantine and other regulations, respectively, to be subject, or;
3. To remain with his vessel at quarantine during the period assigned for the quarantine, and while at quarantine to comply with the directions and regulations prescribed by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and be punished by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 30.—Every master of a vessel hailed by a pilot who shall either,

1. Give false information to such pilot relative to the condition of his vessel, crew, or passengers, or of the health of the place or places from whence he came, or refuse to give such information as shall be lawfully required;
2. Or land any person from his vessel, or permit any person except a pilot, to come on board of his vessel, or unlade or tranship any portion of his cargo, before his vessel shall have been visited and examined by the health officer;
3. Or shall approach with his vessel nearer to the wharves in said ports than the place of quarantine to which they may be directed, shall be guilty of the like offence, and subject to the like punishment; and any person who shall land from any vessel, or unlade or tranship any portion of her cargo, under like circumstances, shall be guilty of a like offence and subject to the like punishment.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE QUARANTINE SERVICE AT THE SEVERAL PORTS OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Every vessel arriving from a foreign port, or infected port of the United States, shall immediately proceed to the boarding station and display a yellow flag or the vessel's ensign in the rigging, and shall be visited by the quarantine officer, between sunrise and sunset, as soon as possible after such arrival.

The quarantine officer, on boarding a vessel, will furnish the master with a printed copy of the quarantine regulations of the port.

The quarantine officer shall examine her bill of health and inspect the ship, and require of her captain or master answers, in duplicate, under oath, to the following questions, which as soon as obtained, will be forwarded to the chairman of quarantine committee of the State Board of Health.

State of South Carolina,
Quarantine Station,
Port of _____, 1882.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to report the arrival of _____ at this station on _____, and submit the following answers of commanding officer, over his signature:—

1. From what port did your vessel clear?
2. When did you sail?
3. From what port did you clear prior to last clearance?
4. What was your cargo or ballast from that port?
5. Number of your crew?
6. Number of passengers?
7. What ports have you touched at during voyage?
8. Was there any infectious or contagious disease at port from which you cleared; if so, what?
9. Was there any infectious or contagious disease at any port at which you touched; if so, where, and what disease?
10. Has there been any infectious or contagious disease on board this vessel during the last twelve months? if so, what disease?
11. Have you a bill of health? if not, why?
12. What sickness on board while in port of clearance?
13. What sickness on board during voyage?
14. What sickness on board since arrival here?
15. What cargo?
16. What kind of ballast?
17. Where was this ballast obtained?
18. Have any of your crew or passengers come in contact during the voyage with any vessel having sickness on board, or with any vessel from an infected port?

I certify that I have truthfully answered each and every one of the above questions; also that I have received a copy of the printed quarantine regulations from the quarantine officer.

Captain
of ship _____ of _____

Having made a thorough inspection of vessel, cargo, ballast, and log-book of the _____ I respectfully report

Quarantine Officer.

2. No vessel shall be kept under observation more than twenty-four hours without a stated decision in writing by the quarantine officer.

3. Vessels neither suspected nor infected shall be at once given free pratique, and allowed to proceed to the wharf or usual anchorage.

4. In case the vessel is infected, the following rules shall govern the quarantine officer:

(a.) The crew and passengers shall be inspected by the quarantine officer, and if any are sick they shall be removed to the proper hospital, care being taken that their persons be cleansed as far as is consistent with their condition, and that no part of their clothing or bedding enters the hospital until thoroughly disinfected.

(b.) Passengers not sick shall be removed to quarters prepared for their reception, and their clothing and baggage shall be thoroughly disinfected.

(c.) All other clothing, bedding and dunnage in the vessel shall be thoroughly disinfected.

(d.) The vessel's hold shall be subjected, for twenty-four hours, as thoroughly as practicable, to a first process of disinfection by fumes of burning sulphur, before disturbing the cargo, the hatches and air-ports being tightly closed, after which the hatches shall be opened, and the hold of the vessel, as far as possible, aired, the bilge-water pumped out, and the cargo immediately

immediately transferred to the warehouses or lighters, if such transfer is deemed necessary by the quarantine officer, either to secure the thorough cleansing and disinfection of the ship, or because the cargo itself is of such a character that requires disinfection.

In deciding as to the necessity for removal or treatment of cargo, the quarantine officer shall be governed by the following considerations:—

If the ship be a foul ship, the removal of cargo and ballast will almost always be necessary to secure thorough cleansing of the hold.

(e.) The ballast, if earth, sand, or porous stone, shall be deposited under water at a point to be selected by the proper health authorities. Vessels needing a certain amount of ballast to maintain their upright position will be required to use float ballast, in order to complete the proper cleansing of the hold.

(f.) After this preliminary disinfection, and the discharge of cargo or ballast, if necessary, the vessel shall be thoroughly cleansed, disinfected, and reventilated, under the supervision of the quarantine officer; and this shall apply to the hold, bilge, limbers, the forecabin or sleeping apartments of the crew, the caboose, and the cabins for passengers, as well as bunks, portable berths, bedding, &c. All decaying wood shall be scraped and disinfected with strong solutions of the sulphates or chlorides of iron or zinc.

(g.) Until this process of cleansing and disinfection has been completed to the satisfaction of the quarantine officer, as shown by his certificate to that effect, there shall be no communication between the vessel and the shore, or other vessels, except by the written permit of the quarantine officer, and then only in the manner and for the purpose specified in said permit; and any person or vessel communicating without such permit with a vessel in quarantine shall also be placed in quarantine and treated as suspected, besides incurring the penalties prescribed by statute. The vessel shall be discharged from quarantine after a thorough cleansing and disinfection, but only upon the certificate of the quarantine officer.

5. The sick shall be detained in hospital until the quarantine officer decides that their discharge will not be attended with danger to themselves or to others.

6. *Persons under observation shall be detained for not less than five days, or as long as it shall be necessary in the judgment of the quarantine officer. Passengers shall be detained no longer than for the period of incubation of the disease or diseases for which the ship is quarantined. In case, however, that yellow fever, cholera, plague, small-pox, or relapsing fever occur among the passengers so detained, the quarantine officer shall send the person or persons affected with such disease to hospital, and the others shall be detained until he shall be satisfied of their freedom from infection.*

7. *In case of small-pox the sick shall be sent to hospital, and those not sick shall be immediately vaccinated, or revaccinated, at the discretion of the quarantine officer, after which they shall be allowed to proceed to their destination (after the period of incubation of disease has passed).*

8. *Persons employed at the quarantine station brought in contact with vessels infected with yellow or typhus fevers, small-pox, plague, or cholera, shall not be permitted to leave such station until their clothing and baggage has been disinfected, nor until, in the judgment of the quarantine officer, sufficient time has elapsed since the last exposure.*

9. *It shall be the duty of the quarantine officer to take the responsibility of applying such measures as he may deem indispensable for the protection of the public health.*

QUARANTINE CODE.

The quarantine charges of Charleston and the other ports of South Carolina and Savannah, Ga., are identical, and the following quarantine code, as far as relates to foreign vessels:—

1. On and after the opening each year of the national quarantine station (Sapelo Sound), all vessels from infected or suspected latitudes arriving with plague, cholera, small-pox, yellow and typhus fevers on board, or having had same during voyage, must be directed by the pilot to proceed to said national quarantine station.

2. Any vessel arriving at any port bearing the certificate of the national quarantine officer must be brought to anchor at the quarantine station, and there remain until released by the order of the quarantine officer.

3. During the closure of said national quarantine station, all vessels such as above described must anchor at the port quarantine station, under personal direction of the quarantine officer.

4. Vessels from any foreign port, direct or *via* American ports, with or without sickness on board, will, during the entire year, be compelled to anchor and remain at the quarantine station until released by written permit of the quarantine officer.

5. All vessels arriving at any port with sickness on board, or having had same during voyage, will, at all seasons of the year, no matter from what port, either American or foreign, anchor at the quarantine station, and there remain until released by order of the quarantine officer.

6. Vessels from infected or suspected latitudes will, during the entire year, be required to discharge any and all ballast at the quarantine station, or such other place as may be designated by the health authorities, to have bilges and limbers cleaned and sweetened, and from November 1st to May 1st of each year be subjected to at least one fumigation, and from May 1st to November 1st of each year be subjected to at least two fumigations, and such other disinfection as may be necessary, and be detained at least fifteen days.

7. On and after May 1 and until November 1 of each year, and longer if the State Board of Health so determine, all coastwise vessels or steamers from latitudes south of Cape Hatteras, other than those by inland route, must anchor at the quarantine station. Steamers and vessels from non-infected or non-suspected ports will not be detained longer than necessary for the quarantine officer to satisfy himself of their perfect sanitary condition. Vessels from infected or suspected latitudes will have to comply with section 6, be fumigated at least twice, and detained at least fifteen days.

8. Coastwise steamers and vessels arriving at this port by inland route, from latitudes south of Cape Hatteras, between May 1 and November 1, and later if the State Board of health so determine, must be inspected and given permit by the quarantine officer before the landing of either passengers or freight.

9. From May 1 to November one of each year, no vessel from an infected or suspected latitude will be allowed to either lighter or bring cargo of fruit up from the quarantine station.

10. Pilots must in each case, before boarding, make inquiry as to the sanitary condition of vessels; in no case must they board if the vessel has contagious or infectious sickness on board, or has had same during voyage; in such case they must either direct to Sapelo quarantine station, lead the vessel in, or have their small boat hoisted alongside clear of the water, and in this way pilot the vessel in.

NOTE.—Sections 7 and 8 will not be enforced unless specially ordered.

Here it is right to observe that the chief reason for the enactment of these strict regulations is the probability of the introduction of yellow fever.

But I would also draw attention to the notice to Quarantine Officers in the Board of Health Bulletin, dated August 20, 1881, which is as follows:—

NOTICE TO QUARANTINE OFFICERS.

Reliable information has been received at this office that vessels on which cases of yellow fever have recently occurred are constantly leaving the port of Havana and other infected ports, for ports in the United States, without the bill of health required by the statute and regulations of the Board.

All our southern ports especially are greatly exposed in consequence of this failure to comply with the law, and quarantine and other health officers are urgently requested to exercise the utmost vigilance in regard to vessels from all ports within the yellow-fever region. It is known, too, that small-pox exists in epidemic form at many of the ports now infected with yellow fever, and to guard the people against the possible ravages of one or both of these dread diseases will require the most careful and determined efforts of health and quarantine officers in each of our southern ports. All vessels therefore from ports liable to infectious or contagious diseases, especially those in which yellow fever prevails or is likely to occur, should be subjected to the most rigid examination and be regarded as suspected vessels, unless provided with the bill of health showing a strict compliance with all the requirements of our law.

No vessel should be allowed to discharge its cargo until every precaution has been taken to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States.

It is hardly necessary to adduce reasons for the maintenance of the Quarantine law upon our Statute Book, but there are a few facts bearing upon the question which I would wish to bring under notice.

No country in recent times has suffered more severely from the want of a proper Quarantine system than the Japanese Empire. We learn from Sir Rutherford Alcock's *Three Years in Japan* that "all cleanliness failed however to give the Japanese an immunity from the devastating cholera which the United States Frigate 'Mississippi' is said, and I believe correctly, to have brought over; a first fatal fruit of the treaty and their extended relations with foreigners. It swept away thousands from their cities—they say 200,000 from Yeddo alone."

Our constantly increasing trade with India and the islands of the eastern archipelago renders us exceedingly liable to such visitations; and the importation of coolies and Chinese is especially dangerous, unless a watchful quarantine is maintained. Lebert, in *Zeimssen's Cyclopædia of the practice of Medicine*, page 389, says that "of 126 transport vessels which carried, between the years 1861 and 1869, 50,604 Indian natives from Calcutta to the West Indies, cholera appeared in twenty—i.e., in 16 per cent."

As to typhus, the same author, page 305, says—"Typhus has followed the Irish emigrant everywhere, and through his means has become naturalized, not merely in the other British Islands, but also in North America and the West Indies."

With regard to the necessity for quarantine for yellow fever, I cannot do better than quote from a celebrated German author, Hænisch, also in *Zeimssen's Cyclopædia*, page 511—

It is not possible, absolutely, to prevent an introduction of the yellow fever poison even by a strict quarantine. To accomplish this, the same judicious laws would have to be in force in all ports, and even then it would be possible to establish communication between an infected ship and the shore by means of boats at unguarded points; and then there is always the possibility of conveying the poison by land from an infected port to one hitherto free, by means of goods sent by rail, or by means of the personal effects of the men. But this would in any event be only exceptional, and there need be no question that important protection is to be gained by wise quarantine regulations.

It cannot come within the scope of this article to give a scheme of international quarantine law against yellow fever; I can only emphasize a few points.

In regions where the circumstances so often rehearsed are not present, or at most exist only at certain seasons, no quarantine at all is necessary, or only at those stated times.

Every ship must be subject to quarantine which has communicated with an infected port or an infected ship, even if no case of disease has occurred on a voyage of some weeks' duration. That is to say, the human beings may possess no susceptibility to the yellow fever, may even remain healthy, and yet the poison of the disease conveyed in clothing, personal effects, cargo, or bilge-water, may have retained its capacity for infection. The object of quarantine here is to purify the ship thoroughly, to disinfect it completely in all its parts, its cargo included. In what way to accomplish this most efficaciously is not yet determined; perhaps by sprinkling with carbolic acid and by carbolic fumigations. The bilge-water must be pumped out, and clean water admitted at the same time, until what is pumped out appears clear and wholly free from smell. We may allow the passengers and crew to go ashore, provided they undergo a thorough disinfection with carbolic vapour as soon as they land; in fact, we may permit communication at once, if no case of sickness or death has occurred during the last two or three weeks of the voyage; whereas strict seclusion for two weeks will be requisite in instances where recent cases of the disease have occurred, for an incubation period of fourteen days has frequently been observed in yellow fever.

FEDERAL QUARANTINE.

Not only would I advise the maintenance and strict administration of our quarantine law, but I would go a step further and urge upon the Government the desirability of seeking the co-operation of the other Colonies in establishing stations at various parts of the continent distant from the great centres of population, for instance, at Thursday Island on the north, and at King George's Sound on the west, so that vessels approaching the continent with infectious disease on board might land the sick persons at as early a period as possible, and then proceed to their destination. These stations might form a sort of Federal Quarantine, and be maintained by a contribution from each Colony in proportion to the number of its population.

I think that I need hardly pursue this matter further. We have recently had bitter experience in our own city of the difficulty and expense which inevitably attend the eradication of an infectious sickness once established in a community, and we can hardly flatter ourselves that our attempts to stamp out disease will always meet with the success which crowned the efforts of the Government in the late epidemic of small-pox in this Colony.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR, M.B.,
Health Officer and Medical Adviser to Government.

Health Office, Sydney, 6th April, 1883.

APPENDICES.

A.

Report on the watershed at the Quarantine Station, North Head, by W. J. Conder, Esq., Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey.

Sir, Trigonometrical Branch, Surveyor-General's Office, 18 August, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with your instructions, I accompanied the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, the Health Officer, and other officers of the Government, on a visit of inspection to the Quarantine Ground, on Thursday last, the 10th instant. (Section and tracing herewith.)

My opinion as a surveyor was required principally with reference to a scheme suggested by the Health Officer to conserve water in an elevated position on the Quarantine Ground, by constructing a large tank from which a sufficient supply for all requirements may be obtained by gravitation. My report thereon is that the site pointed out to me is admirably suited for the purpose, and the quantity of water which can be stored there is abundant.

Also, my attention having been specially directed to the question whether any possibility exists as to the contamination of the water before it arrives at the proposed tank, by its percolating through land which has been used as a place of interment—in reply I have to inform you that the cemeteries referred to are 22 chains and 29 chains respectively from the proposed tank. They are situated on the side of a hill having a sharp decline to the harbour in a different direction from the watershed which is to supply the tank, so that, although the new cemetery (see section herewith) is at a greater elevation, there does not appear to be any connection from it to the water proposed to be utilized. The old cemetery is at a less elevation, and therefore it cannot have any deleterious influence.

After careful consideration, I am of opinion that there is no risk of contamination of the water in the manner alluded to, but, in view of possible public prejudice, would suggest that the use of the site of the present cemetery be discontinued, in favour of a position more distant from the tank watershed and at a lower elevation.

I enclose herewith a tracing from Mr. Licensed Surveyor Fuller's plan of North Head, on which are shown the accurate positions of the tank and cemeteries, also the outline of the ridge which separates the watershed from the cemeteries (these positions have been determined by actual survey). This tracing will illustrate the circumstances more perfectly than a written description.

With respect to other improvements which were discussed in my presence, the road-ways are the only items to which I feel called on to refer herein as having some connection with my professional experience.

The pathway from the landing at Spring Cove to the Small-pox Hospital is not convenient, nor even safe, for the removal of patients from the jetty to the hospital, and a better track could be made by following farther up the gully before turning up the hill to the right as at present. (Shown by blue line A, B, C on tracing.) Also the road from the jetty at the Store Beach is in a badly water-worn state. I do not think a better place for this road could be found, but it requires to be properly made, say by pitching with sandstone cubes and covering with asphalt.

I have, &c.,
WM. J. CONDER,

Superintendent of Trigonometrical Survey.

The Under-Secretary for Lands, with view to transmission to Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade. It would appear to me that any possibility of contamination would be prevented by deep catch-water drains.—P. F. ADAMS, 18/8/82. The Under-Secretary for Lands. The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, B.C., Aug. '82.—C.O. The Health Officer.—G.E., 25/8/82, B.C.

B.

Letter from Steamship Owners' Association, dated 9 August, 1882, to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Re Quarantine.

Sir, Steamship Owners' Association of N.S.W., Office, 40, Hunter-street, Sydney, 9 August, 1882.

The matter of Quarantine Laws, &c., was incidentally mentioned to the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, on the occasion of his receiving a deputation of the Steamship Owners' Association of N.S.W. on 30th June last, when he notified that the Government would be glad to receive any suggestions from the Association, for consideration, before gazetting new Regulations then being matured by the Cabinet.

I now have the honor to bring under your notice the following suggestions, in the first place, however, expressing, on behalf of the Association, the satisfaction that is felt in the appointment of a Health Officer, to reside at Sydney Heads.

1st. That the Government should provide buildings for the accommodation both of Europeans and Asiatics.

2nd. That infected ships or steamers, after landing of crew and passengers, be released, on being fumigated to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.

3rd. That captain, officers, and crew, on being landed from an infected vessel, be isolated, and if no sickness appears should be released in twenty-one days; or in event of their vessel being ready to proceed to sea under that period, the said officers and crew to be allowed to proceed by her direct to sea, provided the vessel is going to a foreign port.

4th. Seeing that quarantine exists for public safety, that a medical officer be provided at public expense to attend on crew and passengers sent to quarantine; and, further, that the cost of keep of all officials sent on board a vessel should be borne by the public, and not by the ship.

5th. That a steamer coming from a foreign port, and calling at intermediate colonial ports, having received pratique from Health Officer of another Colony, should be allowed to come up the harbour, provided no sickness has occurred since leaving such Colony.

6th. That it would be a great convenience to the shipping interest if the Chief Medical Officer had a central office, where authoritative information could be obtained relative to quarantined vessels, and that through this office communications could pass, by letter (after fumigation) or by telegram, between ship and city.

7th. That in view of the difficulty surrounding the watering and provisioning of quarantined vessels, steps should be taken by the Government for conserving water at the Quarantine Station, and that a launch be provided by the Government for taking provisions to vessels quarantined, a set time being fixed, so that agents' owners of vessels could arrange for shipping necessary supplies.

8th. That captains of quarantined vessels have printed instructions handed them for observance in quarantine.

The Association trusts that the above suggestions may have the favourable consideration of the Government; and I am instructed to inform you that, should you desire to see a representative of the Association relative thereto, your wish will have prompt attention.

While on the subject of the Quarantine laws, I am instructed to bring under your notice again the desire, expressed at the late deputation of the Association on 30th June last, that the Proclamation of June, 1881, declaring all Chinese ports to be infected, be repealed.

I have, &c.,

HENRY CHAS. MITCHELL,

Secretary, S.S.O. Association of N.S.W.

C.

REPORT of Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, upon Quarantine, &c.
Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co. to The Colonial Treasurer.

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Company (Limited),
93, Pitt-street, Sydney, 7 June, 1882.

Sir,

We have the honor to hand you herein a copy of a very valuable Report on Small-pox and Quarantine, by Dr. Wm. Sedgwick Saunders, Medical Officer for Health for the City of London, obtained at the request of the Directors of this Company, with the view of ascertaining the most modern and approved treatment of the above disease on its appearance on ship-board, and also in quarantine, and which we doubt not you will find of great value and interest.

We, have, &c.,
GIBBS, BRIGHT, & CO.,
Agents.

[Enclosure.]

Dr. Saunders to Messrs. MacTaggart, Tidman, & Co., Chief Agents, Eastern and Australian Steamship Co. (Ld.), 34, Leadenhall-street, London,

Gentlemen, 13, Queen-street, Cheapside, 3 January, 1882.

With reference to the two questions submitted to me in your letter of instructions, viz. :—

1. The measures which should be considered efficacious in the event of small-pox showing itself on board a ship entering a port.
2. Whether in the event of vaccination being enforced on all immigrants from the East the day after departure, there would be any reasonable risk of their becoming the source of an outbreak of small-pox on their arrival in Australia, three weeks from such date.

Having carefully thought over the matter, I beg to offer the following observations :—

In the event of small-pox showing itself on board a ship entering a port, three provisions should be made.

1. A hospital-ship should be provided and kept in harbour for the purpose of receiving any cases requiring active treatment.
2. A second vessel should be provided for the reception and safe custody of convalescents until all danger is past.
3. The ship bringing the cases should be subjected to a thorough disinfection and complete cleansing, after which, means should be taken to circulate fresh air into every portion of the ship; all bedding, clothing, &c., used by, or brought into contact with, any infected person should be burnt.

The compulsory vaccination of immigrants the day after their departure from the East would not necessarily prevent them having small-pox, and so infecting a Colony.

If the immigrant had been subjected to infection, say ten or twelve days before going on board ship, the eruption might appear on the fourteenth or sixteenth day, and the vaccination he would have been subjected to the day after embarking would not much influence the course of the small-pox.

Vaccination should be performed at least a week before going on board, when in all human probability small-pox would not appear in a person previously exposed to infection, indeed some of our most experienced observers are of opinion that four clear days will suffice to ensure immunity; and I can recall a case in my own practice, where in a household in which were several cases of small-pox, a young adult developed an eruption of true small-pox three days after revaccination, and such was the protective influence of the latter that the dreaded disease was cut short, and the variolous vesicles speedily dried up, whilst the vaccination ran through the usual course, and was perfected on the eighth day.

Small and inexpensive floating hospitals may be constructed.

In view of the difficulty and expense of converting old ships for hospital purposes, the following practical suggestions for an alternative are epitomised from a report on the subject made by the director of the "National Aid Society to the Sick and Wounded" during the Turko-Servian war in 1876-77.

Low wooden, or iron structures, of sufficient dimensions to contain fourteen to twenty beds, should be erected on the decks of large barges, or on a platform resting on two ordinary river barges securely lashed together side by side.

Good ventilation, without draught, can be obtained from windows opening along each side of the building, but not facing each other, together with a system of ventilating apertures running along the entire length of the roof. In the bows of the barge a detached shed should be erected for the use of the nurses; a separate barge should be moored in the vicinity for stores and for the accommodation of attendants not on duty. The following advantages would be attained.

1. An easily enforced system of isolation of the entire hospital from the mainland; a small body of river police being sufficient to prevent any communication.
2. Any floating hospital can be removed to another site without difficulty, and thus convalescents can be separated from other patients and transferred to another locality—perhaps nearer the sea.
3. Any hospital when emptied can be towed away and thoroughly disinfected before receiving another set of patients.
4. The cost of constructing such a hospital would be less than that of one on land, and there would be no claims for compensation on account of the deterioration of neighbouring property.
5. Patients could be transported to the hospital in a launch.
6. The size of the hospital can be increased or decreased at very short notice; it can be built on barges in a different locality from the hospital and then floated down, thus removing all danger of infection to workmen.

On the arrival of a ship having small-pox on board the cases *under treatment* should be immediately transferred to the hospital ship No. 1. Those who had suffered from the disease but were convalescent to hospital ship No. 2. The remainder should be kept isolated, either in the ship or under canvas on shore, for a period of three weeks; in either case their bedding, clothing, &c., should be disinfected either by means of chemical germicides, of which the most manageable and easily generated is sulphurous acid, or by exposure to dry heat at a temperature of 250 Fahr., which would destroy contagion without damage to textile fabrics.

The simplest and most effective mode of disinfecting the ship is the use of an oily, heavy fluid, known in commerce as *bisulphide of carbon*, which can be burnt in ordinary oil lamps with cotton wicks. For safety the lamps should be placed in an iron pail having half an inch of water in its bottom as the liquid is consumed, dense and heavy fumes of sulphur dioxide (sulphurous acid) are evolved, and rapidly become diffused throughout the surrounding air; the hatches and ports should be battened down. Several of these lamps may be distributed in the lower portion of the vessel.

The consumption of the *bisulphide of carbon* will be at the rate of four fluid ounces in about as many hours, the sulphurous fumes should be allowed to circulate freely throughout the vessel for two or three hours after the lamp has burnt out, when the hatches may be opened, and the place ventilated, taking care that no persons be permitted between decks until this has been done. If the bisulphide of carbon cannot be obtained common *flowers of brimstone* may be burnt in the ordinary way of fumigation, the same precautions being used to prevent accidents to the vessel or its crew.

QUARANTINE.

Respecting the question of quarantine, it is pretty well agreed among American and English sanitarians that the medical inspection of a ship, with a proper supply of detached hospitals, is infinitely preferable to the detention of a number of healthy people for any portion of what may be termed the "incubation" period.

Quarantine is not only utterly useless in small-pox, or diseases of the zymotic class, which have a definite time for their development after exposure to contagion, but it leads to all kinds of deceit and falsehood on the part of those who are interested in clearing the ship, besides inflicting great personal inconvenience upon healthy persons.

The

The most recent authoritative dictum upon this subject is that published in the "Supplement to the Ninth Annual Report of the Local Government Board," 1879-80, in a paper by Mr. J. Netten Radcliffe, where we find the following:—

"Quarantine rests upon the traditions of medicine, not upon the existing state of medical knowledge in British medical schools as to the diseases to which it is applied.

"The experience of quarantine in this country has been such as to show its utter futility as a practical measure of precaution against the invasion of a foreign disease, and for some time past it has been that such medical reasons as can be pleaded for it are countervailed by medical and social reasons of quite equal force against it. Hence quarantine is now retained on the statute book for the purpose of avoiding certain disabilities to which our shipping would else be subject in countries in which quarantine is held to be an essential element in the prevention of certain spreading diseases."

In other countries the experience of quarantine does not appear to have been more favourable than our own.

Small-pox cannot be prevented by so-called sanitary measures if the special *contagium* of the disease is brought into contact with an unprotected person, and I have known a gentleman affected with small-pox in its confluent and most malignant form by some towels which had been sent to his chambers from a laundress who had been washing linen from an infected house. The patient was nearly seventy years of age, and had not been vaccinated since infancy.

Small-pox belongs to a class of eruptive diseases to which mankind is congenitally liable. Like the other *exanthemata*, it rarely happens twice in the lifetime of the same person, but unlike its fellows it is the only one in our present state of knowledge which can be prevented by the direct ingenuity of man; thanks to the discovery of Jenner its ravages have been reduced to proportions commensurate with the fidelity with which the influence of vaccination has been enforced.

It is not assuming too much to assert that it ought to be unknown in a community, or so extremely rare, that no difficulty should be felt in tracing the origin of an accidental or imported case: such indeed would be the logical deduction from the foregoing proposition.

Small-pox, like measles or scarlatina, &c., may recur, but as small-pox and cow-pox are only *modifications of the same disease*, that is to say that small-pox becomes converted into cow-pox by passing through the body of a cow, the protection afforded by vaccination is precisely the same as that given by an attack of small-pox.

It has been long known that the liability to second or more attacks of febrile eruptive affections is greater during the period of active growth, and applying this to the cow-pox it points to the proper period for re-vaccination, which should be from fifteen to eighteen years of age.

It cannot be too forcibly insisted upon that vaccination does not give *absolute protection* from either small-pox or cow-pox for all time, but it is equally familiar knowledge that one *thorough re-vaccination* suffices, if done within the range of age mentioned above.

It is also true that persons are not always susceptible of receiving either of the two affections under review, and as at one time a person may be exposed to the contagion of small-pox and escape, so on a succeeding exposure he may be attacked; likewise re-vaccination may fail at one time, though the operation be performed with every skill, and after some unknown interval take thoroughly well upon its repetition. My own case demonstrates this fact, thus: I was re-vaccinated by Mr. J. F. Marson with his accustomed care ten years ago and did not take; at that moment I was attending a rapidly fatal case of small-pox under every conceivable liability for contracting the disease, and no harm happened to me.

In 1877 I was again re-vaccinated by a competent operator and did not take; during the epidemic of that year I attended many cases of small-pox without ill-effects to myself.

In the summer just ended (1881) I was again re-vaccinated, and had four perfectly well defined "Jennerian" vesicles, with healthy and sufficient inflammatory areolas round each; on all occasions on which my system rejected cow-pox I firmly believe I could not have taken small-pox.

This insusceptibility of vaccination is one of the greatest difficulties of the question, another is the careless and criminal ignorance with which vaccination has been performed by ill-informed practitioners who have taught their patients to believe that the number of vesicles bears no relation to the protective influence of vaccination, and that, therefore, one vesicle was as good as four or five; all statistics prove this to be a dangerous fallacy.

Incalculable as have been and are the blessings of vaccination upon the human family, and regardless of the published evidence of its value it has found opponents, and as possibly the Celestial Empire may have become tainted with the false reasoning with which their crotchets are supported, and prejudice should extend to those whom these remarks are intended to serve, I will proceed to make a few observations on the subject generally.

Amidst the accumulation of authenticated evidence it becomes embarrassing to select illustrations, but I have recently read the testimony of the physician of a hospital at Manchester, who states, "During the time I have had charge more than 1,000 cases of small-pox have passed under my care; no servant, nurse, porter, or other person engaged there has, after re-vaccination, ever taken it though exposed daily to its infection in its most concentrated form."

Similar experience will be referred to later on.

The protective influence of vaccination requires but little defence with those who have watched its history from the first experiment of Edward Jenner in 1796 to the present day; as, however, there have been sceptics from the first so we still find persons ignoring its value; some from ignorance, others from sentiment, and not a few from a pseudo-religious prejudice.

The first of these represent the illiterate classes who generally oppose, from a mere spirit of indolence and indifference, any incursion upon their free will, the beneficial effects of which are not immediately apparent.

In the second category must be included a small section of educated persons whose practical common sense is dominated by a dreamy unreal philosophy based upon a one-sided examination of creeds, statistics, and unsupported by a scintilla of scientific fact, persons who, in order to sustain a remote and improbable theory, reject the evidence of their own senses. A third section of the opponents of vaccination consists of a class of religious enthusiasts whose perverted notions of human responsibility lead them to reject any interference with Divine will as expressed by the visitation of disease.

Amongst the more modern statistics in relation to the efficacy of vaccination may be quoted the experience of the hospitals within the metropolitan area, in which it was found that the aggregate mortality from small-pox in 15,171 cases amounted to 17.6 per cent.; amongst 11,412 cases returned as vaccinated the mortality was 8.8 per cent.; whereas of 3,759 unvaccinated cases the rate was 44.4 per cent.

In the epidemic, 1870-2, 14,808 cases were treated in the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals; of these 11,174 had been vaccinated and 3,634 unvaccinated. The rate of mortality was 10.15 per cent. amongst the former and 44.8 amongst the latter.

A careful analysis of the preceding statistics of the 1870-1872 epidemic shows that the mortality in one set of observations, consisting of 5,539 cases, commenced as high as 55.9 per cent. in the unvaccinated decreased to 15.2 in those showing *one* good vaccination mark, and to 5.5 in those showing *five* or more good marks.

In another set of observations, consisting of 3,085 cases, the mortality commenced as high as 47.5 per cent. in the unvaccinated, decreased to 25 per cent. in the badly vaccinated cases to 5.3 per cent. in those showing *one* good mark, and to 1.1 per cent. in those showing *four* or *five* good marks, while among 420 *well-vaccinated* cases, under 15 years of age, the death rate was only 0.47 per cent.

It is stated moreover, upon irrefragable authority, that out of 15,000 cases received into the hospitals only *four* well-authenticated cases were treated in which re-vaccination had been properly performed, and these were light attacks.

A close examination of the above and relative statistics tends also to show that the protective influence of vaccination is greatest in children under 5 years of age, and that the risk of contagion of small-pox after vaccination increases with the distance of time between the attack and primary vaccination.

It follows, therefore, that secondary vaccination is a necessary precaution, and that the operation should be carefully performed is enjoined by the fact that those in whom vaccination or re-vaccination has been thoroughly carried out possess an advantage over those who have been badly vaccinated in the proportions of 20 to 1 should small-pox attack them.

Before dismissing this branch of my subject I may add the following quotation from a departmental memorandum of the Local Government Board, written by the late Dr. E. C. Seaton:—

RE-VACCINATION.

"By vaccination in infancy if thoroughly well performed and successful most people are completely insured for their whole lifetime against an attack of small-pox, and in the proportionately few cases where the protection is less complete, small-pox if it be caught, will in consequence of the vaccination, generally be so mild a disease as not to threaten death or disfigurement. If however the vaccination in early life have been but imperfectly performed, or have from any other cause been but imperfectly successful, the protection against small-pox is much less satisfactory, neither lasting so long, nor while it lasts being nearly so complete as the protection which first-rate vaccination gives.

"In

"In consequence of the large amount of imperfect vaccination which has till very recent years existed, the population contains very many persons who though nominally vaccinated and believing themselves to be protected against small-pox are really liable to infection, and may in some cases contract as severe forms of small-pox as if they had never been vaccinated. Partly because of the existence of this large number of imperfectly vaccinated persons, and partly because also even the best infantile vaccination sometimes in process of time loses more or less of its effect, it is advisable that *all persons who have been vaccinated in infancy should as they approach adult life undergo re-vaccination.*

"Generally speaking the best time of life for re-vaccination is about the time when growth is completing itself, say from 15 to 18 years of age, and persons in that period of life ought not to delay their re-vaccination till times when there shall be special alarm of small-pox,—first, because they can never tell how soon or by what chance they may even at times when there is little prevalence of that disease, be exposed to its infection and ; secondly, because of the much more advantageous conditions under which the re-vaccination can be performed when it can be done leisurely than when it has to be done under the pressure caused by a panic. When however small-pox becomes epidemic, not only should all persons above 15 years of age who has hitherto neglected to have themselves re-vaccinated be very careful to neglect it no longer, but in proportion as there is prevalence of small-pox in any neighbourhood, or as individuals are from personal circumstances likely to meet chances of infection, even the age of 15 should not be waited for, especially not by young persons whose marks of previous vaccination are unsatisfactory.

"The rule applicable to circumstances of special danger is this, that every one past childhood on whom re-vaccination has not before been successfully performed should without delay be re-vaccinated."

Further valuable information upon the same subject may be gleaned from an official paper by Dr. Buchanan, Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, on "The prevalence of small-pox in London among vaccinated and unvaccinated persons respectively,"—printed by order of the House of Commons, on the 9th June, 1881.

ADULT VACCINATION.

The primary requisite for successful vaccination is the quality of the lymph to be used in the operation ; this should be taken direct from an infant's arm, or where this is impracticable with lymph preserved in a liquid state in glass capillary tubes ; if the supply be very scanty the virus may be mixed with a little glycerine without impairing its efficacy. The best mode of performing the operation is with a *clean* new lancet, well charged with lymph, with which a valvular incision at an angle of 45 should be made down to the cutis in order to secure more thorough absorption, not *less than four nor more than five* punctures should be made in the left arm with adults, but with children it is better to make three punctures in each arm.

The lancet enters the skin more readily if the arm of the patient is grasped by the left hand of the operator and the skin put on the stretch.

The writer on one occasion vaccinated nearly 3,000 black troops with only 5 per cent. of failures, and in the epidemic of 1877, in London, over 1,000 adults with only 3 per cent. of failures.

By a little management a healthy child having *four good vesicles* will furnish lymph enough to vaccinate *forty* adults if the latter are ready with their arms bare to pass without delay in line before the operator.

The true "Jennerian vesicle" takes the following course with infants, viz. : At the end of the second or third day a slight papule is raised over each puncture, which by the fifth or sixth day has developed into a distinct vesicle of a semi-opaque colour with a raised edge and a central depression ; between this and the seventh and eighth days the vesicle attains its full growth and assumes greater elevation of margin and a more pronounced central depression ; it contains a *colourless transparent lymph, free from blood* and quite *limpid*. Commencing about the sixth day is a slight ring of inflammation around each puncture, which sometimes becomes very hard and painful from cellular infiltration ; this inflammatory ring or areola is considered by many to be indispensable to effective vaccination, but I think this an error.

After the tenth day the inflammation subsides, the vesicle dries up, and from the fourteenth to the sixteenth day falls off as a hard scab. Each vesicle leaves a scar or cicatrix which is more or less permanent in proportion to the efficacy of the vaccination.

In collecting lymph it is best to make five or six minute punctures from the *upper surface* of the vesicle, by which the pure matter is obtained without drawing blood. *Lymph containing the slightest trace of blood must be discarded.*

The lymph should be taken in the *early part* of the corresponding day of the following week after the operation was performed.

In adult re-vaccination a disturbance of the general health is much more frequently observed than in the primary vaccination of children. It is not uncommon to see the local inflammation assume an erythematous or even an erysipelatoid form, and on this account vaccination should be deferred in persons of all ages who may be suffering from any eruption of the skin, or be otherwise out of health. These complications rarely resist appropriate treatment, although cases are recorded in which fatal results have ensued.

The vesicles formed by the re-vaccination of adults in no way differ from those resulting from primary vaccination, but in the experience of the writer the resulting cicatrices have been more superficial and consequently less permanent. The lymph produced by secondary vaccination has very little, *if any, protective value for primary vaccination* ; for although a spurious form of papule will sometimes result, it very rarely becomes developed into a genuine vesicle, but aborts and dies away about the fifth day.

These observations are the outcome of the author's experiments during various epidemics of small-pox in the City of London, and may be thoroughly relied upon.

Insusceptibility to vaccination is so rare that Mr. Marson, who for forty years was the highest authority on vaccination in this country, gave it as his deliberate opinion that, by observing every known prevention, vaccination should not fail above once in 150 times, and Dr. E. C. Seaton did not fail more than once in 170 cases. Mr. Marson further states that during the very long series of years he was the Resident Medical Officer at the Small-pox Hospital at King's Cross and Highgate, not a single case of small-pox occurred in either nurse or servant engaged, he having always himself carefully re-vaccinated them before they took up their residence.

Similar experience has been recently tabulated and published by the Medical Superintendents of Small-pox Hospitals in every part of the United Kingdom.

Despite the teachings of these figures and facts, the practice of vaccination has been decried as aforesaid ; and in order to conciliate the believers in the transmissibility of loathsome diseases by means of infant virus, a novel mode of procedure has been instituted by which such consequences are rendered impossible. I allude to the practice of animal vaccination, which has been defined as "The employment for the vaccination of the human subject of the virus of cow-pox as propagated on a series of calves or heifers, the original virus having been derived from pocks upon the cow spontaneously affected with a natural disease."

Animal vaccination has been extensively employed in Italy, France, Belgium, America, and England. It meets two objections raised against the ordinary method, viz. :—

1st. That human lymph has become weakened and less protective by constant transmission from arm to arm during the past eighty years.

2nd. That diseases of a specific and hereditary character may be communicated by means of infant vaccine virus.

Although not a warm admirer of this innovation, I am prepared to admit that it affords a convenient method of vaccinating upon a large scale, and in this respect has been found useful in the Army, Navy, and Public Services, when the supply of infant lymph is limited.

The latest statistics from Holland, where this practice has been chiefly followed, show that during the last five years, out of 33,600 vaccinations with animal lymph, there have been only 290 failures, or 0.86 per cent., which is certainly a higher rate of success than has ever been obtained with arm to arm vaccination.

ANIMAL VACCINATION.

A calf about three months old should be selected, a female being more convenient to deal with ; cast it on the right side, shackle the fore legs together and tie the head down with them ; secure the under hind leg of the animal to a table having an upright post affixed to it, to which the upper leg of the calf should be fastened. Cut the hair off the inner side of the thighs and belly, nearly as high as the navel, with a pair of curved scissors ; afterwards shave close with a razor.

In

In operating, about 100 to 150 superficial incisions should be made with a fine scalpel about 1 inch in length, and sufficiently deep to draw a little blood; into these the calf lymph is to be rubbed freely. The animal can now be unbound, but its head must be kept tied short up for an hour or two, or a cradle should be put round its neck until the blood has dried, to prevent the animal licking the wounds.

At the end of five days slight induration will be felt at the margin of the incisions. On the seventh day the scab is to be removed and the lymph collected by pinching the vesicles with properly-constructed forceps. (See sketch.)

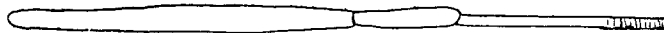


section of blades.

The vesicles in calf-vaccination are ill-defined, and do not present the same physical characters as in the human subject.

Three methods have been employed for preserving the lymph :—

1. On broad ivory points, putting several layers on each.
2. In capillary tubes, with bulbs.



3. On pieces of glass, 1 inch square, sealed round the edges with paraffin, or wrapped in gutta-percha tissue.

When the lymph is to be used it may be moistened with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution of common salt, or equal parts of glycerine and water.

It should be noted that the irritative effect of calf lymph is sometimes considerable, and requires care for its control. It has, however, been observed that the intensity of local inflammation subsides after the lymph has passed through several persons; nevertheless some discrimination should be observed in the selection of cases in which it is to be used.

Respecting the relative value of infant as compared with animal vaccine, it may be stated that the highest authority in England upon the subject disclaims any belief in the superiority of the recent lymph from the cow over that of fresh, well-selected, active humanized lymph.

In dealing with Orientals it would be wise to anticipate opposition by an explanation of the reasons which require their submission to vaccination, as well as the selection of competent and considerate persons for its performance.

I am, yours truly,

WM. SEDGWICK SAUNDERS, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health for the City of London.

D.

Schedule of proposed Improvements at the Quarantine Station :—

	PAGE.
1. A commodious ward for female patients } Hospital enclosure.....	2
2. A small mortuary }	2
3. A large pavilion for immigrants (married couples) } Healthy ground.....	2
4. New kitchen }	2
5. A large store }	2
6. Two or three pavilions for second-class passengers (for classification purposes)	2
7. Tram-road.....	2
8. Wharf accommodation.....	2
9. Water supply. A tank capable of holding one million gallons of water, for general supply, baths, lavatories, &c.....	2 & 3
10. A high boundary-fence between station and Manly.....	3
11. Buoys to define Quarantine waters.....	3
12. Repairs to hulk "Faraway"	3
13. The planting of ornamental trees, recreation grounds, &c.....	3
14. The purchase of a steam launch	3

[Plans.]

E.—Plan of Reserve for Quarantine, and adjacent portion of land.

F.—Plan of Broken Bay, showing "Dangar's Island," as the site of a proposed Lazaret.

G.—Plan showing "Terry's Point," Broken Bay, as the site of a proposed Lazaret.

H.—Plan of North Head, showing portion of Quarantine Station, the various buildings, site of proposed Water Tank, &c.

I.—Section of levels from new Cemetery and proposed Tank.

PLAN

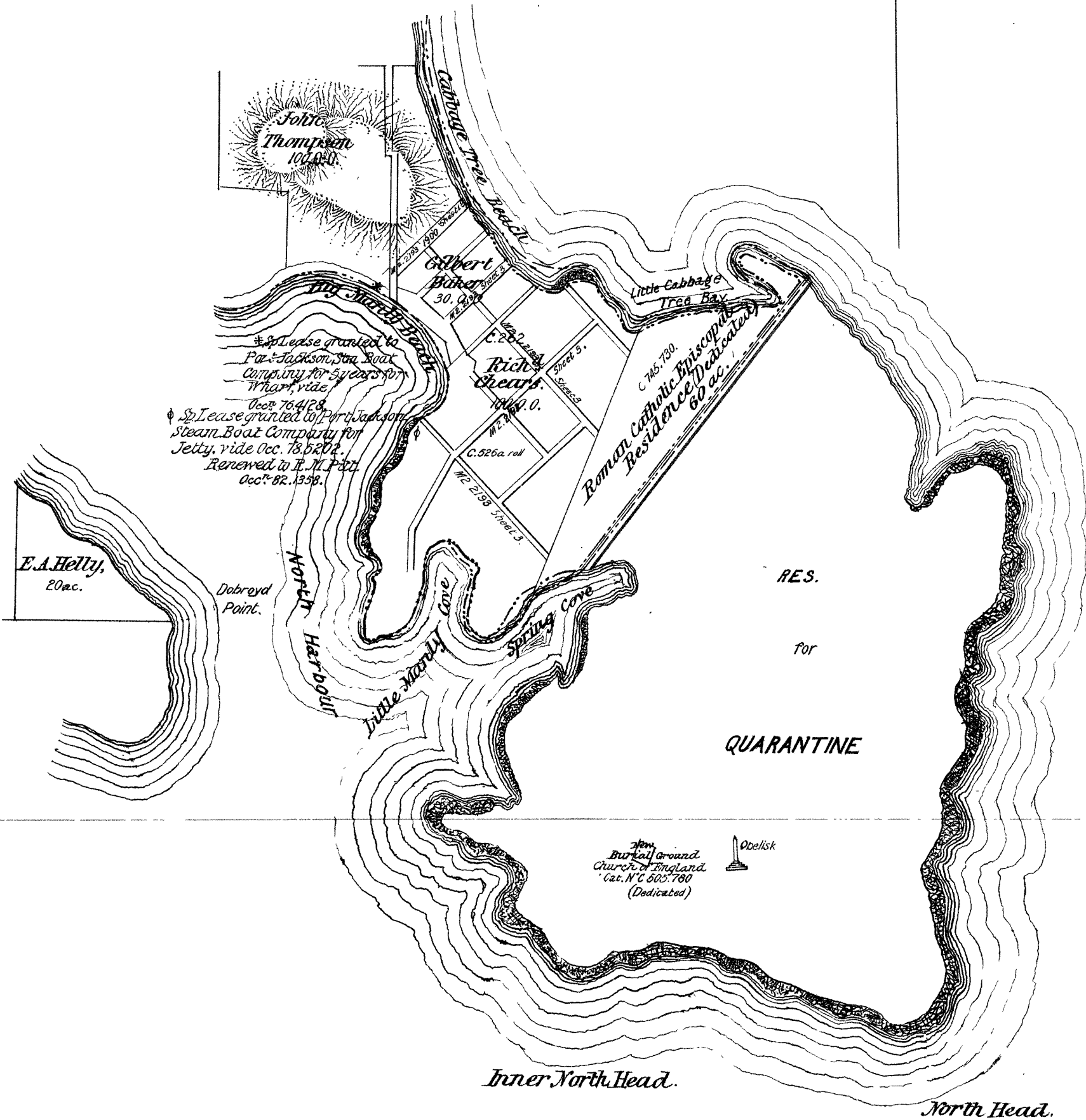
from the Parish Map of Manly Cove,

showing the

RESERVE FOR QUARANTINE

and adjacent portions.

Scale, 20 Chains to an Inch.



(Sig. 217)

NOTE

Boundary of Town Police Act shown thus -----Gazetted 20th July, 1880

" Village of Manly, notified 16th May, 1881, shown thus

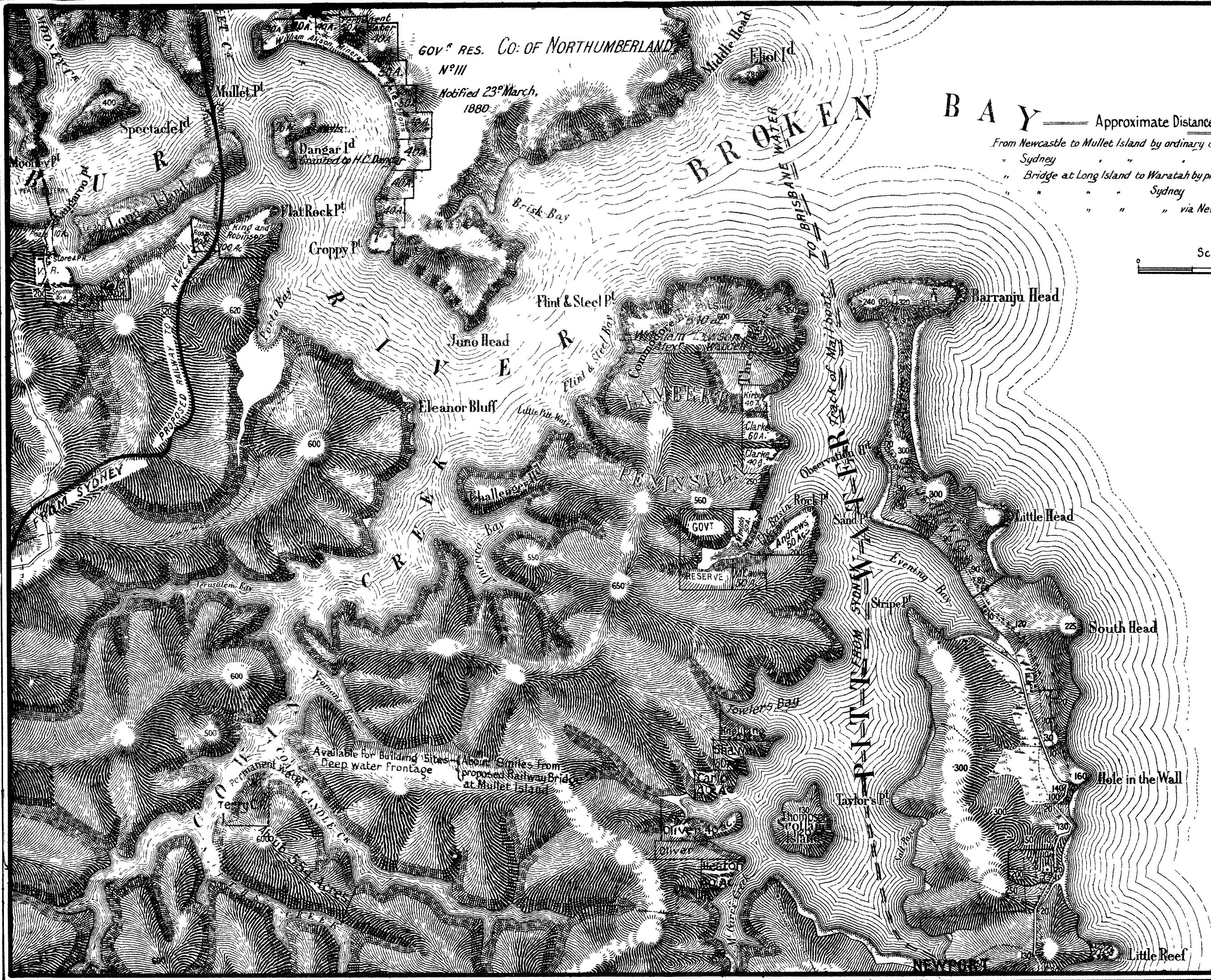
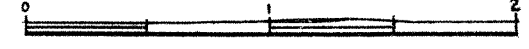
F

GOV^o RES. CO. OF NORTHUMBERLAND
N^o III
Notified 23^o March,
1880

BROKEN BAY

Approximate Distances by Railway route & by Sea.
From Newcastle to Mullet Island by ordinary course of steamers 52 miles
" Sydney " " " " 25 "
" Bridge at Long Island to Waratah by proposed railway route 67 "
" " " Sydney " " " 36 1/2 "
" " " via Newport and Manly about 35 1/2 "

Scale of Miles





G.

TRACING from C 303-2030

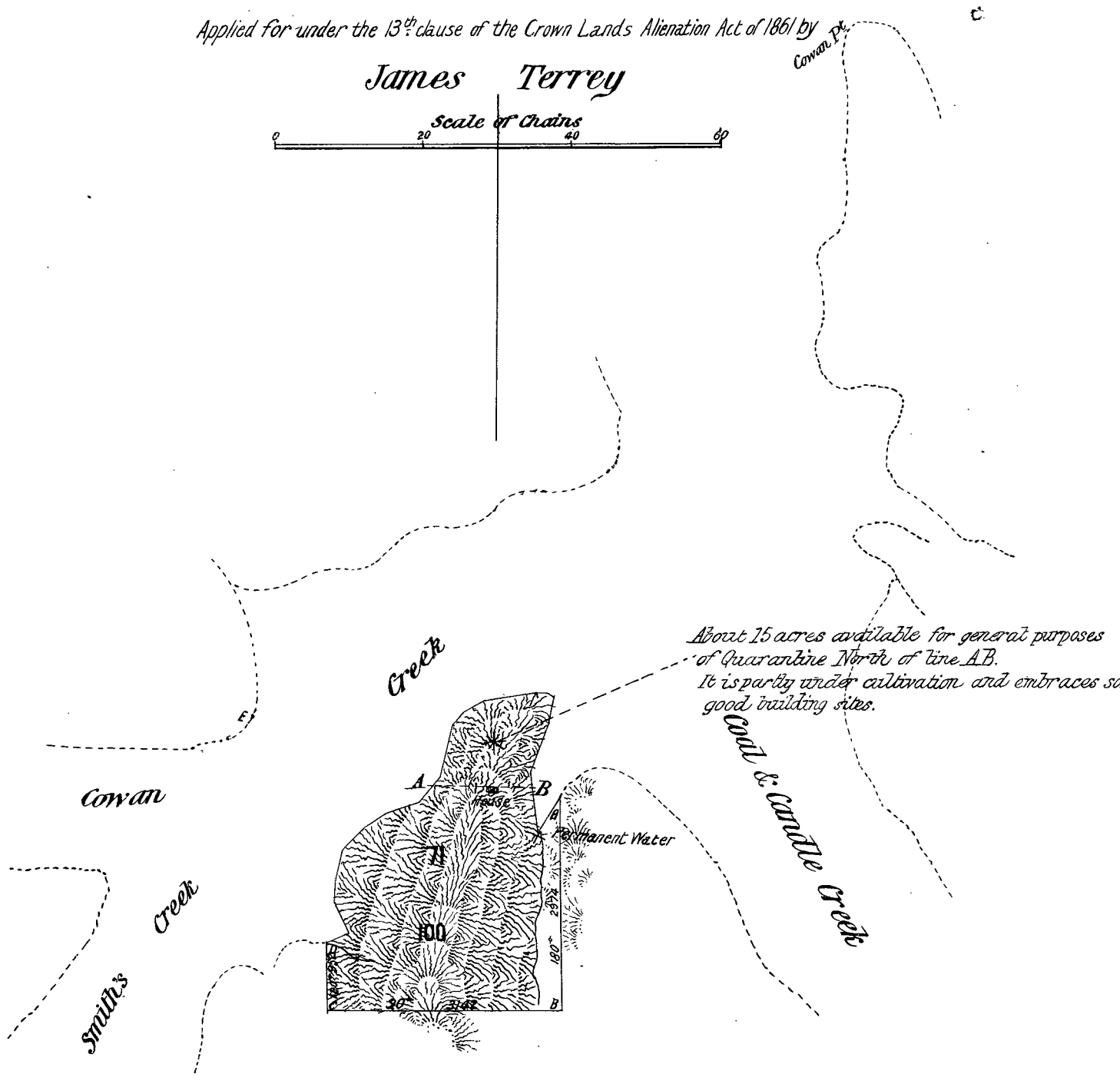
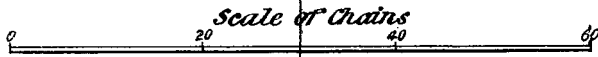
of Portion N^o 71.

Parish of Broken Bay

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND

Applied for under the 13th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 by

James Terrey



About 15 acres available for general purposes of Quarantine North of line A.B. It is partly under cultivation and embraces some good building sites.

Cowan & Cummer Creek

Corners.

Corner	Bearing	From	Links	N ^o or Tree
A	↑ &c.			on Rock
B	↑ &c.			"
C	↑ &c.			"
D	↑ &c.			"
E	Peg in shallow earth on a rock 12 links to right angle with two edges.			

Date of Survey 25th June 1880
 Value of Improvements House £ 40 } 60
 with Letter of 31st July 18th 80/25 } 20

T. Z. Burdett
 Licensed Surveyor.

PLAN

H

OF

NORTH HEAD,
PARISH OF MANLY COVE,
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND,
N. S. W.

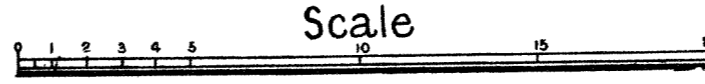
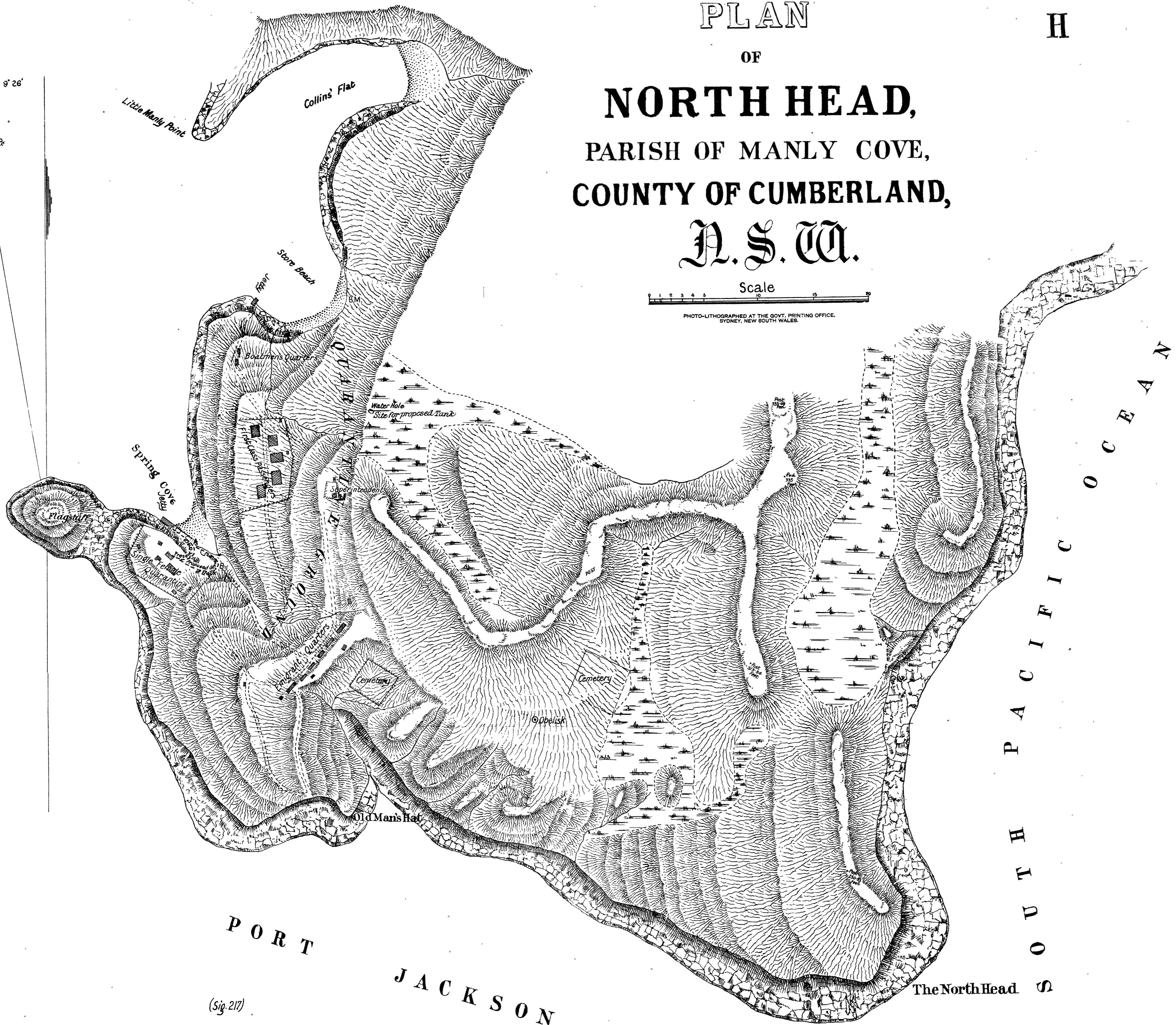


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Var. 9° 26'

Manly Pt



PORT
JACKSON

(Sig. 217)

The North Head

Transmitted to the Surveyor General with my letter
of the 18th August 1882.

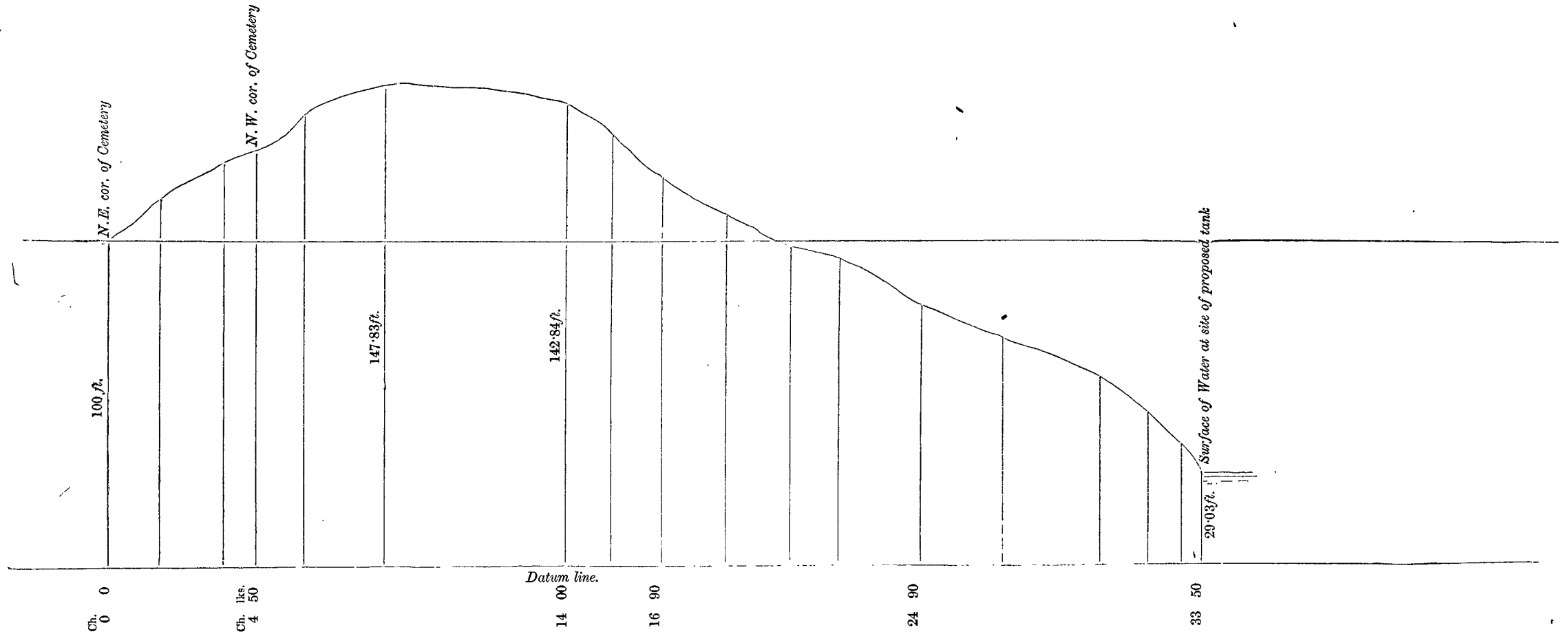
W^m J. Conder,
Sup^{te} of Trig. Survey.

SECTION

OF

LEVELS FROM NEW CEMETERY TO PROPOSED TANK, QUARANTINE GROUND, PORT JACKSON.

I.



SCALES.

Horizontal scale, 4 chains to an inch.
Vertical scale, 40 feet to an inch.

Transmitted to the Sur. Genl. with my letter dated 18th August, 1882.
WM. J. CONDER,
Supt. of Trigl. Survey.

A. L. LLOYD,
L.S.,
18th August, 1882.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STEAMSHIP "GUNGA."
(QUARANTINING OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 January, 1883.

RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on 28th September, 1882, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all correspondence, reports, minutes, memorials, petitions, and other documents, having reference to the recent quarantining and keeping in quarantine of the Steamship ‘Gunga,’ or her passengers and crew.

“(2.) Copies of all opinions, decisions, minutes, and reports by the Principal Health Officer, the Board of Health, or any medical man, on the case of the Fijian removed from the ‘Gunga’ to the Little Bay Hospital.”

(*Mr. Young.*)

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No. 1.

Report of the Assistant Health Officer on boarding the s.s. "Gunga" from Fiji.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

QUESTIONS to be put by the Health Officer to the Surgeon and Master, or other Person in command of any Ship or Vessel arriving in Port Jackson.

QUESTIONS.	REPLIES.
1. What is the name of the vessel and tonnage ?	The "Gunga" s.s.
2. What is the Master's name ?	C. Saunders.
3. From whence do you come, and when did you sail ?	Fiji, 19th August, 1882
4. At what Ports have you touched on your passage ?	Have not touched anywhere
5. Did you receive any cargo or passengers at the intermediate Ports ?	None.
6. What is the nature of the cargo, and the number of officers, mariners, and passengers ?	Fruit.
7. What vessels have you had intercourse or communication with on your passage, and from whence did they come ?	No vessels communicated with.
8. Have you any, and what Bill of Health ?	
9. Are you aware that any epidemical, contagious, or infectious disease prevailed at the place from which you sailed, or at any of the places which you have touched, or on board of any vessel with which you have had communication—if so, state where and when ?	I am not aware that any such sickness prevailed at the port I sailed from.
10. In the course of your voyage have any persons on board suffered from sickness of any kind, and what was the nature of such sickness, and when did it prevail ? How many persons were affected by it, and have any of them died in the course of the voyage ?	There has not been any case of small-pox or other infectious or contagious sickness of any sort on board this vessel during her voyage from Fiji to Sydney, excepting case described.

QUESTIONS.	REPLIES.
11. How many sick have you now on board, and from what disease ?	No sick on board, except one man suffering from eruptive fever.
12. If any sickness prevailed during the passage, state the date of the first and last case.	No sickness prevailed during the voyage.
13. If any of the crew or passengers have died during the voyage, state the nature of the disease of which they died, and the date.	No deaths.
14. Upon the appearance and prevalence of any disease, was there any unusual state of the weather which might lead you to suppose its existence to depend rather upon atmospherical causes than upon specific contagion ?	
15. Are you aware of any circumstances during the passage or at present which would render it expedient to place the ship and people in Quarantine ?	No.
16. To the correctness of the foregoing statements are you ready to make declaration if required ?	Yes.

Port Jackson, 26th August, 1882, off Light-ship, 7 a.m.

C. E. SAUNDERS,

Master.

Report of Assistant Health Officer.

S.S. "Gunga."—Suspicious case.

THERE is a coloured man named Soani on board suffering from a vesicular eruption resembling *varicella*—aet. 25. He presents good vaccination marks. He has been six weeks in Fiji, before which time he had been at Wellington and Tonga. There is not, to the Captain's knowledge, any case of small-pox there (at any of these places). The vesicles are well formed, and in some places present well-marked umbilication. They are all in the vesicular stage. He is a servant of Sir Arthur Gordon, and has had rigors, head-ache, and the other symptoms and signs of invasion of *variola*, excepting the back-ache. I withhold my positive diagnosis until in consultation with another medical man; meantime, I consider the case of sufficient gravity to detain the ship (till further instructed) in Watson's Bay. I have ordered the yellow flag to be raised, and interdicted all communication with the vessel.

J. A. BEATTIE,
Asst. Medl. Officer.

26/8/82.

No. 2.

Extract from Minutes of the Board of Health, at their Meeting of 26 August, 1882.

SUPPOSED SMALL-POX ON BOARD THE "GUNGA" (s).—The Board having heard from the Assistant Health Officer, who was present, his report of a case of sickness in a man of colour, a passenger on board the "Gunga" (s.), which arrived this morning from Fiji, such sickness presenting many of the signs and symptoms characteristic of small-pox, agreed to recommend "That the 'Gunga' (s.) be placed in quarantine, and be there detained till the Health Officer is fully satisfied as to the nature of the man's illness."

Mr. Phillips, Acting Manager of the A.S.N. Company, who was desirous of having an interview with the Board on the subject, was admitted, and informed that the Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer were about to proceed on board the "Gunga," and that the result of the visit would decide the course of action to be pursued.

No. 3.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Assistant Health Officer, Quarantine Station and Watson's Bay.

26 August, 1882.

THE patient must be removed to Little Bay Hospital. I will make arrangements for this and telegraph in half-an-hour.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 4.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Dr. T. R. Lewers or the Matron, Little Bay Hospital.

26 August, 1882.]

SEND ambulance for male patient immediately to Rose Bay wharf, and wire to me the time at which it leaves the Hospital, so that I may arrange to have the patient ready.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 5.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Medical Superintendent, Little Bay Hospital, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

26 August, 1882.

AMBULANCE is leaving here at 2 p.m.

T. R. LEWERS.

No. 6.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Assistant Health Officer or Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

26 August, 1882.

PUT the patient in a boat and let it be towed behind the launch to the jetty at Rose Bay, where the ambulance van will probably be waiting. Let this be done immediately.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 7.

Telegram from Assistant Health Officer, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

26 August, 1882.

SIR ARTHUR GORDON would ask as a favour that case be allowed to remain in Hospital enclosure here, with Major Knollys. I beg to recommend this, as we have man nurse here. Please reply at once.

J. A. BEATTIE,
Assistant Health Officer.

No. 8.

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No. 8.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Assistant Health Officer, Watson's Bay.

26 August, 1882.

To-morrow morning, at half-past 6 o'clock sharp, the ambulance will be waiting at the jetty, Rose Bay. I depend on you to have the patient there by that time, so that he may be conveyed to the Small-pox Hospital, Little Bay, before breakfast. Please acknowledge receipt of this telegram to-night.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 9.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Inspector-General of Police.

[Urgent.]

Sir,

26 August, 1882.

Will you kindly cause four Police Constables, in addition to the two Water Police who are on the s.s. "Gunga," to be forwarded with as little delay as possible to the Quarantine Station.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 10.

The Assistant Health Officer, s.s. "Gunga," to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir,

26 August, 1882, 9.25 p.m.

I have the honor to report to you, for information of the Government, that after I had gone alongside and examined two sailing-vessels at noon to-day, I followed "Gunga" s.s. to her moorings at Quarantine Station, and whilst there superintending debarking of passengers and giving instructions regarding their disposal in the cabin enclosure and the healthy ground, I received your telegram instructing me to have patient suffering from small-pox put in "Gunga" boat and towed to Rose Bay, to be conveyed from thence to Little Bay for treatment. I was about to obey, when Sir Arthur Gordon and Major Knollys represented that this man would in all probability die if sent away by himself. I then hesitated till I received further instructions from you, having wired the representation, &c., referred to, and waited for reply till 8 o'clock p.m., meantime making all arrangements for the comfort and accommodation of the people. I then went on board "Gunga" and again examined patient, with following result:—Temperature, 102.4; pulse, 97; other symptoms and signs remaining as you saw this morning when we examined him together. As I thought it better not to allow the patient to remain on board with several other persons, I came to you to inquire what you desire in the case. Major Knollys has expressed a desire to be allowed to remain with the patient wherever you decide to have him placed.

I have, &c.,

J. A. BEATTIE.

No. 11.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 August, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that the s.s. "Gunga," which arrived in Port Jackson from Fiji on Saturday morning, the 26th instant, has been placed in quarantine, in consequence of a supposed case of small-pox having been reported on board of her.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

The Board of Health.—J.W., 28/8/82.

The Secretary, Board of Health.—G.E., 28/8/82, B.C.

No. 12.

Extract from Minutes of the Board of Health, at their Special Meeting of
28 August, 1882.

QUARANTINE OF S.S. "GUNGA."—The Health Officer having submitted to the Board a telegram from Dr. Lewers, surgeon in charge of the Little Bay Hospital, supplying certain information as to the present condition of the patient who was removed from the s.s. "Gunga,"—and Doctors Mackellar and Beattie (who were present) having handed in their respective reports on the condition of the patient when examined on the previous Saturday (the 26th instant), the Board then deliberated, and are of opinion that it is their duty to recommend the Government to continue to deal with this case as one of small-pox.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

(1.)

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Medical Superintendent, Little Bay Hospital, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

28 August, 1882.

PATIENT feels well this morning; temperature 98·6, pulse 68; no new spots; about one-tenth of the spots are pustules; about the same number have shed their scabs; the remainder have well-formed scabs adhering to them. The ship's blankets, in which the patient was rolled, have been destroyed. Major Knollys came with the patient, and has been provided with a room in my quarters.

(2.)

The Health Officer's notes on the condition of the patient after a personal visit and examination of him on board the "Gunga," on the 26th August, 1882, at 11 a.m.

NOTES of the case of His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon's Fijian servant, a passenger by s.s. "Gunga."

AFTER headache, pains in the loins and down the legs, and rigors, an eruption of pimples appeared on the face and neck, particularly the forehead. It is now general, but sparse on the trunk. On the wrists and on the shoulders somewhat shotty and papular, but on the chest more vesicular. Vesicles on being punctured do not collapse without pressure, and when pressed a somewhat glairy and opalescent liquid escapes. Eruption marked on the soft palate by five or six papular spots, and the throat sore and red, apparently from the same cause. Temperature, 102·2 Fah. Pulse, —

The patient has two well-marked vaccination scars.

In my opinion the case is one of small-pox, modified by previous vaccination.
26th August, 1882.

C.K.M.

(3.)

The Assistant Health Officer's further Report on the case of the Patient.

Sir,

Watson's Bay, 28 August, 1882.

I have the honor to submit to you, for the information of the Government, an immediate provisional and abridged report of a case of *variola discreta*, occurring on board s.s. "Gunga," which sailed from Fiji on 19th instant, and entered Sydney Heads at 6·30 a.m. on 26th instant.

I reached alongside "Gunga" off Middle Head, and Captain C. Saunders, in reply to my usual question if all were well on board, replied "Yes, but there's one man in the saloon with a little rash upon him."

I at once proceeded to the saloon to examine the patient, whom I brought forward to the light, as it was then about daybreak and the light in the cabin was not clear.

He is a coloured man, a native of Fiji, named Suani, of stout build, well formed and intelligent, his age 25, and he is labouring under a febrile eruptive disease.

It is a uniform eruption in the vesicular stage, which somewhat resembles that variety of chicken-pox known as *varicella coniformis*, but which taken in connection with extensive implication of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, upon which I discovered several distinct and well-defined vesicles, and also in association with grave constitutional symptoms present, viz., back-ache (*rachialgia*), vomiting, frontal head-ache, high temperature, rigors, furred tongue and foetid breath, and his dull and stupid aspect, I have been led to the diagnosis of the case as one of *variola discreta*.

I cannot now enumerate all the more important diagnostic appearances which led me to decide as to the nature of the case.

His temperature was, at the time of your examination, at 11 o'clock a.m., 102·2 Fah., and it was 102·4 when I examined him the same evening.

He gives a distinct account of rigors, but now denies having vomited, and complains of sore throat (*dysphagia*) and severe pain in the lumbar region.

Having had this patient in view for the space of one whole day, during which I made three minute and most cautious examinations of him, I cannot hesitate to express my *firm conviction* that it is an unmistakable and manifest case of modified small-pox.

This diagnosis I submit without fear of contradiction, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary made by unprofessional and defective observers; the difficulty of assigning a cause of contagion or infection, and the stated brevity of the pre-eruptive period, or the time elapsing from the rigors, malaise, back-ache, &c., and the appearance of eruption upon the face.

I have not the least hesitation in pronouncing upon the case, and am prepared to accept the full responsibility of committing myself so positively.

I am pleased that, without my having expressed myself on the subject to you or made known to you my opinion, you yourself formed a similar diagnosis, in which I unreservedly acquiesce.

You have made known to the Government the measures we adopted for the strict quarantine of vessel "Gunga" and passengers, and for the present I hope this brief report may suffice.

I have, since "Gunga" anchored off North Head, visited the station at least twice daily.

I have, &c.,
JOS. A. BEATTIE,
Asst. Health Officer,
Watson's Bay.

To The Health Officer,
Sydney.

No. 13.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Dr. Day, Surgeon-in-charge of the Crew and Passengers ex "Gunga," landed at the Quarantine Station, or Superintendent Hawkins.

28 August, 1882.

STEAMER and men are now going down to bring up the s.s. "Gunga;" should the fumigation be completed you can release her.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 14.

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No. 14.

Telegram from Dr. Day, Surgeon-in-charge, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

28 August, 1882.

THE "Gunga" has been thoroughly fumigated and disinfected; all doing well.

HENRY DAY.

No. 15.

Telegram from Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

28 August, 1882.

I HAVE visited "Gunga" with Dr. Day, who assures me that the ship has undergone a thorough fumigation. There are still eleven persons, Captain, and part of crew on board, who intend to come ashore shortly.

No. 16.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Manager of the Australasian Steam Navigation Co.

Sir,

28 August, 1882.

The s.s. "Gunga" may be removed from the Quarantine Ground to-day; the passengers and crew will, however, be detained. Kindly call at my office at once, and I will give you every information possible concerning the ship.

Yours, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 17.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 August, 1882.

I have the honor to request that the Post Office Department be asked to make up a post-bag for the Quarantine Station during the detention of the "Gunga" passengers and crew, and forward the same to Mr. James Kidman, Oxford-street, for transmission.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

The Postmaster-General.—J.W., 28/8/82. The Secretary, General Post Office.—G.E., 28/8/82, B.C.

No. 18.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 August, 1882.

I have the honor to request that the Telegraph Department be asked to send a telegraph instrument and operator to the Quarantine Station, North Head, with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

The Postmaster-General.—J.W., 28/8/82. The Secretary, General Post Office.—G.E., 28/8/82, B.C.

No. 19.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

28 August, 1882.

Do not fail to order every day a sufficient supply of provisions for the passengers and crew, and also for the police, two labourers and boatmen. With respect to the issue of beer, wine, &c., Dr. Day must use his discretion, and give orders for such as the passengers and crew require. You can allow the police, labourers, and boatmen one bottle of beer every day.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 20.

No. 20.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Sydney, 29 August, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that I sent Dr. Henry Day, on Sunday, the 27th instant, as the medical officer to take charge of the passengers and crew of the s.s. "Gunga" now in quarantine at the North Head, and have to request approval of the same.

Dr. Day's fee will be £3 3s. per diem.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,

Health Officer.

Approved.—J.W., 29/8/82.

No. 21.

Minute of the Governor and Executive Council.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject:—Recommendation for the placing of the s.s. "Gunga" in quarantine.

No. 97.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 29 August, 1882.

THE Colonial Treasurer submits, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the enclosed letter, dated 26th instant, from the Board of Health, reporting a case of sickness on board the s.s. "Gunga" (which arrived on that date from Fiji), "such sickness presenting many of the signs and symptoms characteristic of small-pox."

It will be seen that the Board of Health recommends "that the 'Gunga' (s.) be placed in quarantine, and there detained till the Health Officer is fully satisfied as to the nature of the man's illness."

A communication from the Health Officer is also enclosed, reporting that he had placed the "Gunga" in quarantine on the 26th instant.

The approval of His Excellency in Council is now requested for the action taken.

JAMES WATSON.

Under the reports herewith submitted, the Executive Council advise that the s.s. "Gunga" be placed in quarantine.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

Minute, 82-40, 29/8/82.

Approved.—A.L., 29/8/82.

Confirmed, 5/9/82.

[Enclosures.]

The Secretary to the Board of Health to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 26 August, 1882.

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that the Board of Health, at a meeting held this day, having heard from the Assistant Health Officer, who was present, his report on a case of sickness in a man of color, a passenger on board the "Gunga" (s.) which arrived this morning from Fiji—such sickness presenting many of the signs and symptoms characteristic of small-pox, agreed to recommend:

"That the 'Gunga' (s.) be placed in quarantine, and there detained till the Health Officer is fully satisfied as to the nature of the man's illness."

I have, &c.,

ALEX. CUMMING,

Secretary.

Approved.—J.W., 28/8/82.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 August, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that the s.s. "Gunga," which arrived in Port Jackson from Fiji, on Saturday morning, the 26th instant, has been placed in quarantine, in consequence of a supposed case of small-pox having been reported on board of her.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,

Health Officer.

No. 22.

Minute of the Governor and Executive Council.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject:—Appointment of Dr. Henry Day as Medical Officer in charge of the crew and passengers of the s.s. "Gunga."

No. 98.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 29 August, 1882.

THE Colonial Treasurer submits, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, the appointment (under section 9, 17 Victoria, No. 29) of Dr. Henry Day, as the medical officer in charge of the crew and passengers landed at the Quarantine Station, North Head, from the s.s. "Gunga."

The remuneration to the medical officer to be £3 3s. per diem, dating from 27th instant.

JAMES WATSON.

The

The Executive Council advise that the appointment herein recommended be approved.
 ALEX. C. BUDGE,
 Clerk of the Council.

Min. 82-40, 29/8/82. Approved.—A.L., 29/8/82. Confirmed, 5/9/82.

The Auditor-General to note and return.—B.C., Treasury, 8/9/82, G.E.

Noted and returned herewith.—B.C., Audit Office, 2/10/82, C.R. The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

[Enclosure.]

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Sydney, 29 August, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that I sent Dr. Henry Day, on Sunday, the 27th instant, as the medical officer to take charge of the crew and passengers of the s.s. "Gunga," now in quarantine at the North Head, and have to request approval of the same.

Dr. Day's fee will be £3 3s. per diem.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
 Health Officer.

No. 23.

Telegram from Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

29 August, 1882.

ASSISTANT Health Officer visited the station at 9 a.m. to-day and ordered meat, fruit, and vegetables, which came over from "Gunga" yesterday, and remained in telegraph-house on beach, to be immediately buried, and all clothes to be spread out in the air, the linen articles to be boiled by the attendants. He asked that your instructions regarding the isolation of persons be strictly observed in cabin and second-class enclosure; he instructed me to have the sheep and fowls all washed with soap and water before being allowed to go about. Regarding transmission of letters, I wished to be quite assured that I am right in forwarding letters of persons here by provision boat, after they have been thoroughly fumigated.

D. HAWKINS.

No. 24.

Telegram from Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

29 August, 1882.

WHILE forwarding Assistant Health Officer's report, I beg to state all going on well at Station. Very much pressed with telephone messages, excluding other business. Can you send a telephone operator? The one recommended by Mr. Sager does not feel himself competent. Assistant Health Officer's instructions in telegram to you are being carried out by me.

D. HAWKINS.

No. 25.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

29 August, 1882.

ABOUT one-fourth of the spots have shed their scabs. Temperature and pulse normal. General health good. The eruption does not coincide with the ordinary appearances and course of any disease with which I am acquainted; it is most like modified small-pox, but the rapid course is peculiar. The patient and Major Knollys positively state that the disease is one peculiar to Fiji, and is called sui sui.

T. R. LEWERS.

No. 26.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

30 August, 1882.

THE steam launch "Nea," with Lady Gordon on board, will visit the Quarantine waters this morning. You will permit His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon to go down to the second jetty, in order to hold verbal communication with Lady Gordon. You will carefully, but from a respectful distance, observe that the launch does not approach nearer the jetty than is consistent with safety—say 20 feet. Please show this telegram to His Excellency.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
 Health Officer.

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No. 27.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

30 August, 1882.

PATIENT continues in good health—nearly all scabs on face and head have fallen; about half those on the body remain. I do not think any of those which have fallen will leave pits.

T. R. LEWERS.

No. 28.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

30 August, 1882.

THE A.S.N. Co. will for the future provision the passengers and crew of the s.s. "Gunga." When such provisions arrive you must see that they are at once given to the chief steward, who must take charge of them and issue them. You will now have no responsibility in this matter save seeing that the steward sends his orders regularly before noon every day. Should he fail to do so, you must at once acquaint me.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 29.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

30 August, 1882.

AFTER thorough fumigation (under your own and Dr. Day's supervision), you can despatch letters from the Quarantine Station. They must be made up in one parcel, and forwarded to the Health Office by the Government provision boat only, accompanied by a certificate from yourself and Dr. Day, stating that they are thoroughly fumigated, and giving the number of them. The letters must be separately fumigated, and also the parcel, after it has been made up. Such mail must be ready every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, so as not to delay the provision boat.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 30.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

30 August, 1882.

I HAVE requested the Telegraph Department to send an operator and instrument with as little delay as possible to the Station.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 31.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

30 August, 1882.

FOR the future you must order daily from Kidman direct, before 12 o'clock noon, provisions for the police, labourers, boatmen, yourself, and telegraph operator, when he arrives. Of course no person from either of the provision boats can be allowed to land. Should any one land on the Quarantine Station, you must at once detain such person in quarantine. You will take care that none of the quarantined people are upon the wharf save yourself, and if necessary the two labourers, and that you carefully avoid contact yourself.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 32.

Telegram from Assistant Health Officer, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

31 August, 1882.

MR. HAWKINS has asked three second-class female passengers, who are available, to wash all necessary articles of clothing and bedding; this I recommend in place of sending three more women here.

J. A. BEATTIE.

No. 33.

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No. 33.

Telegram from Dr. Day, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

31 August, 1882.

Two of the firemen of the "Gunga" have chicken-pox; I think it better to isolate; I will report again tomorrow. Kindly cause to be forwarded six boxes of seidlitz powders, pint of tincture of gentian, same of calumba, one gross of aperient pills, one pound of gum camphor, and a strong magnifying glass.

HENRY DAY.

No. 34.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

31 August, 1882.

THE steam launch "Nea" will visit the Quarantine Station this afternoon at 3 o'clock. You will allow communication to be made by those on board, under the same conditions as were observed yesterday. Unless you receive special permission, you will permit no boat parties to enter the Quarantine waters. You will instruct the Water Police to warn such persons, and if their injunction is disregarded to detain and isolate the trespassers until you communicate with me by telegram.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 35.

Telegram from Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

1 September, 1882.

A FEW daily papers would be a great boon to the passengers—say *Herald*, *Telegraph*, and *Evening News*. Please say can Kidman be requisitioned for a few daily. Also would be glad of another cricketing set. One or two telegraph messages have been sent out of the Colony free; please instruct am I right in doing so.

D. HAWKINS.

No. 36.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

1 September, 1882.

PATIENT is well in general health; almost all the scabs have fallen; at present there is no appearance of permanent pitting.

T. R. LEWERS.

No. 37.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to Mr. James Kidman.

Sir,

Sydney, 1 September, 1882.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to cause one copy of the *S. M. Herald*, *Daily Telegraph*, and *Evening News*, respectively, to be forwarded per provision boat daily until countermanded, to the Quarantine Station, addressed to Dr. Day.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 38.

The Assistant Health Officer to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir,

On board barque "Kenmore," Port Jackson, 1 September, 1882, 12:10 p.m.

I have the honor to report immediately to you, for the information of the Government, that I paid my accustomed morning visit to the Quarantine Station, North Head, about two hours since, and was informed by Dr. Day, the medical officer in charge, that he had isolated two males (firemen of s.s. "Gunga") in a house upon the healthy ground, as they had developed chicken-pocks. I accompanied Dr. Day to where these men were located, and with his leave and in his presence examined them. They were both stript naked.

I affirm unhesitatingly, and beg to emphasise such affirmation most positively, that there is not at present any case of developed varicella at North Head Quarantine Station; that neither of the cases stated is one of chicken-pock; that neither man could be suffering from this disease yesterday, and this morning present not the least symptom or sign or any anatomical evidence of the existence of such exanthem.

I challenge contradiction in this matter, and deem myself bound to repeat the statement that *there is not at present one case of chicken-pock on the Quarantine Station*. The fact (if it were true) that two fellow-passengers of the man Soani in s.s. "Gunga," developed chicken-pock at the same time that this patient was labouring under an eruptive fever, supposed by many to be the same disease, would tend to confirm the notion that Soani was suffering from chicken-pock also—a conclusion I am prepared to satisfactorily disprove. It is for this reason I feel constrained to deny the statement that those two men are suffering from chicken-pock. To negative which assumption, it is only necessary for yourself or another medical officer to personally examine with as little delay as possible the two men. I am, as you may

may suppose, anxious to be able to remove an existing erroneous impression as to the non-variola character of the eruptive fever from which the Fijian at Little Bay is at present suffering, which impression would be encouraged (though by no means made correct) if varicella broke out at North Head now.

1. One man named W. H. Barrett, aged about 25, presenting on left arm two well-defined vaccination cicatrices, complains that about four days ago he suffered from head-ache, nausea, vomiting, and back-ache, but that this back-ache he has had "on and off" for a long time, and attributes it to the nature of his work on board ship (stoker). He has had no rigor or shivering fit, and all these subjective and objective symptoms have disappeared. There is not a single spot of eruption upon his body, but over the femoral regions are scattered rather thickly the evidences of *acne punctata*. These spots he declares to have been there "always" (he means for a very long time). The well-known eruption of *acne* is present upon his forehead, has not been increased lately, and but one "pimple" which has suppurated and scabbed, could be considered as at all suspicious, remembering this man's contiguity to a small-pox patient. I believe, in the absence of repeated examinations and the corroborative aid of clinical thermometric investigation, &c., that this man is suffering from that variety of *acne* so usual in young male adults, and to be in part expected from his employment as stoker. If I could have discovered one or two well-marked vesicles or pustules, I should be inclined, from the constitutional symptoms, to regard the case as one of modified small-pox of mild type. It most decidedly is not varicella.

2. David Cochrane, a low-sized muscular man, about 28, has not complained of any symptoms or sign whatever, but there is a roseolar eruption of irregular sized and variously shaped spots engaging the middle third of the anterior aspect of the thighs only. Both men state that they have been subject to these eruptions for a long time.

I have, &c.,

J. A. BEATTIE.

No. 39.

Dr. Day, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir,

Quarantine Station, North Head, 2 September, 1882.

In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to report more fully upon the two firemen of the "Gunga," whom I telegraphed to you as suffering from varicella, and had isolated.

On Wednesday, 6 p.m., I was requested to visit a fireman named William Barrett, aged twenty-three, residing on the healthy ground.

The appearances were a few vesicular eruptions on the forehead; no eruption appeared upon the face, neck, or abdomen, but freely exhibited upon the anterior part of both thighs—with a few vesicular eruptions. The constitutional symptoms were, two or three days after the eruption first appeared—slight head-ache, vomited once, also complained of slight pain in lumbar region—tongue furred but moist.

For many reasons, notwithstanding the suspicious symptoms mentioned, I arrived at the conclusion that it was a mild case of varicella. I am informed by those in whom I can place confidence, that many of the symptoms he complained of were put on for the sake of leaving the ship and having a holiday. On Thursday I administered a brisk purgative, which acted copiously, and on Thursday evening he stated that he felt all right; on Friday morning there were only a few marks where the vesicles had burst, the eruption on the thighs had almost disappeared, and he expressed himself as thoroughly well, and requested permission to take exercise. This morning, Saturday, I visited him at 8 o'clock, and can report him as in good health.

The other fireman, David Cochrane, I first saw on Thursday evening; complained of not being well, bowels constipated, with foul tongue; had a peculiar eruption upon the anterior and upper third of both thighs, having some resemblance to *acne*; from his statement he had had on several occasions a similar eruption, attributable, he states, to the sudden variation of temperature to which he is exposed from his occupation. I am informed that nearly all firemen suffer more or less in a similar manner.

Both patients at 8 o'clock this morning are perfectly well as regards health. I have nevertheless not allowed them to leave the room or mix with the other residents on the ground.

I have, &c.,

HENRY DAY.

Having carefully considered these reports, I am led to the conclusion that Barrett and Cochrane, who are impressed with the idea that they are to be immediately sent again to sea in the "Gunga," are malingering. I cannot conceive it to be possible for an eruption of chicken-pox to come out upon the face, pass through all its stages, and disappear in thirty-six hours, leaving not a trace behind. The chronic eruption upon the thighs evidently bears no resemblance to chicken-pox.—C. K. M.

No. 40.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

2 September, 1882.

PATIENT progressing favourably.

T. R. LEWERS.

No. 41.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to Mr. James Kidman.

Sir,

Sydney, 2 September, 1882.

I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness to cause six copies of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, *Daily Telegraph*, and *Evening News*, respectively, to be forwarded to the Quarantine Station daily.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 42.

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No. 42.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

2 September, 1882.

TELEGRAMS cannot be sent free from the Quarantine Station to places beyond the Colony. Daily papers will be sent as requested, also another cricketing set.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer

No. 43.

Telegram from Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

4 September, 1882.

SEAMEN complaining this morning having to pay 3s. 6d. per lb. for tobacco, also not being supplied with soap. Dr. Beattie visited the Station this morning, and desired me to supply the above articles. All still satisfactory at the Station. Sulphur not yet received; badly wanted.

D. HAWKINS.

No. 44.

The Assistant Health Officer, Watson's Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir,

4 September, 1882.

I have the honor to state that I this morning paid my accustomed visit to the Quarantine Station, North Head, where I found everything proceeding satisfactorily.

I have to call your attention to the fact that the passengers of the fore-cabin complain of the quality of provisions, especially the bread, which they state is too stale to eat. They also complain of want of soap and an insufficient supply of tobacco. Mr. Hawkins wishes to know if he is to supply the deficiency, keeping an account of course of the articles supplied from store, to be forwarded to you when required. These people should have a plentiful supply of soap, and I told Hawkins to see that they did not need cleansing materials whilst on the Station.

I have also to state that, on hearing that the five sheep which had been brought ashore from s.s. "Gunga," and which animals I had given instructions to have well washed with soap and water, could not be caught and were straying about, I told Mr. Hawkins to have them secured by assistance of our staff on the Station, and that they should be all killed and may be used for food, their skins to be burnt in the usual manner. I think this a very necessary measure, as if those sheep got over to Manly or elsewhere there would certainly be noise about it. Moreover they may be affected with scab or some other disease, and infect flocks in the district. I hope my instructions in this matter will meet your approval.

I am trying to make up my books, so as to forward to you the back forms of Health Officer's report in my possession.

I have, &c.,
J. A. BEATTIE.

No. 45.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Manager of the Australasian Steam Navigation Co.

Sir,

Sydney, 4 September, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that the officer in charge of the Quarantine Station reports "that the passengers (ex s.s. 'Gunga') complain of the quality of the provisions, especially the bread, which they state is too stale to eat; also, of the want of soap and an insufficient supply of tobacco," and to request your attention to the matter.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 46.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

4 September, 1882.

PATIENT doing well—about twenty scabs remaining.

T. R. LEWERS.

No. 47.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

4 September, 1882.

LADY Gordon will visit the Quarantine waters to-day in the launch "Nea." The Commodore will also visit the Quarantine. You will permit communication to be made with Sir Arthur Gordon in the usual way.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 48.

No. 48.

The Australasian Steam Navigation Co. to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir, Australasian Steam Navigation Company, Sydney, 5 September, 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, in which you transmit a report furnished by the Superintendent at the Quarantine Station, as to complaints made by the fore-cabin passengers (ex "Gunga") in reference to provisions supplied to them. In reply, I beg to say that fresh bread is sent down every alternate day, and we therefore fail to see how it can be too stale to eat. With respect to the supply of tobacco, I beg to say that a quantity was sent down last week, and the passengers were at liberty to obtain as much as they chose by paying for it, tobacco not being supplied free to any passenger. With respect to soap, I have to say that a further supply will be sent down either to-day or to-morrow. Trusting the foregoing explanation will prove satisfactory,—

I have, &c.,

J. G. B. NEWOHAM,
Acting Secretary.

No. 49.

Telegram from Dr. Day, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

SIR Arthur Gordon complains of the non-delivery of Saturday and Sunday's mail; I can testify that the letters after being duly fumigated, were sent from quarantine. Patients all well, with one exception; a case of diarrhœa.

HENRY DAY.

No. 50.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Dr. Day, Quarantine Station.

5 September, 1882.

SATURDAY's mail was posted before noon on that day; Sunday's mail was posted at about 11 a.m. on Monday. Kindly show this telegram to His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 51.

Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon, to the Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir, Australian Club, Sydney, 5 September, 1882.

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to inform me whether the release of the passengers by the s.s. "Gunga," now in quarantine, may be expected to take place by Friday or Saturday next?

It is of importance that I should know this as soon as is convenient to you, for I find that the R.M.S. "Clyde," by which vessel Sir Arthur Gordon will, if possible, proceed to England, leaves this port to-morrow (Wednesday) morning; and His Excellency's luggage should therefore be shipped, and arrangements made this afternoon.

I have, &c.,

F. P. MURRAY,
Private Secretary to H. E. Sir A. Gordon.

No. 52.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon.

Sir, Sydney, 5 September, 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this day's date, and to inform you that I will place it before the Board of Health at its meeting to-morrow afternoon.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 53.

Telegram from Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

6 September, 1882.

SALOON passengers desire me to get them some fishing tackle, perhaps the following may be supplied:—1 doz. schnapper lines, 1 doz. bream lines, 1 doz. mixed lines; also, 6 doz. mixed hooks, large and small.

D. HAWKINS,
Superintendent.

No. 54.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

6 September, 1882.

PATIENT progressing favourably; about 12 scabs remain; one spot only may result in permanent pit.

T. R. LEWERS.

No. 55.

Extract from Minutes of the Board of Health, at their meeting of 6th September, 1882.

A LETTER from Dr. W. McGregor (Chief Medical Officer of Fiji), of the 4th instant, making application to be allowed to visit and examine the patient Soani (ex s.s. "Gunga"), at the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, having been read, it was resolved :—

"The Board of Health having deliberated on Dr. W. McGregor's letter requesting permission to visit Soani supposed to be suffering from small-pox, recommend that his request be not granted. When the "Gunga" arrived from Fiji, the Board took into their most careful consideration the reports of the Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer respecting the case of Soani, and they found that the patient presented so many signs and symptoms pointing to modified small-pox, that they deemed it their duty, in the interests of the population of New South Wales, to recommend the Government to treat the case as one of small-pox; nor do they see reason to alter their already expressed opinion. The length of time that has elapsed renders it, in the opinion of the Board, impossible for any medical man, however accomplished, at this stage to establish a satisfactory differential diagnosis. They therefore fail to see that any good result would arise from such a breach of the law as would be involved in granting Dr. McGregor's request."

A letter from the Private Secretary to Sir Arthur Gordon, enclosing a memo. from His Excellency which he desired to be read to the Board, was laid before the Board. This memo. urged upon the Board the propriety—for reasons stated therein—of releasing the passengers quarantined ex "Gunga" at the expiry of twelve days from the first day of their seclusion. After deliberation it was resolved :—

"That as a matter of courtesy the memo. might be read, but that it could not be permitted to influence the Board in its dealings with an important matter, which was above individual considerations, and concerned the health of the whole community. The Board is unable to recommend any shortening of the fixed term of quarantine."

A letter from Dr. W. McGregor, of the 6th instant, enclosing sworn statements from Captain Saunders and Mr. Hector Kidd, and a solemn declaration from His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon having been read, it was resolved—

"The Board recommend that Dr. W. McGregor's letter of the 6th instant be acknowledged, and that the writer be informed that the sworn statements enclosed therein, which appear to reflect upon Dr. Beattie in his official capacity, be forwarded to that gentleman for explanation."

[Enclosures.]

(1.)

Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G., Chief Medical Officer of Fiji, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Australian Club, Sydney, 4 September, 1882.

You may perhaps be aware that the s.s. "Gunga" on her last arrival from Fiji was put in quarantine on account of an alleged case of small-pox on board that vessel; and when I point out to you my connection with Fiji, the serious results that may arise to that Colony in this and other Australasian ports in connection with the above case, and the strong reasons that exist for doubting that the case is one of small-pox, I trust that you will pardon my addressing you on the subject, and that you will grant me the request that I have the honour to make, that I may be permitted to visit and examine the man said to suffer from small-pox.

2. For more than seven years I have been, and still am, chief medical officer for Fiji. I had proceeded as far as Melbourne by the s.s. "Rome" on my way to England on leave of absence when I heard of this case of alleged small-pox from Fiji, and I deemed it my duty to discontinue my voyage and return here, in order to ascertain whether the case is one of small-pox or not, as on the former supposition my duty would be to return to Fiji as soon as possible.

3. In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Saturday last, it is stated in a paragraph that unquestionably reads as if based on official authority, that there is no reason to doubt that the case is one of genuine small-pox. If that dogmatic statement is allowed to go forth to the world without qualification or contradiction, it can hardly be supposed but that vessels coming from Fiji to Sydney, and the regular steam traders from that Colony to New Zealand and Victoria, will be subjected without fail to processes of disinfection, and probably to tedious quarantine, which will result in much loss to Fijian shippers of perishable goods, and in great inconvenience and expense to passengers.

4. An impartial consideration of the following points will, I venture to think, be sufficient to show that there must exist grave doubt that the case is one of small-pox.

(a.) For more than a year previous to proceeding last to Fiji, the patient, a man of the native race of that country, named Soani, resided in New Zealand. About two months ago he went to Fiji in H.M.S. "Miranda," by way of Tonga, and by the last voyage of the "Gunga" arrived here from that Colony. There had not been any case of small-pox on the "Miranda," at Tonga, nor at Fiji. But as Soani had been about six weeks in Fiji and the eruption on his skin appeared about from four to six days after he left that country, it follows that if Soani suffers from small-pox he must have contracted the disease in Fiji, where there has never, so far as is known, been small-pox ashore, and only some three or four mild cases on board ship in quarantine more than three years ago.

(b.) Chicken-pox, a disease that in some respects often simulates modified small-pox, is very common in Fiji. Soani never before had chicken-pox, but the night before he left Levuka he slept with a man who was then covered by the eruption of that disease.

(c.) The eruption on Soani was recognised by himself as that of chicken-pox; it was also identified by Major Knollys, who has seen some thirty or forty cases of the disease among the armed native constabulary of Fiji when stationed at such distance from a medical officer, that Major Knollys had himself to observe and treat all cases of sickness. I am told on reliable authority that Dr. Beattie on examining Soani on his arrival in port here, said, that the case was one of chicken-pox, and added that the "Gunga" would be alongside the wharf in less than three hours.

(d) Soani's illness has run, as far as I can learn, the normal and ordinary course of a case of chicken-pox.

(e) I believe that the medical officer under whose care Soani now is has not pronounced the case to be one of small-pox; but has confined himself to saying that the eruption "most resembles" modified small-pox.

5. As an experience of ten years duration has familiarised me with the appearances of cutaneous eruptions on coloured people, and as I have seen and treated some hundreds of cases of chicken-pox in Fijians and other Polynesians, I should, were I permitted to examine Soani, probably be able to satisfy myself whether the disease is small-pox or chicken-pox; and my opinion would probably have some influence with the Health Officers of Melbourne and Auckland, and enable them, without attaching undue weight to the statement in the *Sydney Morning Herald* referred to above, to determine what steps should be taken with reference to steam vessels arriving from Fiji in those ports, if the expression of my opinion could not induce the authorities here to reconsider the whole case, which must, now that its history has been elicited and its course watched, present itself in a somewhat different light from that in which it was first dealt with.

6.

6. In requesting permission to visit Soani, I may state that I have been exposed to the contagion of small-pox during a long extended epidemic in which I treated many patients without contracting the disease myself; and I was recently successfully vaccinated.

7. In conclusion, I may state that had the case of Soani been regarded as a doubtful case instead of being publicly stated to be an absolute case of small-pox, I should not then have occupied your time by this communication, as so long as the case was regarded as doubtful, vessels arriving from Fiji in other Australasian ports would have been dealt with each on its own merits, a result hardly to be looked for in the face of the absolute decision that appears to have been arrived at here in the case of Soani, a decision that is tantamount to saying that there is small-pox in Fiji.

I have, &c.,

WM. MCGREGOR,
Chief Medical Officer, Fiji.

This communication should perhaps be referred to the Treasury, to which Department this matter properly belongs, C.W.—5/9/82. The Colonial Treasurer.—H.P., 5/9/82. The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.—C.W., 5/9/82. The Board of Health.—J.W., 6/9/82. The Secretary, Board of Health.—G.E., 6/9/82, B.C.

(2.)

Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary to Sir Arthur Gordon, to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

6 September, 1882.

I am directed by Sir Arthur Gordon to request that you will be so good as to cause the enclosed memorandum by His Excellency, to be read to the Board of Health at its meeting this afternoon.

I have, &c.,

F. P. MURRAY,

Private Secretary to Sir A. Gordon.

The Board of Health.—J.W., 6/9/82.

The Secretary, Board of Health.—G.E., 6/9/82.

(3.)

Sir Arthur Gordon's Memo. enclosed in the above Letter.

I BELIEVE that all those now detained here fully recognize the utility and importance of quarantine and the necessity for its rigid enforcement, if it be enforced at all.

We are not, therefore, at all disposed to question the propriety of our having been, in the first instance, placed in quarantine, if even only a suspicion existed that our admission to pratique might be the means of introducing small-pox to Sydney.

But our prolonged detention gives rise to no little dissatisfaction for, on the one hand, we are unable to feel convinced that the eruptive disorder which has appeared on Sir A. Gordon's servant is indeed small-pox; while, on the other, we perceive that the restrictions to which we are subjected while vexatious and injurious in the highest degree to the pecuniary and other interests of many of our party, are quite inadequate for protective purposes if protection be required.

We cannot feel convinced that the illness (if it can be so called) of Sir A. Gordon's servant is small-pox, for the following reasons:—

1. Small-pox does not exist in Fiji, where the patient had been for six weeks before embarking in the "Gunga," and where he must have caught the disease, if suffering from it at all, there not having been time for its development on board the "Gunga." There is probably no country where quarantine is more rigidly enforced than in Fiji.
2. The patient did not suffer from the ordinary symptoms of small-pox—vomiting, vertigo, and pains in the back. He has never vomited at all since leaving Fiji; he has had headache, but no giddiness, and the slight pain in the side which he felt was easily accounted for.
3. The illness has been slight in character, and short in duration. He was slightly ailing on Thursday. The spots appeared on Friday. A quarter of them had disappeared on Monday, and his general health, appetite, &c., have never been seriously affected. On the morning on which the "Gunga" was put in quarantine he had done his usual work in brushing Sir A. Gordon's clothes, waiting on him, &c.
4. Although up to the day the "Gunga" was placed in quarantine he had daily handled the clothes of two of the passengers, and played with the children on board, some of whom were unvaccinated, no person in the station has as yet shown signs of even premonitory illness.
5. An eruptive disease presenting no little resemblance in its early stages to small-pox is endemic in Fiji.
6. This disease known as *sui sui* is essentially similar to chicken-pox.
7. Though the disease is very common in Fiji, the patient had not previously suffered from it.
8. The night before he left Fiji the patient slept in the house of a man whose brother, in the house at the time, was then suffering from this disease.
9. The complaint was at once recognized by the patient himself and by many old residents in Fiji on board the "Gunga" as *sui sui*.
10. The patient's prediction as to his speedy recovery has been verified.
11. The medical officer's opinion that the case (if one of small-pox), would get "worse and worse for some days" has not been verified.
12. The disease has run through the normal course of a case of varicella or chicken-pox.
13. The Fijian disease in question was probably wholly new to the Medical Officers, and it is no reflection on them that it should at first sight be taken for small-pox, for though most closely resembling chicken-pox, its early symptoms have more than once been taken even by experienced medical men for those of *variola*.
14. It is admittedly difficult to distinguish at once at some stages between small-pox and chicken-pox, and the one examination of the Health Officer was so cursory as to seem hardly to afford a conclusive test. How uncertain indeed the symptoms must be may be judged from the fact that the Assistant Health Officer on boarding the "Gunga" wrote on the health report that they were those of "a mild case of chicken-pox," and told the passengers that their detention would not last many hours.

On the second cause for dissatisfaction it would, without absolute necessity, be invidious to enlarge. We have no desire to find fault but to obtain our own release, but we repeat that we are in a position to show that the quarantine here enforced is not such as to ensure protection from small-pox to the City of Sydney.

We believe that it is usual for small-pox to pass into its eruptive stage about twelve days from the commencement of the disease, and in some countries, as for instance New Zealand, that period is the limit of quarantine. Without disputing the greater safety of a longer detention, we would venture to submit whether the case being we think it must be admitted, one of doubt, if at the end of twelve days from our seclusion, no one of our whole company, amounting to nearly a hundred persons and including unvaccinated children, shows any signs of even the premonitory symptoms of small-pox (and up to the present time we are all in perfect health), we may have the benefit of the doubt, and be released from a detention which is seriously affecting the interests and prospects of many of our number.

We may add that Dr. McGregor, C.M.G., the Chief Medical Officer of Fiji, who is intimately acquainted with the Fijian disease in question, is now in Sydney and would probably give valuable information as to its character.

A.H.G.,

5 Sept., 1882.

(4.)

Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G., Chief Medical Officer of Fiji, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Australian Club, Sydney, 6 September, 1882.

With reference to my letter of yesterday regarding the case of the Fijian native Soani, I have now the honor to forward sworn affidavits made by Captain Saunders and Mr. Hector Kidd, and a solemn declaration by Sir Arthur Gordon, which prove that the unprejudiced and independent opinion of Dr. Beattie was that Soani's illness was chicken-pox. A reference to Dr. Beattie's written report on the third page of the Health Report, signed by Captain Saunders, will give Dr. Beattie's opinion in his own words.*

2. Dr. Beattie's independent judgment on the case cannot but command the greatest respect, more especially so if he was, as I am told he was, Physician to the Small-pox Hospital. Dr. Beattie's own opinion, which was, I believe, formed almost solely on the objective phenomena presented by the patient, has been supported in the strongest manner by the history of the case as subsequently elicited, and is in strict harmony with the course run by the disease.

I have, &c.,

WM. MCGREGOR,
Chief Medical Officer, Fiji.

The Colonial Treasurer.—H.P., 6/9/82.
The Board of Health.—B.C., 6/9/82.—J.W.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.—B.C., 6/9/82.—C.W.

I, HECTOR KIDD, make oath and say that, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of August last, I was a passenger on board the screw steam-ship "Gunga"; about 7 a.m. I went to the table in the saloon to write a telegram; the Assistant Health Officer, Dr. Beattie, was sitting on the opposite side of the table, and Captain Saunders standing at his left side; Dr. Beattie was sitting exactly opposite me, writing something on a sheet of foolscap paper, and used the same ink bottle as myself; when he had done writing he read aloud to Captain Saunders what he had written; I heard what he read; it was a report with respect to the sickness of a native on board, on whose person an eruption had appeared, the symptoms of which were described by Dr. B. as those of "a mild case of chicken-pox"; I remember these words particularly, as I was paying great attention to what was read; I afterwards asked Dr. Beattie how long we should be detained; he repeatedly said that we should be released so soon as he had communicated with the Health Office; I overheard Dr. Beattie in conversation with Captain Saunders at the saloon door; I heard him say that he was very sorry to detain us at all, but that it was of no consequence as we should be alongside the wharf by ten or eleven o'clock.

HECTOR KIDD.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Quarantine Station, Sydney, this fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two,—

(L.S.) ARTHUR GORDON,
Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

I, CHARLES EDWARD SAUNDERS, make oath and say that, on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August last, I was in command of the screw steam-ship "Gunga," which that morning entered Sydney Harbour, and was about seven o'clock a.m. boarded by the Assistant Health Officer, Dr. Beattie. Dr. Beattie filled up the answers to the questions in the Health Report from my dictation, and I then signed it on the second page. Dr. Beattie then wrote on the third page a report of his own, with respect to a case of slight sickness on board, of which I had informed him, and which he had inspected. After he had finished writing, he read aloud to me what he had written. The report he read stated the symptoms of the illness to be those of "a mild case of chicken-pox," but that he hesitated to give pratique to the vessel until the case had been referred to superior authority. On leaving the saloon, I asked Dr. Beattie how long we were likely to be detained? He replied, only an hour or two, as the case was only one of chicken-pox, but that as he was only Assistant Health Officer, he was unwilling himself to assume the responsibility of admitting us to pratique.

C. E. SAUNDERS.

Taken and sworn before me, this fifth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, at the Quarantine Station, Sydney.

(L.S.) ARTHUR GORDON,
H.M. High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

I, THE HONORABLE SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, G.C.M.G., do hereby solemnly declare that, on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August last, I was a passenger in the screw steamship "Gunga"; we were boarded at the entrance of Sydney Harbour by the Assistant Health Officer, Dr. Beattie; soon afterwards I went into the saloon, Dr. Beattie was writing something at the table; I saw that he was writing on the third page of a sheet of foolscap paper; I left the saloon again, almost immediately, after speaking to Major Knollys, who was in his cabin opening out of it. When Dr. Beattie came out of the saloon he was introduced to me, and told me that my servant was apparently suffering from an attack of chicken-pox, but that as he was not familiar with native patients, or the appearance of eruptive diseases on the skin of a native, he did not like to take on himself the responsibility of admitting us to pratique, without reference to the Health Officer; I was particularly struck by one expression which he used, and of which I at once took mental note, to the effect that had the patient been a white man, he would at once have admitted us to pratique, but that he had no experience of natives. He added that he did not suppose our detention would exceed two or three hours, and would almost certainly terminate when his report was considered, making light altogether of the apprehensions I expressed, that those not familiar with Fijian eruptive diseases, might be led to take a more serious view of the case. After our arrival at the Quarantine Station on the afternoon of the same day (after the case had been officially declared small-pox), Dr. Beattie informed me he thought it probable we should be released the following day, or Monday; I replied "If it in any way depends on you, pray let it be to-morrow, as we shall then still be able to catch the "Rome."

I did not myself read Dr. Beattie's report, but its contents were mentioned to me before he left the vessel; and on my reminding him of its terms on Tuesday morning last, in the presence of Dr. Day and Captain Saunders, he fully admitted that it was to the effect stated.

ARTHUR GORDON, H. C.

No. 56.

The Secretary of the Board of Health to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 7 September, 1882.

In returning Dr. W. McGregor's letter of the 4th instant, I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"The Board of Health having deliberated on Dr. W. McGregor's letter, requesting permission to visit Soani, supposed to be suffering from small-pox, recommend that his request be not granted. When the "Gunga" arrived from Fiji, the Board took into their most careful consideration the reports of the Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer respecting the case of Soani, and they found that the patient presented so many signs and symptoms pointing to modified small-pox that they deemed it their duty, in the

the interests of the health of the population of New South Wales, to recommend the Government to treat the case as one of small-pox, nor do they see reason to alter their already expressed opinion. The length of time that has elapsed renders it, in the opinion of the Board, impossible for any medical man, however accomplished, at this stage to establish a satisfactory differential diagnosis. They, therefore, fail to see that any good result would arise from such a breach of the law as would be involved in granting Dr. McGregor's request."

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,

Acting Secretary.

Inform Dr. McGregor.—J.W., 7/9/82.
7.—R.M.R.

Mr. Ross.—G.E., 7/9/82.

Dr. McGregor informed,

No. 57.

The Secretary of the Board of Health to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 7 September, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that, at a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon, a letter from the Private Secretary to Sir Arthur Gordon, enclosing a memo. from His Excellency which he desired to be read to the Board, was laid before the Board. This memo. urged upon the Board the propriety for reasons stated therein of releasing the passengers quarantined ex "Gunga" at the expiry of twelve days from the first day of their seclusion. After deliberation it was resolved unanimously:—"That, as a matter of courtesy, the memo. might be read; but that it could not be permitted to influence the Board in its dealings with an important matter, which was above individual considerations, and concerned the health of the whole community. The Board is unable to recommend any shortening of the fixed term of quarantine."

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,

Acting Secretary.

Mr. Ross.—G.E., 7/9/82.

Mr. Murray (Private Secretary), informed accordingly.—R.M.R., 7.

No. 58.

The Secretary of the Board of Health to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 7 September, 1882.

In returning you Dr. W. McGregor's letter of the 6th instant, I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"The Board recommend that Dr. McGregor's letter of the 6th instant be acknowledged, and that the writer be informed that the sworn statements enclosed therein, which appear to reflect upon Dr. Beattie, in his official capacity, be forwarded to that gentleman for explanation."

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,

Acting Secretary.

Inform Mr. Murray.—J.W., 7/9/82.
R.M.R., 7.

Mr. Ross.—G.E., 7/9/82.

Dr. McGregor informed.—

The Assistant Health Officer for explanation.—G.E., 12/9/82, B.C. Urgent.

No. 59.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G.,
Chief Medical Officer of Fiji.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 7 September, 1882.

I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant (addressed to the Colonial Secretary), requesting that you might be allowed to visit the Fijian native, Soani, now quarantined at Little Bay, by reason of his laboring under a disease supposed to be small-pox.

I am to inform you in reply that Mr. Watson caused your letter to be laid before the Board of Health, at a meeting held by that body yesterday afternoon, and he has to-day been informed of the result of their deliberations in the shape of the following resolution:—

"The Board of Health having deliberated on Dr. W. McGregor's letter, requesting permission to visit Soani, supposed to be suffering from small-pox, recommend that his request be not granted.

"When the 'Gunga' arrived from Fiji, the Board took into their most careful consideration the reports of the Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer respecting the case of Soani, and they found that the patient presented so many signs and symptoms pointing to modified small-pox, that they deemed it their duty, in the interests of the health of the population of New South Wales, to recommend the Government to treat the case as one of small-pox—nor do they see reason to alter their already expressed opinion.

"The length of time that has elapsed renders it, in the opinion of the Board, impossible for any medical man, however accomplished, at this stage to establish a satisfactory differential diagnosis. They therefore fail to see that any good result would arise from such a breach of the law as would be involved in granting Dr. McGregor's request."

Mr. Watson concurs in the Board's recommendation.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

19

No. 60.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to F. P. Murray, Esq., Private
Secretary to Sir Arthur Gordon.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 7 September, 1882.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, enclosing a memorandum from Sir Arthur Gordon, and conveying His Excellency's desire that the same should be read at a meeting of the Board of Health, which was to be held yesterday afternoon.

I laid your communication and enclosure before the Colonial Treasurer, who referred the same to the Board of Health—and Mr. Watson is this day placed in possession of their deliberations upon the subject, in the shape of the following resolution, which I am now directed to forward for His Excellency's information:—Resolved—"That, as a matter of courtesy, the memo. might be read, but that it could not be permitted to influence the Board in its dealings with an important matter which was above individual considerations and concerned the health of the whole community. The Board is unable to recommend any shortening of the fixed term of quarantine."

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

No. 61.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G., Chief
Medical Officer of Fiji.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 7 September, 1882.

I have the honor, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant (addressed to the Colonial Secretary) enclosing three sworn affidavits in reference to statements alleged to be made by Dr. Beattie, Assistant Health Officer, on the occasion of his boarding the s.s. "Gunga," on the 26th ultimo.

These papers, with your letter, were referred by Mr. Watson to the Board of Health, at a meeting held by that body yesterday afternoon, and he has to-day been informed of the result of their deliberations, in the shape of the following resolution:—

"The Board recommend that Dr. McGregor's letter of the 6th instant be acknowledged, and that the writer be informed that the sworn statements enclosed therein, which appear to reflect upon Dr. Beattie in his official capacity, be forwarded to that gentleman for explanation.

I am further desired by Mr. Watson to hand you a copy of Dr. Beattie's report of the 26th ultimo, and I am to invite your attention to the very marked difference between the actual contents and significance of that document, as will be evident from its perusal, and its contents and significance as sworn to by the gentlemen making those affidavits, on the basis of their recollection only.

I have &c.,

G. EAGAR.

No. 62.

Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G., Chief Medical Officer, Fiji, to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 September, 1882.

I observe in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of this date that you last night informed Parliament, in reference to an alleged case of small-pox that arrived recently in this Colony from Fiji, that "The Health Officer of Fiji, to whom the papers had been submitted, had stated that no other course was open to the Government than to place the sufferer in quarantine." In connection therewith, I have the honor to inform you that it is true that I at one stage of the case expressed that opinion, founded on the data then put before me, which left a doubt on my mind whether it was one of chicken-pox or small-pox. But the paper that appears to be the most important in the whole case was not submitted to me, nor was its purport communicated to me. The document to which I refer is the written report of Dr. Beattie, containing his free and independent opinion of the illness in question which he pronounced to be a "mild case of chicken-pox," an opinion that I share, based on all the circumstances of the case within my knowledge.*

I have, &c.,

WM. MCGREGOR,

Chief Medical Officer,

Fiji.

There is no document in this Department showing that Dr. Beattie stated, as alleged, and Dr. McGregor may be so informed.—J.W., 8/9/82. Mr. Ross.—G.E., 8/9/82. Dr. McGregor.—R.M.R., 8.

No. 63.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G.,
Chief Medical Officer of Fiji.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 8 September, 1882.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in which you confirm a statement made by Mr. Watson in the Legislative Assembly on the 5th instant, to the effect "that the Health Officer at Fiji, to whom the papers had been submitted, had stated that no other course was open to the Government than to place the sufferer (Soani) in quarantine."

But you add, that "at one stage of the case you expressed that opinion founded on the data then put before you, which left a doubt on your mind whether it was one of chicken-pox or small-pox." You also say "that the most important paper in the whole case was not submitted, nor its purport communicated to you, the paper referred to being the written report of Dr. Beattie, containing his free and independent opinion of the illness in question, which he pronounced to be a mild case of chicken-pox."

I

* See this report on page 3.

I am to point out to you that a certified copy of Dr. Beattie's official report, dated 26th ultimo, was forwarded to you on the 7th instant, and in no part of that report is it stated that the case in question is a "mild case of chicken-pox." On the contrary, after reporting that the case *resembles* varicella, Dr. Beattie proceeds to observe, "that the patient had rigors, headache, and the other symptoms and signs of invasion of *variola*, excepting the backache, &c."

With the later information thus supplied to you, and which was not in your possession at the time of your writing the letter now under reply, Mr. Watson trusts that you will see fit to withdraw the limitation which you seem desirous of attaching to your admission to the Health Officer, that the course taken by the Government in placing Soani in quarantine was the correct one.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

No. 64.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

7 September, 1882.

LADY GORDON will visit the Quarantine waters to-day, in the steam-launch "Nea." You will allow communication to take place under the conditions detailed in my telegram of the 30th ultimo.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 65.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

7 September, 1882.

PATIENT continues well. No change since yesterday.

T. R. LEWERS.

No. 66.

Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G., Chief Medical Officer, Fiji, to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Australian Club, Sydney, 7 September, 1882.

In continuation of previous correspondence on the alleged illness of the Fijian, Soani, from small-pox, I now do myself the honor to put before you another branch of his case, which is of great value as evidence against the assertion that he suffered from small-pox. The evidence that I now have the honor to advance gains in strength by the lapse of time, and for that reason was not brought forward in my first letter on this subject.

2. Given an alleged case of a highly contagious disease in the midst of a large community, the spread of the disease, unless intelligent precautions are taken to prevent its dissemination, is the natural order of events. About fourteen days have now elapsed since the eruption appeared on Soani's skin; and from then until now, no other case of actual or presumptive small-pox has been reported either at the quarantine station or in Sydney. The answer to this by one maintaining that Soani suffered from small-pox, or probably by any person that has not witnessed the course of the quarantine on this occasion, would be that the spread of the disease was prevented by the precautions taken against it.

3. It not infrequently happens that by those inexperienced in quarantine practice, quarantine is supposed to consist in washing or smoking the decks and accessible parts of a ship, or in the detention of a vessel's crew and passengers; but the detention of crew and passengers without isolation is not quarantine, as it offers no protection against the transmission of disease, although it may help to lull a community into false security.

4. In the present case, as my object is simply to show that had Soani suffered from small-pox the disease would almost certainly have been spread, it is neither necessary nor desirable that I should analyse the whole system of quarantine carried out on this occasion, for it will be sufficient for my purpose to give only a few examples, showing what the general nature of the quarantine has been, and how far isolation, the very essence of quarantine, has been lost sight of.

5. Soani was examined in the first instance by Dr. Beattie. At that time the eruption on his skin was well developed. Dr. Beattie, immediately after his examination, proceeded to Sydney, probably to the Health Office. But as Dr. Beattie's free, unprejudiced, and independent opinion was undoubtedly that the case was one of chicken-pox, it would be unfair to Dr. Beattie to say that on that occasion he violated quarantine principles by examining Soani and then proceeding direct to a populous town to report to his superior. Later, on the same day, Soani was visited and examined by Drs. Mackellar and Beattie, who handled the patient, pricked the vesicles and felt the papules on his skin, &c., &c.; and a conclusion was come to that he suffered from small-pox.

After arriving at such a decision, only by disregarding the fundamental rule of quarantine, could those gentlemen get out of quarantine themselves, for they were after their examination of Soani, presumably a close one, more likely to carry away contagion than the cook and steward of the "Gunga" would have been.

6. There were on board the "Gunga" a large number of people, upwards of 100 I believe. Among these, Soani, up to the visits of the medical officers, had been mixing freely. Surely had any precautions beyond mere detention been taken against the spread of the disease these people would have been vaccinated, an omission that is the more striking that, as it appears, there are unvaccinated children among the number with whom Soani was in the habit of playing on board the "Gunga."

7. Probably owing to the disregard of quarantine requirements by those administering it, some of those detained in quarantine show them equal disrespect. It is no secret that some of those detained at the quarantine station have deliberately walked outside the quarantine boundaries to meet their friends, &c., and

and that even the suburb of Manly Beach has been visited. But what else could be expected after the open and much more faulty proceedings of the Health Officers themselves. Those detained in quarantine saw the Assistant Health Officer land and visit themselves about a week ago, then proceed to town and return again to the quarantine station in the same clothes, on the same day.

8. When visitors go to see their friends in quarantine they are allowed to approach positively within a few inches of each other, at least as near as they would ordinarily approach were there no nominal line of demarcation. At these meetings there is sometimes a policeman present, but very frequently no officer of the quarantine.

9. Stores are taken from Sydney to the jetty used by those detained in quarantine and landed there, and the vessel fetching them then returns to Sydney.

10. But without any other example of the laxity and inefficiency of this quarantine, the method adopted for exchanging mail matter would alone at once prove these qualities to exist to a degree that is almost incredible. Letters for those in quarantine are taken from Sydney and are, at the quarantine boundary or in boats, passed direct from hand to hand from those not in to those supposed to be in quarantine. The conveyance of mail matter from the Quarantine Station is, as might be expected, a more complicated, but certainly not a safer proceeding. The letters, after being well cut about to allow the disinfecting fumes to get inside the letter, are fumigated by an officer ashore at the quarantine station. They are then tied by a piece of twine to a small stick, which is not fumigated, put in a skiff and brought alongside the steam launch that is to fetch them to Sydney. Arrived at that vessel, the officer in the skiff hands the painter of his boat to an officer on the launch, and is thus held close to that vessel. The officer in the skiff then lifts his mail by the stick and hands the whole package of stick twine and mail to the officer on the launch. From this point proceedings are not uniform. Two days ago, a mail was brought off as above in my presence. On that occasion the stick was about fifteen inches long, and the letters tied to it at a point about four inches from one end. The officer in the launch detached the letters and twine and threw down the stick among some small pieces of timber in the launch, along with which it was brought to Sydney. Yesterday I saw two mails brought from quarantine. In the first instance the letters were attached to a splinter about nine inches long. The launch officer broke off the two ends of the splinter, and threw them overboard; but the middle third, with the piece of twine attached, he threw into the cabin of the launch, by which it also was brought to town. The second mail consisted of only two or three letters, attached to a twig about half an inch thick and about three and a half inches long, with a splintered end of about two and a half inches more. The unbroken end served as a handle, and the letters were attached to the splintered end in such a way that about three inches of twine intervened between the twig and the letters. This mail—twig, twine, and letters—was handed on board the launch in the usual way, and this time the whole of the twig was thrown overboard, and only the letters and twine brought to Sydney. Of course so far as protection against disease is supplied by such a system, the letters, which are freely handled in quarantine after being fumigated, are just as dangerous as the unsmoked stick, and people might nearly, if not quite, as well go ashore to fetch their own letters.

11. The important point in Soani's case, connected with the few facts I have stated above, is that under such circumstances no one appears to have got small-pox from him; and there is therefore a strong probability that Soani never had small-pox.

12. But apart altogether from Soani's special case, these facts have an important practical bearing of a general character which, however, I merely mention here. Suppose a case of undoubted dangerous contagious disease to be put in quarantine at Sydney, can the owners of vessels sailing from this port to other countries expect that a quarantine, conducted here on the lines I have only exemplified above, will in any way save their vessel from being subjected to quarantine on arrival elsewhere?

13. In conclusion let me state lest it should be said that I was morally bound, on the ground of humanity, to draw attention sooner to the complete inadequacy of the quarantine, that before I was well acquainted with the system pursued, I had formed the opinion that there was no small-pox to guard against.

I have &c.,

WM. MCGREGOR.

Chief Medical Officer of Fiji.

Reply to this, giving experience of our Quarantine Laws, and quote Dr. Beattie's report on the case, as the opposite of the statements herein, and then forward to the Health Officer, and afterwards the Assistant Health Officer for report, and more particularly with reference to the allegation as to those gentlemen not having been disinfected after visiting quarantine.—J.W., 8/9/82. The Health Officer, B.C., G.E., 9/9/82.

No. 67.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G.,
Chief Medical Officer of Fiji.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 8 September, 1882.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, which you state to be in continuation of previous correspondence on the alleged illness of the Fijian "Soani" from small-pox.

As this communication consists principally of allegations as to the presumed lax character of the present quarantine restrictions at the North Head, and as it also contains special allegations against the Health Officer and his Assistant, Mr. Watson has directed your communication to be referred to those gentlemen for explanation and report.

I am, however, directed at once to take exception to that portion of your letter (paragraph 5) which states that "Dr. Beattie's free, unprejudiced, and independent opinion was undoubtedly that the case (of Soani) was one of chicken-pox." Dr. Beattie's opinion is to be found in his official report of date 26th August last, a certified copy of which was sent you in Treasury letter No. M. 1355, of the 7th instant. That report is headed "S.S. 'Gunga,' Suspicious Case." It commences by stating "there is a coloured man on board suffering from a vesicular eruption resembling varicella." But he continues: "The vesicles

are

are well formed, and in some places present well-marked umbilication; they are all in the vesicular stage. He is a servant of Sir Arthur Gordon, and has had rigors, headache, and the other symptoms and signs of *invasion of variola*, except the backache. I withhold my positive diagnosis until in consultation with another medical man; meantime, I consider the case of sufficient gravity to detain the ship (till further instructed) in Watson's Bay. I have ordered the yellow flag to be raised, and interdicted all communication with the vessel."

In what way then has Dr. Beattie changed his original opinion, which, on the evidence of the quoted document, certainly was *not* that the case "was one of chicken-pox."

It would, perhaps, be well to point out to you—for it is presumed that as a stranger in the Colony you can scarcely be aware of the circumstances—that from June, 1881, to January, 1882, inclusive, small-pox (for the first time in our history) was epidemic in and about Sydney, yet that under the Quarantine Laws of the Colony, the dreaded disease just referred to was effectually stamped out—a case which, Mr. Watson is informed, is without precedent in the recorded history of the disease.

With this experience of a system so severely tested and so successful in its results, any objections to it must be founded upon a very firm basis to deprive it of its claims to the public confidence.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

No. 68.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

ALL the scabs have fallen except five.

8 September, 1882.

No. 69.

Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G., Chief Medical Officer of Fiji, to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Australian Club, Sydney, 7 September, 1882.

With reference to the alleged case of small-pox on board the s.s. "Gunga," on her late voyage from Fiji to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose statements on oath made by three passengers by that vessel, in addition to those enclosed in my letter to the Colonial Secretary of the 5th inst.

I have, &c.,

WM. MCGREGOR,

Chief Medical Officer of Fiji.

These affidavits are the opposite of the official report of the Assistant Health Officer, and Dr. McGregor may be so informed.—J.W., 8/9/82. Mr. Ross.—G.E., 8/9/82. Dr. McGregor informed accordingly.—M.R. The Assistant Health Officer for explanation.—G.E., B.C., 12/9/82. Urgent.

[Enclosures.]

I, WILLIAM KOPSEN, passenger per s.s. "Gunga," from Fiji to Sydney, and at present at Quarantine Station, make oath and say:—

That, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of August last, I was in the saloon of the s.s. "Gunga" when Doctor Beattie, Assistant Health Officer, entered it. Soon after 7 a.m. I saw him stand near the door of the saloon talking to Captain Saunders. I overheard him say that we should be detained but a very short time in quarantine, not more than a few hours, as the case was, he believed, one of chicken-pox; but he was not willing to take on himself the responsibility of at once admitting us to pratique.

Quarantine Station, North Head, 7 September, 1882.

W. KOPSEN.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Quarantine Station, Sydney, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

ARTHUR GORDON,

(L.S.)

H.M. High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

I, WILLIAM HENRY NALDER, make oath and say That, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of August last, I was one of the passengers on board the screw steamship "Gunga." We were placed in quarantine, and landed at the Quarantine Station about half-past two p.m. As we walked up the hill from the beach to our quarters I entered into conversation with Dr. Beattie, who was walking up the hill alongside me, and who had previously informed me he was acquainted with my wife's family. I expressed my great vexation at our detention, as I knew Mrs. Nalder was in a delicate, in fact critical state of health. He said I need be under no anxiety, as he thought it would be all right, and that we should, in all probability, be released in a day or two. This was after the case had been formally declared to be one of small-pox.

W. H. NALDER.

Taken and sworn before me, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, at the Quarantine Station, Sydney.

ARTHUR GORDON,

(L.S.)

H.M. High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

I, CARL LUDWIG SAHL, passenger per s.s. "Gunga," Fiji to Sydney, and at present at Quarantine Station, North Head, make oath and say: On Saturday morning the twenty-sixth day of August, I was standing on the top of the companion ladder of the s.s. "Gunga" when the Assistant Health Officer, Dr. Beattie, was about to leave the steamer for the purpose of reporting to the Principal Health Officer.

During the time that he was waiting for his boat to come alongside I spoke to him and said, "Doctor, if you are going to keep us any time in quarantine, will you see that some newspapers are sent to us, as we have now been three weeks without news." He replied, "Oh, yes! but you need not be under any apprehension, I have no doubt you will be released directly."

While I cannot swear positively to the exact words he used, I can swear to his telling me that he thought we would be released directly, and he spoke so positively that he left no doubt in my mind that we would be in Sydney before 12 o'clock. This impressed itself on my mind, more particularly as I wished to reach my office before 1 o'clock, and I knew that at least one of our fellow-passengers was anxious to be in Sydney before the closing of the banks at 12 o'clock.

Quarantine Station, 7th September, 1882.

CARL L. SAHL.

Taken and sworn before me at the Quarantine Station, Sydney, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

ARTHUR GORDON,

(L.S.)

H.M. High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

No. 70.

No. 70.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G.,
Chief Medical Officer of Fiji.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, 8 September, 1882.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing further sworn statements (three in number) in reference to some alleged remarks made by the Assistant Health Officer to certain of the passengers of the "Gunga," on the occasion of his official visit to that vessel on the morning of the 26th ultimo.

It surely must occur to you that the placing of the "Gunga" in quarantine and the detention of a large number of persons—her passengers and crew—at the North Head, must be capable of justification by the Government on other grounds than could be furnished by the casual utterances of the Assistant Health Officer, and it must be held as equally true that whatever that officer may have said to any person or persons, both he and the authorities are bound by the official reports of the responsible persons, and by these only.

You are aware that the action of the Government was based upon the written official report of Dr. Beattie, dated 26th ultimo (of which you have a copy), supported by the separate and independent examination of the patient (Soani) by the Health Officer also on the 26th ultimo (whose notes you have seen), and in the face of those facts it must be clear to you that no weight whatever can be attached to the six affidavits which you have been good enough to supply, in reference to something Dr. Beattie is alleged to have said to some of the passengers about the possible character of the disease and the duration of the quarantine.

I have, &c.,
G. EAGAR.

No. 71.

Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G., Chief Medical Officer of Fiji, to The Colonial
Treasurer.

Sir,

Australian Club, Sydney, 8 September, 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Eagar's letter marked M-1,354 of yesterday's date. I have to thank you for your kindness in causing my letter of the 4th instant to be submitted to the Board of Health.

2. I must, however, point out to you that both yourself and the Board of Health seem to misapprehend my object in concerning myself with the case of Soani. The resolution of the Board would lead one to infer that I took exception to Soani's case being dealt with (as regards detention in quarantine) as if he suffered from small-pox. The detention in quarantine in New South Wales of those arriving in that Colony from elsewhere, does not *per se* affect the Chief Medical Officer of Fiji; but when a case of disease, the nature of which is doubtful arises in this Colony from Fiji and is publicly, without reserve or qualification, pronounced to be a case of small-pox, it is the duty of the Chief Medical Officer of Fiji to endeavour to procure the correction of such statements or representations, by those responsible for them.

3. I cannot but infer from the resolution of the Board that, in the opinion of that body, the case is a doubtful one of small-pox; and I have no doubt that, on the case put before the Board, its view is to that extent correct, and its recommendation to maintain quarantine therefore justified; but in my opinion the careful and guarded resolution of the Board does not justify nor harmonize with the statements I here enclose and to which alone I take exception, from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 2nd and 6th instant.

4. I have already pointed out to you that the absolute nature of the statements is calculated to injure materially Fijian shipping interests; their modification cannot prejudicially affect New South Wales. I have put before you ample evidence to show that, to say the least, the case is a doubtful one of small-pox, and I now ask, what I have no doubt your own sense of justice will readily concede, that the enclosed statements be modified to that extent—I ask for no modification of the quarantine—with the same publicity as that with which they were made.

5. Two reasons are advanced by the Board why I should not see Soani.

- (A.) That after the lapse of time, at this stage of the case, a satisfactory differential diagnosis could not be established.
- (B.) That granting my request would be a breach of the law.

With regard to the first, let me remind you that according to Dr. Mackellar's report and opinion, Soani at noon on the 26th August, was covered by the "somewhat shotty" papules, and by the vesicles of small-pox; and my application to be allowed to see Soani was delivered by myself on the morning of the 5th instant. I leave those who have had experience of small-pox, to say whether the eruption of that disease could have disappeared in that time, although the eruption of chicken-pox would, after so many days, leave no trace, save discoloration of the skin, and it might be a few scabs where the skin is thickest, which I understand was the actual condition of Soani several days ago.

6. If I endeavoured to procure a breach of the law, I regret it; but if I did so, I did it in the ignorance of experience teaching me that elsewhere the law makes provision for persons going *into* quarantine; and it can hardly be that the Board supposed I expected to go into quarantine, examine Soani, and then come straight back to Sydney, as I personally told Dr. Mackellar that I was, of course, prepared to remain in quarantine twenty-one days if I examined Soani. At the same time it may well be remarked that a law which allowed Dr. Beattie after examining Soani on board the "Gunga," flying the yellow flag, to come thence to town and fetch his colleague; which allowed them both to examine Soani on board the "Gunga," and to return to town and to their other duties; which allowed Dr. Beattie about a week ago to land at the Quarantine Station, and remain five or six hours among those detained there; which allowed articles to be brought from the Quarantine Station to Sydney without undergoing the process of smoking; and which yet cannot allow me to visit Soani even on the condition of remaining in quarantine, is possessed of very surprising elasticity of interpretation, and may very innocently be broken by a stranger.

7. I should be much obliged if you would kindly cause this letter, or a copy of it, to be laid before the Board of Health.

I have, &c.,

WM. MCGREGOR,

Chief Medical Officer of Fiji.

I am unable to acknowledge the official position of Dr. McGregor, as Medical Officer of Fiji, as in any way entitling him to the position which he seeks, or to in any way interfere with our Quarantine Regulations.—J.W., 8/9/82. The Board of Health.—G.E., B.C., 9/9/82.

[Enclosure.]

Sydney Morning Herald, 2 Sept., 1882.

Everything is progressing satisfactorily at the Quarantine Station, the luckless passengers of the "Gunga" making themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances they have been placed in. The authorities have exerted themselves to make the enforced stay of those in quarantine as pleasant and as little irksome as it can be made, and have sent to the station quoits, cricketing material, and quite a library of light literature—indeed from all accounts an invitation to spend a few weeks in quarantine is far from being the least pleasant episode that might occur in a lifetime. Balls, concerts, and dramatic entertainments fill up the evenings, and so contented do the passengers appear that in answer to a question from the Health officer yesterday, if there was anything they desired to make them still more comfortable, the only requirement they could think of was "more newspapers." It has been wrongly stated that the captain and crew of the "Gunga" in quarantine had been permitted to join her. Such is not the case, but the vessel, having been thoroughly disinfected, a new captain, Mr. T. A. Lake, and new crew were allowed to take possession of her, and yesterday she departed for Levuka. The patient, who there is no reason to doubt is suffering from a true case of smallpox, is progressing favourably to recovery. Dr. Day, the resident medical superintendent, attends to the health of those at the station, and every day the assistant medical officer pays a visit there, and at occasional intervals the Health officer also visits the sanatorium.

Sydney Morning Herald, 6 Sept., 1882.

Mr. Watson, in answer to Mr. Young, said that the Fijian servant of Sir Arthur Gordon was suffering from smallpox, but the disease was modified by successful vaccination. The members of the Board of Health meet to-morrow to consider how long it is intended to keep the "Gunga" passengers in quarantine.

No. 72.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G.,
Chief Medical Officer of Fiji.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 8 September, 1882.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this day's date, in answer to Treasury communication of the 7th instant.

I am to inform you, in reply, that so much of your letter as it may be considered necessary to refer to the Board of Health, will be so referred at an early date.

I am further to state that Mr. Watson cannot acknowledge your official position of Chief Medical Officer of Fiji as entitling you, in this Colony, to any right of interfering in any way, other than would be common to the whole community, with our Quarantine Laws and Regulations, as carried out by officers responsible to the Government and possessing its confidence.

Nor can Mr. Watson consent to be bound by newspaper articles or paragraphs, with which the Government has nothing whatever to do. He cannot therefore accede to your request to modify published statements for which he is not responsible.

Your intention of remaining in quarantine for a period of twenty-one days, had you been permitted to visit "Soani," at Little Bay, is now made known by you for the first time to the Colonial Treasurer, but this matter, as well as other points on which a medical opinion is necessary, will be referred, as before stated, to the Board of Health.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

No. 73.

Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G., Chief Medical Officer of Fiji, to The Colonial
Treasurer.

Sir,

Australian Club Sydney, 8 September, 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Eagar's letter of yesterday, marked M. 1,355, and I have to thank you for the copy of Dr. Beattie's report conveyed to me therein.

2. My attention has been invited "to the marked difference between the actual contents and significance of that document—as will be evident from its perusal—and its contents and significance as sworn to by the gentlemen making those affidavits."

3. If Mr. Eagar or yourself will peruse the document in question, I think you will find it no easy matter to arrive at its "actual significance"; for I confess that, although I may reasonably be credited with some acquaintance with technical terminology, and be supposed to have some familiarity with professional subjects, I am unable to formulate definitely the "actual significance" of Dr. Beattie's very remarkable report. However, I willingly accept Dr. Beattie's statements, that the eruption resembled that of chicken-pox, and that the vesicles were in the vesicular stage.

4. If Dr. Beattie's report shows anything it is that in his opinion it was a "suspicious case"; and had the public statements with reference to the case left it in that position I should not have begun this correspondence. But Dr. Beattie's report does not justify the positive statements that the case was one of small-pox, that I had the honor in my letter of this morning to ask you to modify, a request that I doubt not you will grant after a review of the whole case.

5. As to the "actual contents" of Dr. Beattie's report, I may state that I have sent to those gentlemen that made the affidavits the copy of the report that you were good enough to cause to be sent to me.

6. There still remains undealt with the reiterated verbal assurances of Dr. Beattie that the case was one of chicken-pox, and that the passengers would not be detained in quarantine.

I have, &c.,

WM. MCGREGOR,

Chief Medical Officer, Fiji.

Acknowledge,

The Colonial Treasurer's Minute on No. 73.

Acknowledge, and point out Dr. McGregor's inability to perceive any difference between the absolute and unqualified sworn statements of gentlemen who declare the contents of a document to be one thing—while when the document itself is produced, the contents are shown to be quite the opposite. Dr. McGregor must accept the document as a whole, and not portions only which may favour his argument.—J.W., 8/9/82. Mr. Ross.—G.E., 8/9/82. Done.—R.M.R., 8/9/82.

No. 74.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G.,
Chief Medical Officer of Fiji.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 8 September, 1882.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of to-day's date, in answer to Treasury communication M. 1,355.

Mr. Watson regrets that you are unable to perceive any difference between the absolute and unqualified sworn statements of gentlemen who declare the contents of a document to be one thing, while when the document itself is produced the contents are shown to be quite another thing. It is not stated in Dr. Beattie's report, as sworn by the gentlemen referred to, that the case of Soani is "one of chicken-pox." It is stated in that report to be a "suspicious case, resembling varicella," but it is also stated that the patient had "rigors, headache, and the other symptoms and signs of invasion of variola except backache."

The "actual contents and significance" of the report point therefore to small-pox, and not to chicken-pox.

Mr. Watson observes that you are willing to accept so much of Dr. Beattie's report as indicates a resemblance of the disease "to chicken-pox, and that the vesicles were in a vesicular stage." But Mr. Watson holds that you are bound to the whole document, and that in common fairness you must also accept "the symptoms and signs of an invasion of small-pox." You cannot choose from the report that which suits your own argument, and neglect that which establishes and justifies the action of the Government.

With respect to the alleged "reiterated verbal assurances of Dr. Beattie, that the case was one of chicken-pox, and that the passengers would not be detained in quarantine," I am to inform you that Dr. Beattie has been called upon for an explanation, but whatever that may be it will not affect the question at issue.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

No. 75.

The Health Officer to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Sydney, 9 September, 1882.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that I have on several occasions, since the s.s. "Gunga" was placed in quarantine, given special permission to Lady Gordon to visit the Quarantine waters, in order to hold verbal communication with His Excellency the Honorable Sir Arthur Gordon, who is at present one of the inmates of the Quarantine Station. On each occasion I have given notice of the intended visit to the Superintendent, and directed him to observe from a respectful distance that the Quarantine Regulations were complied with, namely, that the boat did not approach within 20 feet. I gave this permission to Lady Gordon, through Mr. Murray, Sir Arthur's Private Secretary, on the clear and expressed understanding that such interviews could only take place with my consent, and in the presence of the Superintendent.

I regret to say that my injunction not to approach within 20 feet, which was communicated by telegram to the Superintendent, and by him shown to Sir Arthur Gordon, has been disregarded, for I am informed by the Government boatmen that "on many occasions his boat has approached to within 2 feet of the launch," and that "the boat in fact frequently touched the steamer."

This morning Lady Gordon visited the Quarantine waters, in His Excellency the Governor's launch "Nea," without having previously obtained my permission. Whether any further breach of the law took place I am unable to say, as the Superintendent was away; therefore, I deemed it my duty, having in view such gross infringement of the Quarantine Regulations, to repeat my directions to the police to detain any person so offending in future.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,

Health Officer.

The Quarantine Regulations should be enforced, without respect to persons; and while affording every courtesy to Lady Gordon or others, I hope the Health Officer will see that this is done.—J.W., 13/9/82. The Health Officer, for his information. To be returned.—G.E., B.C., 14/9/82. Seen.—C.M., 18/9/82. The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 76.

Memo. to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, from The Health Officer,
Sydney.

Memo. to Superintendent of Quarantine Station, written off Quarantine Station, North Head, at 4:30 p.m.
on the 9th Sept., 1882.

It having come to my knowledge that the regulations concerning the approach of boats to the Quarantine grounds for the purpose of interviews of inmates with their friends has frequently been infringed, I direct that you will in future detain any boat or launch whatsoever which breaks the law by entering the Quarantine waters, unless you have had express permission for the interview telegraphed from me previously. You will of course understand that this does not apply to the Assistant Health Officer's boat or to the provision boats.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,

Health Officer.

No. 77.

Telegram from Assistant Health Officer, Watson's Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

South Head, 9 September, 1882.

VISITED Quarantine Station this morning as usual; everything proceeding satisfactorily; have ordered some fishing lines, &c., which passengers can pay for. Please forward copies of my health report s.s. "Gunga" and other documents, as Under-Secretary promised, also Dr. M'Gregor's letter, as I cannot draw up my report without them; am very busy with ships, or should call at Office to-day.

J. A. BEATTIE,
Watson's Bay.

No. 78.

Telegram from Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

9 September, 1882.

HAVE received fishing-tackle from Eastway Brothers, on Dr. Beattie's order.

D. HAWKINS,
Acting Supt.

No. 79.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

9 September, 1882.

PATIENT continues well. Neither *Herald* nor *Telegraph* was brought yesterday by Kidman's man.

T. R. LEWERS,
Little Bay.

No. 80.

Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G., Chief Medical Officer of Fiji, to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sydney, 9 September, 1882.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Eagar's letters, marked respectively 1,357, 1,358, 1,359, 1,360, and 1,368, and to these I will reply briefly collectively.

2. In that marked 1,357 Mr. Eagar is directed to take exception to my statement that Dr. Beattie's opinion of Soani's case was that it was one of chicken-pox. My statement is based on the sworn testimony of six witnesses, to whom Dr. Beattie expressed the opinion, direct or implied, that the case was one of chicken-pox. I consider, in the absence of rebutting evidence much stronger than any produced so far, that my statement was well founded.

3. In 1,359, my right to interfere in any way with the Quarantine laws and regulations is denied. I never dreamed of interfering with them beyond reference to them in supporting the argument that Soani's illness should not, with the many elements of grave doubt surrounding it, be dogmatically set down as a case of undoubted small-pox.

4. In 1,368 the difference between Dr. Beattie's report and its nature as sworn to in the affidavits forwarded is discussed. It must be remembered that *Dr. Beattie read the report* to those gentlemen, who, I have no doubt, will be very willing to confront Dr. Beattie when they can have the original document before them, to satisfy all parties.

5. No. 1,360 raises the question of the Government being justified in detaining the people from the "Gunga" in quarantine. The question raised by me, I repeat, was not that of the detention of the people in quarantine, but the question of the justification of certain absolute statements that Soani suffered from small-pox. If the Government here are not sure that the disease is *not* small-pox, I should say the Government is justified in maintaining quarantine; but, unless the Government is sure that the case is certainly small-pox, it would not be right for any Government officer to say absolutely that the case is one of small-pox. I gather, however, from the communications under acknowledgment, that the statements I took exception to are either inaccurately reported or are not on official authority, and therefore I have nothing further to contend for.

6. As to what has been said as to the limitation of my admission to the Health Officer as to the detention in quarantine, I may repeat that, in my opinion—which is only that of an individual and binding on no other person—the case was one of chicken-pox. I have already said more than once that if there was any doubt that the case might be small-pox, quarantine was justified—a question not raised by me.

I have, &c.,
WM. MCGREGOR.

The Health Officer.—J.W., 13/9/82. G.E., 14/9/82, B.C. Seen.—C.M., 16/9/82. The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 81.

Telegram from Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

10 September, 1882.

THREE men in boat are now lying in Quarantine waters. They came in stating they wanted to see the carpenter of "Gunga." They are now under arrest. Dr. Beattie is aware of this, and will communicate with you early as possible. Please issue instructions concerning them. They have not been within 20 feet of shore, and are detained there awaiting your orders.

D. HAWKINS.

No. 82.

27

No. 82.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

10 September, 1882, 1:30 p.m.

DETAIN the trespassers, but avoid contact. I will immediately proceed to the Quarantine Station in the launch "Sol" and decide the case on its merits.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 83.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Sydney, 11 September, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you the s.s. "Gunga," having been thoroughly cleansed and fumigated, and the passengers and crew having been landed on the Quarantine Station, was on the 28th ultimo released from quarantine, a new crew having been sent down from Sydney to man her.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

Seen.—J.W., 11/9/82.

No. 84.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir A. Gordon.

Sir,

Sydney, 11 September, 1882.

I am informed that on Saturday last Lady Gordon went to Quarantine without previously obtaining my consent, and that it is her intention to do so again to-day under similar conditions. I regret that I am obliged to draw your attention to this infringement of the law, and I would be much pained by the necessity for giving orders for the detention of the "Nea" at the Quarantine Station, but I have no alternative if the intention to disregard the rule is persisted in. You will observe that I have no objection to the visit if it is made with my knowledge, and therefore, as it were, under my supervision; but I most strongly object to the law being disregarded.

Trusting that Lady Gordon may not place herself in a position of unpleasantness,—

I am, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 85.

Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir A. Gordon, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir,

Australian Club, Sydney, 11 September, 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, drawing my attention to the fact that Lady Gordon had visited the Quarantine Station on Saturday last without your consent, and that you are informed it is her intention to go again to-day "under similar conditions."

2. With respect to the visit on Saturday, I have the honor to explain that my note requesting your permission was written on the previous evening, and given by me to my servant for delivery early in the morning. It is only now that I find it still to be in his possession undelivered. As I received no answer, I took it for granted, as you have allowed me to do on previous occasions, that you had no objection to the visit.

3. That you were mistaken in supposing that Lady Gordon "intended" to visit the Quarantine Station to-day without your knowledge, will have been shown you by my letter asking the usual permission, which must have reached you at an early hour this morning. A delay of a few moments, or a line asking for explanation, would have shown you that the "information," on which you ground so hasty and unjust a charge, was not to be relied on.

4. But for the terms which you have yourself used, I should have thought it unnecessary to assure you that Lady Gordon has no desire, in the least particular, to "*infringe*" or "*disregard the law*," nor is it possible for Lady Gordon to "*persist*" in an "*intention*" which she has never entertained. Lady Gordon has, throughout the period of Sir Arthur Gordon's quarantine, been careful to act scrupulously in accordance with the instructions of the Health Officer. The threat of "giving orders for the detention" of Lady Gordon in quarantine, which you have thought fit to employ, is entirely uncalled for, and therefore, I regret to have to observe, discourteous.

I have, &c.,

F. P. MURRAY.

No. 86.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir A. Gordon.

Sir,

11 September, 1882, 10:30 a.m.

I have just received your note asking permission for Lady Gordon's visit to the Quarantine Station. I am quite willing, and I have accordingly telegraphed the requisite instructions to Mr. Hawkins, the Superintendent. I regret that you did not let me know that Lady Gordon desired you to ask permission sooner, for had the visit taken place without my having previously instructed Mr. Hawkins, very unpleasant consequences might have followed. I again repeat that I shall have pleasure at any time in arranging for such visits, but they must only take place with my knowledge and consent.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 87.

No. 87.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Superintendent, Government Boat-shed,
Circular Quay.

Sir,

Sydney, 11 September, 1882.

I desire to inform you that I have given permission to Lady Gordon to visit the Quarantine waters in the launch "Nea" to-day, so that you may safely allow the boatmen to proceed, but you will carefully instruct them to fend off the boat containing His Excellency to a safe distance, so that actual contact may not take place.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 88.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine
Station.

11 September, 1882, 10:30 a.m.

LADY GORDON will visit the Quarantine waters to-day, in order to hold verbal communication with His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon. You will observe the usual precaution.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 89.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Medical Superintendent, Little Bay Hospital, to
The Health Officer, Sydney.

11 September, 1882.

PATIENT continues well, only one scab now remains; as the scabs fall they leave small cicatrices depressed. These cicatrices are gradually disappearing.

T. R. LEWERS.

No. 90.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine
Station.

11 September, 1882.

INFORM cabin passengers that the mail is received at my office daily, Sundays excepted, at from 11 o'clock to noon, and the letters are posted immediately. Should any delay occur, it must be by the Postal Department.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 91.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Sydney, 11 September, 1882.

I have the honor to return herewith Dr. McGregor's letter of the 7th instant, bearing the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer's minute dated 9/9/82.

I have carefully read the communication, which severely criticises the manner in which our Quarantine Regulations are carried out. I have more particularly noted that part (paragraph 5) referring to my visit to the "Gunga" in order to examine the patient supposed to be suffering from small-pox. Dr. McGregor did not know, nor in fact am I aware that he asked, whether I had taken any precaution to prevent infection, but I beg to state, for your information, that after handling the patient I washed my hands in water as hot as it could conveniently be borne, and that immediately on my arrival in Sydney I proceeded to my disinfecting apparatus and subjected my clothing to the fumes of burning sulphur for some hours, thereby rendering it innocuous. Dr. McGregor's idea that the surgeon who visits a patient with the object of forming a diagnosis should be detained in quarantine, is absolutely impracticable, and therefore absurd.

Paragraph 6, referring to the alleged neglect of vaccination, I have referred to Dr. Day, the Medical Superintendent, for report, for on the morning of the 28th ultimo a supply of twelve tubes of pure vaccine was delivered at the Quarantine Station by Mr. Sager, my clerk, and Dr. Day was instructed by me to vaccinate all those who wished to have the operation performed.

Paragraph 8, referring to visitors going to see their friends in quarantine being allowed to approach within a few inches, is a particularly unfortunate one for Dr. McGregor, as the only person who has been permitted to have visitors is the Honorable Sir Arthur Gordon; and in order that he should clearly understand the conditions under which it was permitted, I, on the 30th ultimo, sent a telegram informing Sergeant Hawkins that the interviews were to take place only in his presence, and that Sir Arthur Gordon (who was to be shown the telegram) was not to approach within 20 feet. As an exception to this rule, I may state that I allowed an interview between His Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus and the Honorable Sir Arthur Gordon at a much closer distance; and on another occasion I permitted a similar interview with His Excellency Monsieur De La Barrière, the Governor of New Caledonia, but on these occasions I was present myself, so that I am quite sure that the law was not infringed; and the reason for permitting the interviews to take place at so short a distance was because I thought it likely that the gentlemen referred to might have business of a private or official nature which it would not be proper to allow the boatmen to overhear.

Regarding paragraph 10, I may state that all letters are thoroughly fumigated separately, then they are tied in a bundle, together with a certificate that they have been subjected to that process, the bundle is then tied to a stick and again fumigated, and in that condition put on board the launch for delivery in Sydney. A more thorough method of dealing with them I could not conceive.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

Read.—J.W., 14/9/82.

No. 92.

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No. 92.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

11 September, 1882.

INFORMATION having been received this day that the quarantine is being broken by parties from the outside, as well as by the inmates, you will direct the police to keep vigilant watch for the offenders.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 93.

Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir,

Quarantine Station, North Head, 12 September, 1882.

I have the honor to report for your information that I have directed the police to be vigilant, as instructed by your telegram yesterday. I have also made inquiry to ascertain, if possible, the truth of the information conveyed to you respecting the breaking of Quarantine laws; I have failed to discover anything throwing light upon the truth of such information. I therefore think it likely you have been wrongly informed; and I feel bound to say that I cannot at present believe the information to be founded on facts. My most strenuous efforts will, however, be used (with the means at my command) to prevent any such infringement.

I have, &c.,

D. HAWKINS,
Acting Superintendent.

No. 94.

Telegram from Dr. Day, Medical Officer-in-charge, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

12 September, 1882.

THE Superintendent has asked me if I were aware of any infringement of the Quarantine regulations, either by persons within or without, I therefore thought it my duty to communicate with you thereon. I am well assured of the indefatigability of Hawkins to check, as far as is in his power, any infringements or irregularities of the Station.

HENRY DAY.

No. 95.

Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary to Sir Arthur Gordon, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir,

Australian Club, Sydney, 12 September, 1882.

I have the honor to request permission for Lady Gordon to visit the Quarantine Station to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, under the same conditions as those under which you have been good enough to allow previous visits.

I have, &c.,

F. P. MURRAY, P.S.

No. 96.

Telegram from Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Four men in boat, three of them residents of Manly, were caught about a hundred feet from far jetty. They have guns and stand. They were going shooting. Are in Quarantine waters, and detained awaiting your orders. Have not been in contact with any person on shore.

D. HAWKINS,

Acting Superintendent.

12 September, 1882.

No. 97.

Memo. from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Assistant Health Officer, Quarantine Station.

WILL Dr. Beattie kindly go down at once to the Quarantine Station, in the launch "Sol," and decide this case on its merits. If he can satisfy himself that there has been no actual contact, and that there is therefore no danger, he had better let the people go; if not, they must be detained in Quarantine.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,

Health Officer.

12/9/82, 4.45 p.m.

No. 98.

Memo. from Assistant Health Officer, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

THIS telegram received by me at 6.15 p.m., at Circular Quay, Dr. Mackellar, Health Officer, having brought it to my boatmen at 4.45 p.m. Arrived at Quarantine Station at 7.25 p.m. Saw Constable Wallace, who stated that one of the four occupants of boat (detained) had gone ashore about 7.10 o'clock. His name, C. Gibson. I had the boat taken to speaking distance, and interrogated three men in it, whose names are as follows:—C. S. Elton, C. Underwood, and H. Hughes. They state that they did not approach nearer any individual on the Station closer than 100 feet. Police-constable Wallace verifies this statement. Under the above circumstances, I gave the three men pratique, and ordered the detention of Gibson on Station.

12/9/82, 6.20 p.m.

J. A. BEATTIE.

No. 99.

No. 99.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

12 September, 1882. 8 p.m.

I SENT Dr. Beattie down this afternoon to deal with the case. If he has not arrived, you must deal with the case on its merits yourself, that is to say, if the people have been in contact with those in Quarantine, you must take them on shore and keep them; if not, you may let them go.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 100.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Assistant Health Officer, Watson's Bay.

12 September, 1882.

HAVE you been to Quarantine Station this evening, to inquire into the case of the trespassers? I sent one of your men to order the steam-launch "Sol" to take you down. She has been waiting for you at the boat-shed since 5 o'clock. Reply to night.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 101.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Assistant Health Officer, Watson's Bay.

12 September, 1882.

ANOTHER telegram has just arrived from Quarantine, asking for instructions concerning the trespassers. I trust that you have attended to my directions, for they have no doubt been detained in a boat until this hour.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR.

No. 102.

Minute of Governor and Executive Council.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject :—Case of the steamship "Gunga."

No. 99.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 12 September, 1882.

REFERRING to Executive Minute of the 29th ultimo, under which the s.s. "Gunga," with her crew and passengers, was placed in quarantine, on the report of the Health Officer, the Colonial Treasurer begs to intimate to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council the further action taken in this matter.

In the first instance, the Fijian native, Soani, suffering from a supposed case of small-pox, was, by order of the Health Officer, removed to the Coast Hospital at Little Bay, on the 27th ultimo, for the purpose of isolation and medical treatment.

It was next decided (also on the report of the Health Officer) thoroughly to fumigate the "Gunga" and (her crew and passengers having previously been landed at the Quarantine Station) permit her to come up to Sydney, where she accordingly arrived on the 28th ultimo.

On the same day a telegram was received from Dr. Lewers (Surgeon-in-charge, Little Bay Hospital), supplying certain information as to the then present condition of the patient (Soani), which was submitted to the Board of Health, and the Health Officer and his Assistant having handed in their respective reports on the condition of the patient (when examined on the previous Saturday), the Board was of opinion that it was their duty to recommend the Government to continue to deal with the case as one of small-pox.

The Colonial Treasurer requests the confirmation of His Excellency in Council for the action taken, and further recommends (having regard to the agreement of opinion between the Health Officers and the Health Board (to which body reference was made), that the crew and passengers of the "Gunga," and the patient, Soani, be detained in quarantine until further report from the Health Officer.

JAMES WATSON.

Approved.—A.L., 12 September, 1882.

The Executive Council approve of the steps that have been taken, as herein set forth, with reference to the quarantine of the s.s. "Gunga," her release from quarantine, and the detention of the crew and passengers, pending further report from the Health Officer, and advise accordingly.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min., 82/43, 12/9/82. Confirmed, 19/9/82.

No. 103.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

12 September, 1882.

EVERYTHING going on satisfactorily; patient's condition the same as yesterday.

T. R. LEWERS,
Little Bay.

No. 104.

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No. 104.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to Dr. Day, Medical Officer-in-charge, Quarantine Station.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 September, 1882.

An allegation has been made by the persons detained in quarantine to the effect that the precaution to vaccinate them has been neglected.

On the 27th ultimo I directed you to vaccinate all those who desired to submit to the operation, and on the morning of the 28th I sent a supply of vaccine to accomplish this.

I shall be glad to have an explanation from you.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 105.

Dr. Day, Medical Officer-in-charge, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir,

Quarantine, 13 September, 1882.

In reply to your communication having date the 12th instant, wherein it is stated that an allegation has been made by a person or persons detained on the Quarantine Station, "that I have neglected to use the means of protection by vaccinating them," I have the honor to state that the allegation is at variance with truth, for not only have I circulated amongst the inmates of Quarantine that it would be desirable for all persons to be vaccinated, but that it would be better even to revaccinate, in order to test whether the system was guarded by lymph. I was met on all hands, that everyone had been vaccinated (with the exception of one, to whom I will presently allude), and all showed good testimony of early successful vaccination. So desirous have I been to carry out your instructions that I invariably carried in my pocket lymph, so as to avail myself of any opportunity which might present.

Immediately on receipt of lymph I went to the ladies and children's cabin, intimating my instructions. The ladies and all the children, save one, evidenced successful vaccination. In answer to my wish to operate upon the infant not vaccinated, I was met by the reply, "That if vaccination were compulsory she would submit?" I was obliged to admit that it was not compulsory, and as small-pox was not in Quarantine, and the child suffering from dentition, she would defer it until a more favourable opportunity presented.

I have, &c.,

HENRY DAY.

No. 106.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

13 September, 1882, 10.15 a.m.

LADY Gordon will visit Quarantine in launch "Nea" this morning. You will permit interview on usual terms.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,

Health Officer.

No. 107.

Telegram from Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

13 September, 1882.

ASSISTANT Health Officer arrived in launch about 8 o'clock last evening. Ordered the release of three of captured men; the fourth to be detained, he having previously come ashore under pretence of sickness. He is now detained on the Station, and apparently quite satisfied with his position. All, as far as aware, satisfactory.

D. HAWKINS,

Acting Superintendent.

No. 108.

Telegram from Assistant Health Officer, Watson's Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

13 September, 1882.

PROCEEDED immediately to Quarantine last evening, on receiving Hawkins's telegram, with your directions, at Circular Quay at 6.15. Arrived at Station at 7.25 p.m., and after full investigation liberated three men, who had not left their boat nor approached nearer than 100 feet to any individual in Station, and detained a fourth man, named C. Gibson, who, I am informed, had been drinking, and, complaining of illness, requested to be taken ashore, where he remains. Saw Police-constable Wallace and Superintendent Hawkins.

J. A. BEATTIE.

No. 109.

The Assistant Health Officer, Watson's Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir,

Watson's Bay, 13 September, 1882.

The telegram of Superintendent Hawkins reporting the detention of four men at North Head, and asking your instructions, was handed to me at Circular Quay, at 6.15 p.m., on 12th inst.

I read your instructions written across Hawkins' communication, and immediately proceeded to carry them out.

I

I reached the Quarantine Station at 7:25 p.m. ; saw Constable Wallace, who stated that four men (three of whom were residents of Manly) were detained for having entered the Quarantine waters, their boat having been found about 100 feet from the jetty at Stone Beach ; and that one of these men, who complained of illness, and desired to be placed on shore, had left the boat and landed, whilst the other three occupants, named respectively, C. S. Elton, C. Underwood, and H. Hughes, remained in the boat, and never approached nearer shore or any of the people at the Station closer than 100 feet.

These gentlemen, themselves, as also Superintendent Hawkins, verify the statement of Constable Wallace. Having therefore, quite satisfied myself that there had been no actual contact, and that the three men in the boat might be set free without danger to the public health, I gave them pratique immediately, and ordered the detention of the man Gibson, who had gone ashore of his own will and at his own request, until the release of all those at present in quarantine.

I have, &c.,
J. A. BEATTIE,
Assistant Health Officer, Watson's Bay.

Original telegram 12/9/82 returned with my minute thereon of same date.

No. 110.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

13 September, 1882.

PATIENT continues well.

T. R. LEWERS,
Little Bay.

No. 111.

Telegram from Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

13 September, 1882.

PASSENGERS desire me to ask you please to give them timely notice of release, to enable them to pack their clothes, and hope it will be such time to enable them to reach Sydney before dark.

D. HAWKINS,
Acting Superintendent

No. 112.

Telegram from Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

13 September, 1882.

As passengers are under the impression they will be released on Friday, cabin gentlemen are desirous of few hours notice to make arrangements for departure.

D. HAWKINS,
Acting Superintendent

No. 113.

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Health, at their meeting of
13th September, 1882.

A LETTER was read from Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon, enclosing a communication, addressed by His Excellency to Mr. Murray, complaining of the terms of the Board's resolution of the 6th instant (copy of which had been transmitted to Sir Arthur), and requesting that the communication so addressed to Mr. Murray might be laid before the Board. The Board, having regard to the facts that Sir Arthur Gordon's memo. of the 5th instant was a document drawn up in His Excellency's handwriting, and initialled by him—that it did not bear the signature of any other passenger detained in quarantine—that it was forwarded to the Board (see Mr. Murray's note of 6th instant) by Sir Arthur Gordon's direction, and at his request read to the Board—could not, under these circumstances, view it otherwise than as indicating a possible desire to interfere with the action of the Board by the influence of a high name and position. The Board, however, are glad to find, from Sir Arthur Gordon's letter of explanation now before them, that he had no intention whatever that personal considerations should prevail over those that affect the public welfare. They desire to place this statement on record, and direct a copy of this minute to be forwarded to Sir Arthur Gordon.

Telegrams (two in number) from the Acting Superintendent of the Quarantine Station, conveying the desire of the passengers landed ex "Gunga" to know the day of their possible release, having been read, the Board deliberated, and unanimously resolved,—“That the release of the crew and passengers landed ex 'Gunga' (presuming that no new case of infectious disease occur in the interim) might, with safety to the public health, take place at the expiry of twenty-one clear days from the date of the removal of Soani from the Quarantine Station to the Little Bay Hospital—say, computing from the 27th ultimo ; and that the Health Officer, after seeing that the necessary cleansing process has taken place, be requested to give notice to the Australasian Steam Navigation Company to provide a suitable steamer to convey the people so about to be released to Sydney, at 8 a.m. on Sunday next, the 17th instant.”

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary to Sir Arthur Gordon, to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Australian Club, Sydney, 12 September, 1882.

With reference to the resolution of the Board of Health, communicated to me in Mr. Eagar's letter of the 7th instant, I have received from Sir Arthur Gordon the letter, a copy of which, in accordance with His Excellency's direction, I have the honor to enclose to you, with the request that you will be so good as cause its communication to the members of the Board of Health at their next meeting.

I have, &c.,

F. P. MURRAY,

Private Secretary to Sir A. Gordon.

The Board of Health.—G.E., for the Colonial Treasurer.—B.C., 13/9/82.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon to Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary.

My dear Murray,

Quarantine Station, Sydney, 11 September, 1882.

I have to thank you for sending on to me the resolution of the Board of Health, embodied in Mr. Eagar's letter to you of the 7th instant.

If by the phrase "individual considerations" is meant, as I suppose is the case, considerations affecting the convenience or interests of particular individuals, I entirely agree with the Board of Health that such considerations cannot be taken into account in the determination of "an important matter concerning the health of the whole community." But as the memorandum to which the resolution relates contains no reference whatever to such considerations, I am at a loss to perceive the relevancy or point of the observation in question.

On hearing that the Board of Health was about to reassemble to consider whether the period originally fixed for our detention should be maintained or reduced, I prepared, at the request of my fellow-passengers, a memorandum setting forth the facts to which we desired the attention of the Board of Health to be drawn. I pointed out the antecedent improbability of the case being one of small-pox, and the great antecedent probability of its being one of an eruptive disease, endemic in Fiji, to the contagion of which the patient had been specially exposed. I urged that though the case was one of so suspicious a nature as amply to justify our original detention, it was possible that, on a fuller investigation of its details and history than was practicable during the brief and hurried examination on board the "Gunga," it might turn out that in this, as has been the case in other instances, the symptoms might have been delusive; and that this probability was increased by the course taken by the illness itself, by the non-occurrence of any case of small-pox among the numerous fellow-passengers of the patient and the occurrence of an eruptive disorder, certainly not small-pox and closely resembling that which had appeared in the patient, on the person of one of those who had been in contact with him; and I expressed our unanimous hope that, in consideration of these circumstances, our period of quarantine might be shortened, or that, at all events, a further investigation of the case might take place. I added what is, I believe, the general conviction of those detained here, that, if infectious disease indeed existed among us, its spread could not be prevented by the quarantine now in force.

These are not "personal considerations," but considerations affecting the public question which the Board was called together to decide, and I venture to conceive that any members of the community, but especially those to be affected by the decision of the Board, are fully entitled to invite its attention to such points.

The enforcement of quarantine is often necessary, but, however requisite, it can never be enforced without the infliction of some hardship and loss on those subjected to it. There can, therefore, be no doubt that, even in cases where quarantine has been imposed on adequate grounds of suspicion, it should be relaxed if circumstances should subsequently transpire which render the continuance of the precautions taken unnecessary; and that the fullest investigation should always take place of any allegations tending to throw doubt on the necessity of restrictions which unless necessary are arbitrary and unjust.

In the present case, the Board of Health was reassembled to consider whether any cause was shown for the modification of its original decision, the maintenance of which, if not absolutely requisite, would, as I have just observed, be harsh and oppressive. I cannot but suppose that the Board desired to receive all possible indications of the evidence which might be obtained, and was prepared to consider dispassionately the arguments which might be urged in favour of at least, a fuller investigation of the case.

To these objects the memorandum in question is wholly devoted, and I cannot permit it to be dismissed from notice as an appeal for the consideration of individual interests without expressing my grave dissent from the opinion of the Board in that respect, and my regret that its members should have allowed themselves so to characterize a paper which is in no respect open to such a description.

I shall be obliged by your forwarding a copy of this letter to Mr. Watson.

Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR GORDON.

Telegram from Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

13 September, 1882.

Passengers desire me to ask you please to give them timely notice of release, to enable them to pack their clothes, and hope it will be such time to enable them to reach Sydney before dark.

D. HAWKINS, Acting Superintendent.

Telegram from Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

13 September, 1882.

As passengers are under the impression they will be released on Friday, cabin gentlemen are desirous of few hours notice to make arrangements for departure.

D. HAWKINS, Assistant Superintendent.

No. 114.

The Secretary of the Board of Health to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 14 September, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday, a letter was read from Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon, enclosing a communication addressed by His Excellency to Mr. Murray complaining of the terms of the Board's resolution of the 6th instant (copy of which had been transmitted to Sir Arthur), and requesting that the communication so addressed to Mr. Murray might be laid before the Board. The Board having regard to the facts that Sir Arthur Gordon's memo of the 5th instant was a document drawn up in His Excellency's handwriting and initialled by him,—that it did not bear the signature of any other passenger detained in quarantine,—

quarantine,—that it was forwarded to the Board (see Mr. Murray's note of the 6th inst.) by Sir Arthur Gordon's direction, and at his request read to the Board,—could not under these circumstances view it otherwise than as indicating a possible desire to interfere with the action of the Board by the influence of a high name and position. The Board, however, are glad to find, from Sir Arthur Gordon's letter of explanation, now before them, that he had no intention whatever that personal considerations should prevail over those that affect the public welfare, and they desire to place this statement on record, and request that a copy of this minute may be forwarded to Sir Arthur Gordon.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND SAGER,
Acting Secretary.

A copy may be sent to Sir Arthur Gordon's Private Secretary.—J.W., 15/9/82. Mr. Ross.—G.E., 15. Done.—W.P., for M.R., 15.

No. 115.

The Secretary of the Board of Health to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Board of Health Office, 127 Macquarie-st., Sydney, 14 September, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday (2), two telegrams from the Acting Superintendent of the Quarantine Station, conveying the desire of the passengers landed ex "Gunga," to know the day of their possible release, having been read, the Board deliberated and unanimously resolved:—"That the release of the passengers and crew landed ex 'Gunga' (presuming that no new case of infectious disease occur in the interim) might with safety to the public health take place at the expiry of twenty-one clear days from the date of the removal of Soani from the Quarantine Station to the Little Bay Hospital—say, computing from the 27th ultimo; and that the Health Officer, after seeing that the necessary cleansing process has taken place, be requested to give notice to the Australasian Steam Navigation Company to provide a suitable steamer to convey the people so about to be released, to Sydney, at 8 a.m. on Sunday next, the 17th instant."

I have, &c.,
EDMUND SAGER,
Acting Secretary.

Approved.—J.W., 15/9/82. Mr. Ross—Ex-Minute, G.E., 15/9/82. Done.—M.R., 15.

No. 116.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Manager of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company.

Sir, Sydney, 14 September, 1882.

As it has been decided, should no new case of infectious disease occur in the interim, that the passengers and crew landed at the Quarantine Station, ex s.s. "Gunga," are to be released at 8 a.m. on Sunday next, the 17th instant,—I have the honor to request that you will cause a suitable steamer to be at the Quarantine Station at the above hour, for the purpose of conveying to Sydney the passengers and crew, together with their baggage.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 117.

Telegram from Captain Saunders, late Master of the s.s. "Gunga," to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Quarantine Station, Sydney, 14 September, 1882.

ON behalf of passengers of "Gunga" I have the honor to request you to inform me when they will get released, to enable them to make arrangements.

CAPTAIN SAUNDERS,
Quarantine.

No. 118.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Captain Saunders, Quarantine Station.

14 September, 1882.

IN reply to your telegram of this day's date, it has been decided, should no new case of infectious disease occur in the interim, that the passengers and crew landed ex s.s. "Gunga" are to be released at 8 a.m. on Sunday next, the 17th instant.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 119.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

14 September, 1882.

IN reply to your 2 telegrams of yesterday's date, you can inform passengers that it has been decided, should no new case of infectious disease occur in the interim, that the passengers and crew landed ex s.s. "Gunga" are to be released at 8 a.m. on Sunday next, the 17th instant.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 120.

No. 120.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary to Sir Arthur Gordon.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 15 September, 1882.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing copy of a communication addressed to you by His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon, under date the 11th instant, and, in compliance with His Excellency's request, these documents were laid before the Board of Health at their meeting of yesterday; and I am instructed to forward to you, for Sir Arthur's information, a copy of the minute of their proceedings in the matter.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. E. Sager to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 14 September, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that, at a meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday, a letter was read from Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon, enclosing a communication addressed by His Excellency to Mr. Murray, complaining of the terms of the Board's resolution of the 6th instant (copy of which had been transmitted to Sir Arthur), and requesting that the communication so addressed to Mr. Murray might be laid before the Board. The Board, having regard to the facts that Sir Arthur Gordon's memo of the 5th instant was a document drawn up in His Excellency's handwriting and initialled by him—that it did not bear the signature of any other passenger detained in quarantine—that it was forwarded to the Board (see Mr. Murray's note of the 6th instant) by Sir Arthur Gordon's direction, and at his request read to the Board—could not under these circumstances view it otherwise than as indicating a possible desire to interfere with the action of the Board by the influence of a high name and position. The Board, however, are glad to find, from Sir Arthur Gordon's letter of explanation, now before them, that he had no intention whatever that personal considerations should prevail over those that affect the public welfare, and they desire to place this statement on record, and request that a copy of this minute may be forwarded to Sir Arthur Gordon.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,
Acting Secretary.

No. 121.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

15 September, 1882.

THE A.S.N. Company will despatch a steamer to be at the Quarantine Station at 8 a.m. on Sunday next, when you can release passengers and crew ex s.s. "Gunga." Dr. Day and as many of the police as you can spare can be released at the same time. The two labourers and other police you can retain to assist you in clearing up and putting the things in store.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 122.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

15 September, 1882.

MANY of the scars left by patient's eruption have disappeared. I do not think the remainder will leave pits. The cook reports that, in consequence of close weather and increase in number of flies, meat, &c., spoils when kept for two days. Will you consider the advisability of securing a daily supply of rations here. Since last report Kidman has been carrying out his contract satisfactorily.

T. R. LEWERS,
Little Bay.

No. 123.

Mr. F. P. Murray, Private Secretary to Sir A. Gordon, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir,

Australian Club, Sydney, 15 September, 1882.

As I understand that it is intended to release those detained in quarantine early on Sunday morning next, I have the honor to request that I may be permitted to go into the Quarantine Station for the previous (Saturday) night.

Sir Arthur Gordon has no member of his staff, and no servant with him in quarantine. It will, therefore, be a considerable convenience to His Excellency if the desired permission can be given to me to be with him for the last few hours of his detention.

I have, &c.,

F. P. MURRAY, P.S.

No. 124.

Minute of the Governor and Executive Council.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject:—Release of the s.s. "Gunga" from quarantine (passengers and crew).

No. 100.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 15 September, 1882.

THE Colonial Treasurer submits herewith the recommendation of the Board of Health (concurred in by the Health Officer), in the matter of the period of the "Gunga's" quarantine; and requests the authority of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council for action to be taken in terms of such recommendation, which is as follows, namely:—

"That the release of the passengers and crew landed ex 'Gunga' (presuming that no new case of infectious disease occur in the interim), may with safety to the public health take place at the expiry of twenty-one

twenty-one clear days from the date of the removal of 'Soani' from the Quarantine Station to the Little Bay Hospital—say, computing from the 27th ultimo; and that the Health Officer, after seeing that the necessary cleansing process has taken place, be requested to give notice to the Australasian Steam Navigation Company to provide a suitable steamer to convey the people so about to be released to Sydney, at 8 o'clock a.m., on Sunday next, the 17th instant."

JAMES WATSON.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the release from quarantine of the passengers and crew of the s.s. "Gunga," on the 17th instant.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute, 82-44, 19/9/82. Approved.—A.L., 19/9/82. Confirmed, 26/9/82.

No. 125.

Memo. from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

16 September, 1882.

MR. MURRAY, the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon's Private Secretary, has my authority to remain at the Quarantine Station to-night. You may allow him to land *so soon as you have fumigated the clothing of those who have been brought into contact with "Soani," the patient who suffered from small-pox.*

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 126.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

16 September, 1882.

PATIENT continues well; Davidson is anxious to know if leave of absence will be granted.

T. R. LEWERS,
Little Bay.

No. 127.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Dr. Day, Surgeon in charge, Quarantine Station.

16 September, 1882.

I PRESUME that you have caused the clothing of the passengers and crew to be aired, and where possible washed. The woollen clothing of those who were brought in contact with the patient Soani must be subjected to fumigation before you allow it to be removed from the Quarantine Station.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 128.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

16 September, 1882.

IN order to facilitate the despatch of the passengers and others from the Station to-morrow morning, you should request Captain Saunders to tell off some of the crew to place the baggage, &c., on the jetty prior to the arrival of the steamer at 8 a.m. to-morrow morning.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 129.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station.

16 September, 1882.

You should request Captain Saunders to instruct two or three of his stewards to remain behind for a day or two, in order to be able to deliver over to you the Government property at present in use. Of course should they remain, you will find Government provisions for them.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 130.

The Assistant Health Officer to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir,

On board "Loch Lee," Sunday morning, 17/9/82, 8:50 a.m.

I have the honor to report to you, for information of Government, that I paid my last visit to Quarantine Station this morning and saw the passengers of s.s. "Gunga," just released from quarantine, proceeding on board the launch "Prince of Wales" in attendance at jetty, as also the Government launch "Nea" which took away His Excellency Sir A. H. Gordon and several others.

The people seemed generally in good order and in good health, clean and happy, and accorded to myself a most friendly greeting—a circumstance that caused me no little surprise, from the opinion I had been led to form of them due to the statements of Dr. Day made to me.

You

You are aware that I had instructed the medical officer in charge, as also Superintendent Hawkins, to supervise the thorough disinfection of all articles of clothing and everything taken ashore from "Gunga." I am informed that this has been satisfactorily done, that all linen goods have been washed and all woollen articles fumigated or otherwise disinfected and exposed to the air for a sufficiently long period.

Under these circumstances, I certify that all the persons on Quarantine Station with their clothes and other effects may be discharged from quarantine, being in good health and free from all infectious or contagious disease, and that they leave this Station without any danger to public health.

J. A. BEATTIE,
Assistant Health Officer,
Watson's Bay.

No. 131.

Minute of the Governor and Executive Council.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject:—Release of the passengers and crew of the steamship "Gunga."

No. 102. The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 18 September, 1882.

REFERRING to Executive Minute, No. 100, of the 15th instant, the Colonial Treasurer now begs to submit a report from the Health Officer, of to-day's date, in which Dr. Mackellar states that the passengers and crew ex s.s. "Gunga" (having fulfilled all the prescribed conditions of quarantine) were released on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Colonial Treasurer requests the concurrence of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.
JAMES WATSON.

The Executive Council approve of the release of the passengers and crew of the s.s. "Gunga" from quarantine on the morning of the 17th instant.
ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Min. 82-44, 19/9/82. Approved.—A.L., 19/9/82. Confirmed, 26/9/82.

[Enclosure.]

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Sydney, 18 September, 1882.
I have the honor to inform you that the passengers and crew ex s.s. "Gunga," having fulfilled all the prescribed conditions of quarantine, were released from the Quarantine Station at 8 a.m. yesterday, the 17th instant.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

Prepare Executive Minute.—J. W., 18/9/82.

No. 132.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

18 September, 1882.

ALL well. Kindly inform me at earliest convenience what steps you wish to be taken regarding disinfection or destruction of personal effects of Soani, and Major Knollys. The latter wishes to order garments at once, to replace those destroyed.

T. R. LEWERS,
Little Bay.

No. 133.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Dr. T. R. Lewers, Medical Superintendent, Little Bay Hospital.

18 September, 1882.

As no person will be allowed to leave the hospital with the clothes they are now wearing, you will inform Major Knollys of the necessity for immediately taking steps to provide himself and Soani with suitable apparel. You will cause the patient to have a warm bath every day until his release, which will probably be in a few days.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 134.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

19 September, 1882.

ALL well. Soani and Major Knollys are taking warm baths. Soani brought his clothes in a cedar box; Major Knollys has a leather portmanteau. Are these to be destroyed or disinfected? Major Knollys wishes, if possible, to take away the following articles:—Pocket-book, leather dressing-case, telescope, New Testament. None of these have been near Soani since he took ill; the contents of dressing-case are of metal with ivory handle, except one hair-brush with wooden handle. Kindly instruct me concerning these things as well as the box and portmanteau.

T. R. LEWERS,
Little Bay.

No. 135.

No. 135.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Dr. T. R. Lewers, Medical Superintendent, Little Bay Hospital.

19 September, 1882.

THE articles of clothing, &c., which have not been brought in contact with the patient at any time since he took ill need not necessarily be destroyed, but must be thoroughly fumigated and rendered innocuous. The articles mentioned in your telegram of this morning may be removed after thorough disinfection.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 136.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

20 September, 1882.

SCARS of patient's eruption continue to disappear, though many are still left. Kidman's cart did not come either last night or this morning. Kindly advise if underclothing worn by Major Knollys and the attendants is to be considered as having been free from actual contact with the patient or not.

T. R. LEWERS,
Little Bay.

No. 137.

Telegram from The Health Officer, Sydney, to Dr. T. R. Lewers, Medical Superintendent, Little Bay Hospital.

20 September, 1882.

MAJOR Knollys and Soani may be released from quarantine to-morrow, provided their clothing and effects have been dealt with as directed.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

No. 138.

Telegram from Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

21 September, 1882.

MAJOR Knollys and Soani left here at 9.30. All clothes, bed-linen, bed, &c., used by Soani, and those of Major Knollys' clothes which have been exposed to risk of contagion, are now being burnt; the underclothing removed by Major Knollys was fumigated with sulphur heated in the disinfecting oven to 230 degrees, washed with Condy's fluid, and boiled. Disinfection and cleansing of the building is now in progress, and as each building is finished the clothing of the attendants occupying such buildings will be disinfected or destroyed, as directed in your recent telegram. Foolscap writing-paper, and small official envelopes are required.

T. R. LEWERS,
Little Bay.

No. 139.

Minute of the Governor and Executive Council.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject :—Release from quarantine (at Little Bay) of Major Knollys and the Fijian Native "Soani."

No. 104.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 23 September, 1882.

THE Colonial Treasurer submits, herewith, the Health Officer's report of the release from the Little Bay Hospital, on the 21st instant, of Major Knollys and the Fijian native "Soani," and requests the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council for such action.

JAMES WATSON.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the release from quarantine (at Little Bay) of Major Knollys and the Fijian native "Soani."

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Min. 82-45, 26/9/82. Approved.—A.L., 26/9/82. Confirmed, 3/10/82.

[Enclosure.]

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Major Knollys and the Fijian "Soani," who were on the 27th ultimo removed from the s.s. "Gunga" to the Little Bay Hospital, were yesterday released from quarantine, and discharged from the institution.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Health Officer.

Mr. Ross,—Ex. Minute.—G.E., 23/9/82. Done.—R.M.R., 23.

No. 140.

No. 140.

Dr. T. R. Lewers, Little Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir, Coast Hospital and Sanitarium, Little Bay, 23 September, 1882.

As I am unable to find any case-book for recording the clinical history of patients admitted to the hospital, I forward a copy of the clinical notes taken by me while attending to the three patients who have been here under my care. In doing so, I have deemed it advisable to adhere as strictly as possible to the form in which I made the notes from time to time as the circumstances of each patient suggested them. On these grounds I trust you will overlook the somewhat crude form of the following reports.

I have, &c.,

THOS. ROSS LEWERS,
Medical Superintendent.

Soani, said to be about 26 years of age; born in Fiji; formerly a member of the Fijian Armed Constabulary; now a domestic attendant of Sir A. Gordon.

The patient's statements furnish the following history:—He was successfully vaccinated about six years ago. On Wednesday, 23rd August, 1882, had some slight indications of malaise. During the night and next day he suffered from head-ache, giddiness, lassitude, pains in loins and legs, sore throat, dysphagia, thirst, anorexia, vomiting, protracted rigors. On Friday morning some pimples appeared on the chin. Major Knollys informs me that on Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the face was covered with papules. There is no reliable evidence concerning the body.

Saturday, 26th inst., a.m.—Dr. Beattie reported case as suspiciously like variola. Dr. Mackellar informs me that about noon there was a general eruption, partly papular, partly vesicular, over the skin, and that the throat was affected; temperature over 102° F.; pulse, 96.

Sunday, 27th August, 1882, 11 a.m.—Admitted to Coast Hospital (*u/c* T.R.L.) at 10:30; temperature, 98.4; pulse, 62; eruption over face, scalp, neck, body, upper part of arms and thighs, small pustules or small scabs of fairly equal size, not confluent; throat congested, red, with some small, bluish, livid-looking patches; no distinct papules; feels well; appetite good; has two good vaccination marks.

27th August, 1882, 8 p.m.—Pulse and temperature normal.

Monday, 28th August, 1882, a.m.—Feels well; temperature, 98.6 F.; pulse, 68; no new spots; about $\frac{1}{10}$ of the spots has shed its scabs; another $\frac{1}{10}$ is still pustular; the remaining eruption has well-formed scabs; throat less congested.

28th August, 1882, p.m.—Temperature, 98.6; pulse, 74.

Tuesday, 29th August, 1882, a.m.—Sleeps well; temperature, 98.4; pulse, 62; about $\frac{1}{2}$ spots have shed scabs.

Wednesday, 30th August, 1882, a.m.—Nearly all scabs on face and head and half on body have fallen.

Thursday, 31st August, 1882, a.m.—Shedding of scabs continues.

Friday, 1st September, 1882, a.m.—Almost all the scabs have fallen.

Monday, 4th September, 1882, a.m.—About twenty scabs remain.

Wednesday, 6th September, 1882, a.m.—About twelve scabs are left.

Friday, 8th September, 1882, a.m.—Only five scabs remain.

Monday, 11th September, 1882, a.m.—All scabs, except one on the back, have been shed, leaving small, pink cicatrices, not depressed; many of the scars have disappeared.

Wednesday, 13th September, 1882, p.m.—The last scab separated to-day.

Thursday, 21st September, 1882, a.m.—Discharged, cured.

T.R.L.

N.B.—The patient and Major Knollys persist in considering that the patient suffered from "Sui Sui," a disorder peculiar to Fijian natives. I was inclined at first to think the disease very rapid for variola; but on further watching the clinical history, could see no reason for considering the case anything but a normal one of variola, modified by a previous successful vaccination.

THOS. ROSS LEWERS.

No. 141.

The Assistant Health Officer, Watson's Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir, Watson's Bay, 26 September, 1882.

I have the honor to return herewith all the correspondence forwarded to me for perusal, and to submit to you, for transmission to the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, the following explanation of my conduct in relation to the steamship "Gunga," placed in quarantine on account of a case of small-pox having been discovered on board.

The facts, as laid before you in my provisional report, dated 28 August, and read to the Health Board, may be here briefly recapitulated.

On Saturday morning, 26 August last, I waited in my boat off Middle Head for entry of expected vessel, "Gunga," between Sydney Heads. I reached alongside about 6.30 a.m., and Captain Saunders, in reply to the accustomed preliminary inquiry if all were well on board, made answer "yes." When I got on deck he informed me that one man, who was in the saloon, had a slight rash upon him. I proceeded immediately to examine this patient, and found his case as follows:—

Soani, a man of colour and native of Fiji, vaccinated five years ago; arm presenting at least one distinct cicatrix; is twenty-five years of age; a well-developed adult, of medium height. He understands English imperfectly, but replies to questions addressed to him with tolerable intelligence.

He suffers from an eruptive febrile disease. The tongue is foul, the breath extremely foetid, secretions vitiated, temperature pyrexial, pulse 100; aspect dull and stupid till roused, and the general constitutional condition is indicative of severe febrile disturbance. The eruption is diffuse, uniform, and vesicular, and somewhat resembles that variety described as *varicella coniformis*.

My inquiries, upon this my first examination of the patient, elicited from him the admissions that he had vomited, had sickness of stomach, had suffered from bad frontal head-ache, had felt generally unwell for a short time previously, and that he had experienced shiverings of cold (rigors): I understood him to deny that he had back-ache (rachialgia). He appeared to me at this time to be quite aware of the desire—a very natural and excusable one—of those around him to make as light as possible of the case, and I could hardly avoid surmising that the man might be the victim of a graver affection than he himself knew, or than some of his fellow-passengers had any suspicion of.

Having very carefully examined "all hands" on board, I returned to the saloon and there filled up in the usual manner the form of "Health Officer's Report," at the captain's dictation, to which this gentleman appended his signature. I then filled the third blank page of the form with a statement of Soani's case, which I read aloud to the captain and in the hearing of others in the saloon, and to the terms of which I believe the captain expressed his assent. This document has been placed in the custody of the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, and I shall have occasion to refer to it further on.

Having

Having now ordered the yellow flag to be hoisted, and interdicted all communication with the vessel until I should return in a few hours, I found myself besieged by anxious and hurried inquirers around, and getting down the side of the vessel I immediately pulled to Sydney to consult with you.

You are aware that I washed and partially redressed in your study and, at your suggestion awaited the assembly of the Board of Health, the members of which you informed me, were to meet that morning. After further interrogation by the medical members of the Board, it was arranged that the Health Officer should accompany me, and that after our consultation we should decide as to the disposal of the patient and of the vessel. We accordingly went in the launch "Sol," my boat in tow, and the patient was examined on board "Gunga" by us both at 11 o'clock a.m.

This examination you first made. It was conducted in the most painstaking manner and to my mind you could not possibly adopt greater precautions against a hasty or erroneous diagnosis.

I believe I am correct in stating that up to this stage, you had heard no opinion from me as to the nature of the case, my report left it an open question, and had you pronounced it chicken-pox I might *then* possibly have agreed with you.

I now made my second examination of Soani, and understood him to say he had *not* vomited. I addressed to him this question repeatedly and received each time a negative reply. Major Knollys very kindly afforded me every assistance as interpreter. There was now the clearest history of rigors, and when requested, Soani placed my hand upon the lumbar region, thus localising definitely the seat of pain, and putting beyond question the existence of back-ache, although I failed satisfactorily to ascertain from him precise information with regard to the sequence and period of accession of these phenomena.

On examining his throat we discovered unmistakable evidence of extensive implication of the mucous tract, the eruption engaging the soft palate and back of pharynx, which were much inflamed; his pulse was 100, and his temperature as ascertained by your thermometer, 102.2 Fahrenheit. He complained of "sore throat" and difficulty of swallowing, and I observed he was hoarse and suffered from a short cough. Upon our consulting, you shook your head, and said you were very sorry but you feared the vessel must go into quarantine, and that you could not conscientiously do otherwise as you believed it was small-pox. An opinion I had now no difficulty in expressing my full acquiescence in, and which, the more I watched the case, grew firmer and firmer in my mind.

My conviction remains unshaken.

The vessel was then ordered into quarantine by you, and there came to anchor under my supervision. I followed her in my boat. I saw the people go ashore, and endeavoured to dispose of them and arrange for their accommodation in the manner which seemed to me best calculated to afford them least discomfort.

There was not, it will be remembered, any medical officer in charge of the people, and as this was the first occasion of the kind in which Quarantine Superintendent Hawkins was called upon to act, and to act promptly and without previous notice or preparation, I considered my presence and experience necessary in the emergency. During my stay on the station a telegram arrived from you, stating that the patient must be removed to Little Bay, and that you should wire to me the arrangements necessary for his removal thither. Subsequently another communication was received through telephone, directing me to "put the patient in a boat, and to let it be towed behind the launch to the jetty at Rose Bay, where the ambulance van would probably be waiting."

I made this proposal known to Sir Arthur Gordon, who thereupon expressed his decided objection to the carrying out of such a measure, and who, in conjunction with Major Knollys, protested that the removal of the man Soani would, in all probability, cause the patient's death.

The evening was advancing, it was growing chilly and beginning to rain, and in the face of such representation, I wired to you asking permission to have him taken off the "Gunga," and placed in hospital enclosure, or on board hulk "Faraway." After an interval I received in reply a further and *absolute injunction* not to fail in having Soani removed on the following morning at 6.30 a.m., sharp, as "the ambulance would be in waiting at jetty, Rose Bay, to convey him to the Small-pox Hospital, Little Bay." I visited Quarantine Station next morning before daylight, and going direct to the quarters occupied by Sir Arthur Gordon, I informed him of the decision as to the removal of his servant, and His Excellency forthwith indicted the following note to me, which you have already read:—

SIR,—Before you remove my Fijian servant Soani from the Quarantine Station to the Small-pox Hospital at Double Bay (*sic*), I wish to place before you the following considerations:—

Natives have, for the most part, a great horror of what they call the house of death and the removal to a distant place, especially if alone, is likely to produce in him that expectation of death from which a native when once he has made up his mind to it, never recovers, whether there is anything really the matter with him or not.

I regret extremely that he cannot be allowed to occupy the hospital here, where he would still feel that he was not far removed from his friends, and was, so to speak, still in sight of them. But I should even more regret that any interference should be exercised with regard to Major Knollys' charitable intention of going into hospital with him. To send a Fijian native but imperfectly acquainted with English alone into a small-pox hospital is, I should say, equivalent to passing sentence of death on him; and the responsibility of the consequences must rest with those who direct the step when warned of its too probable consequences.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR H. GORDON, H.C.

The above communication was placed on the table before me, and I sent one of the Quarantine boatmen to have it properly fumigated before taking it away. Meantime Major Knollys, who had remained on board "Gunga" during the night with Soani, had got into one of that vessel's small boats, and was about to start in tow of the attendant launch with the patient and one of the "Gunga" crew, when I approached within speaking distance, ordered an additional blanket to be placed about Soani's shoulders, and directed the sailor to go back to his ship, as the Major had volunteered to accompany the sick man. Although my instructions were not to allow Major Knollys to accompany Soani, I felt that under the circumstances it would be injudicious to interfere with his intention, and remaining in attendance on the launch—the boat and its two occupants behind in tow—we proceeded to Rose Bay, where I saw Soani safely placed in invalid carriage, and with Major Knollys and the driver (D. Davidson), start for the Coast Hospital.

I afterwards returned to the Quarantine Station, which I have visited at least once every day since its occupation by the "Gunga" passengers, and occasionally more frequently, as in case of drugs being urgently called for, particular instructions required, or a decision necessary (as occurred more than once during last fortnight of quarantine) in cases of persons detained for encroaching within Quarantine precincts.

It will be perceived that I had Soani under observation only for the space of one day (during which I made *three* minute examinations of the case), after which date (Saturday, 26th ultimo) I had no contact with him, and upon which date I was almost exclusively occupied upon the station at North Head.

I may now declare that upon this day I came in contact with no one unconnected with my work, and that I twice changed my clothes and availed myself of *five* several occasions to wash myself, viz., thrice on board "Gunga," once in your house, and twice at Watson's Bay.

I certainly cannot pretend that these ablutions were as complete as I should have desired, but if they were not all that were practically required, they were all that were available.

In further testimony of my efforts to avoid carrying infection to others, I may be allowed to advert to the circumstance that on the morning I had been on board "Gunga" two vessels happened to arrive in Port Jackson, viz., the "Princess Louise," from Solomon Islands, and the "Atalanta," from San Francisco; and that I did not board either, but summoning "all hands" to the side, I conducted my investigations from my own boat, and at a safe distance.

Since the Sunday morning upon which Soani was removed to Little Bay I do not believe I have ever approached any inmate of the Quarantine Station, within range of infection, except upon one occasion, namely, upon 28th August last, when, at the instance of Dr. Day, medical officer in charge, and understanding that this gentleman had forwarded a statement to you, the Health Officer at Sydney, to the effect that he had diagnosed two cases of chicken-pock at North Head amongst the inmates of the "healthy ground," I went to the house occupied by those men (named respectively William Bennett and David Cochran), and saw at once that they had not chicken-pock, and reported to you accordingly for the information of the Government.

I copy the following extract from this Report, dated 1st September, 1882:—

I was informed by Dr. Day that there were two cases of what he believed to be varicella among the male passengers (2nd class) on the healthy ground. With Dr. Day's permission I proceeded to the house where these men were, and having stripped them naked, examined them carefully in Dr. Day's presence.

I affirm, *without any hesitation*, and beg to emphasise my diagnosis in the most positive way, that neither man is suffering from this disease, and that, in my opinion, they could not have been suffering from this disease yesterday and be this morning quite free from each and every trace of its existence.

The fact of two fellow passengers of the man Soani having developed varicella at the same time would tend in some degree at least to fortify the notion that the case at Little Bay is one of chicken-pock. I therefore deem myself bound to make the statement I now submit, namely, that there is at present no case at North Head presenting any single symptom or sign of varicella; and furthermore, that the history furnished by both men, no less than the absence of all anatomical signs of this exanthem, absolutely negative such assumption. I request you will at your earliest convenience, either yourself see, or send a medical gentlemen to examine these persons, as I am most anxious to remove an impression apparently becoming more prevalent at the station as to the non-varioleous character of the disease from which the Fijian at Little Bay is suffering, and which impression would be of course encouraged if chicken-pock were to break out there.

To this explanation of my conduct asked for by the Honorable the Treasurer, and now most respectfully submitted, I beg to append the following subsidiary remarks:—

I have before me the sworn declarations of His Excellency the Honorable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, &c., &c., of Captain Saunders, and of Messrs. Hector Kidd, William Henry Nalder, Carl Ludwig Sahl, and William Kopson—six averments, which in the words of the Secretary of the Health Board, "appear to reflect upon Dr. Beattie in his official capacity."

I have carefully read them, and forbear to make that comment upon these documents which their collective verbal inaccuracies and testified irrelevancies would warrant. Excepting one, all these papers appear beneath philosophic valuation as clear concise narratives of acted deeds and spoken words on a given occasion—and let me say that the one excepted is most certainly *not* that of Sir Arthur Gordon; and further to say that the statement indited in His Excellency's own hand, and sworn to by Captain Saunders, cannot be dismissed, as being merely misleading in spirit or expression, but remains a typical example of self-contradiction as absurd as it is alien to fact.

That which I am stated to have written at the saloon table is at hand; and I challenge any one of those six gratuitous deponents to place his finger upon the phrase here sworn to, as written by me describing Soani's case as a "mild case of chicken-pock" or "a case of slight sickness."

The more positive the utterance the more incorrect.

I decline to have fathered upon me language I never made use of, nor can I permit myself to be stultified by asseverations however solemnly formulated with all the imposing dignity of sign, seal, and delivery.

Sir Arthur has need to be less lavish of his inverted commas, and his negligence as to their import can only be shielded at the expense of his inconsiderate resentment because of a grievance of his own creation. It is strange that he or any of those other gentlemen could so seriously misconceive my functions or fancy that I should remain so ignorant of them myself as to suppose I had difficulty in "assuming the responsibility" of admitting to pratique a vessel with a mild case of chicken-pock on board. Common sense ought to have suggested the utter uselessness of an official whose action could be so hampered.

I stand impeached by those gentlemen of having written a statement which I never wrote, and the invalidity of the plaint is only the more patent because of its assumption of accuracy.

May I enquire what defect of memory could it have been which prevented Captain Saunders and the rest who swear they saw me write and heard me read my statement "upon the third side of foolscap," from bearing in mind, with equal circumstantiality, the following words, "I reserve my positive diagnosis until I have the benefit of consultation with another medical man." Surely I could not then have decided it was "a slight case of sickness," or "a mild case of chicken-pock." I admit that my opinion at first inclined in this direction, and I accordingly frankly told those who enquired of me, without gauging the probability of being subsequently brought to task. This may have been indiscreet, but it cannot be called disingenuous, and the suspension of my judgment caused no ambiguity in my action. I did all I considered my duty. My course was clear, and having no other interests to serve than those of conscientious obligation, I cannot be supposed—as must be inferred from the terms of the affidavits—to have been coerced or biased in my opinion.

I unhesitatingly acquit those gentlemen who have been induced to make these declarations of deliberate desire to injure me by garbling my statements and perverting my language, but I cannot refrain,

as

as an officer whose official conduct has been impugned, to express my regret at an act of discourtesy and unfairness. I hold Sir Arthur Gordon accountable. He should not so far have forgotten himself as to lend the weight of his authority to a step which few unselfish persons will approve.

I was more than once made painfully aware of His Excellency's ill-disguised spleen, and if one so humble as myself dared criticise so distinguished a personage, perhaps I might presume to say that his conduct upon all occasions of his intercourse with me at the Quarantine Station did not correspond in equanimity to the general idea of what is expected in the exalted character of a "High Commissioner," either on land or sea.

I have now replied to Sir Arthur and those others, and could add much more did I not forbear to assume myself an attitude of unfriendly criticism I have ventured to censure in them.

All I have said and done in relation to the "Gunga" I accept the whole responsibility of, and if any misdemeanour has been committed I appeal to those disinterested to declare at whose door it lies, and whence should come, in justice, an apologetic disclaimer.

Two letters of Dr. William McGregor, C.M.G., and Chief Medical Officer of Fiji, addressed to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer and to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and bearing date 6th and 7th September, must not be passed in silence. The high position and esteemed character of the writer entitle any emanation from his pen to most respectful consideration. I cannot, however, now do more than briefly advert to these epistles, hoping at an early and opportune occasion to be found prepared to reply in detail to all he has so ably urged against my diagnosis of Soani's case. With what success it shall remain for those—the only competent arbiters (irrespective of the Colony they may belong to) my professional brethren to decide.

Were I to attempt a lengthy review of each of the thirteen paragraphs of the last important letter (September 7th) of Dr. McGregor, pronouncing Soani's case to be chicken-pock, and condemning the management of our Quarantine Station, I fear I should exceed the limits of official report. I cannot be held responsible for the management of the Quarantine Station. Charges have been made on both sides, and denied; the North Head Station is at present in a transition stage with a partially new staff, and probably some of the minute details animadverted upon were the result of inexperience, and are not likely to be repeated. At the same time I am bound to state, in vindication of all concerned, that in my opinion the essential conditions of quarantine were generally observed intact. It will be conceded that I have had the advantage of some little experience in this matter, having been in charge of North Head and at Little Bay during the late trying period, and the precautions adopted to prevent the spread of infection from these centres under my immediate supervision having proved entirely successful.

I therefore do not consider myself addressed by Dr. McGregor as one "inexperienced in quarantine," and whilst admitting the very excellent nature of his instructions in disinfecting, &c. (*vide* paragraph 3), I beg to say they are instructions with which I had been already familiar.

The Chief Medical Officer at Fiji avers that "it is neither necessary nor desirable that he should analyse the whole system of quarantine carried out in connection with the 'Gunga'" (paragraph 4). As I quite agree with him here I feel sorry for his own consistency when he deems himself called upon to perform the *unnecessary* and *undesirable* task of reproving the Health Officers for their "faulty proceedings" (paragraph 7), enumerating "examples of laxity and inefficiency" (paragraph 10), and "drawing attention to the complete inadequacy of the system pursued" in our quarantine arrangements (paragraph 13).

Respecting the specific charge made against me (paragraph 7) that "those in quarantine saw the Assistant Health Officer land and visit themselves about a week ago, then proceed to town, and return again to the Quarantine Station in the same clothes on the same day," I can only say that I did not do so, and had I done so I could not have been *seen* from the Quarantine Station. Dr. McGregor has been misinformed, and the statement is erroneous throughout.

And now a word, in passing, as to Dr. McGregor's views of Soani's disease. I have purposely avoided entering into controversy as to this case being one of chicken-pock or small-pox. I can honestly state I have endeavoured to give all the *pros* and *cons* most careful consideration; and I still hold—with a dubious history and all the phenomena (objective and subjective) that I am aware of, I believe it is a case of modified small-pox. As it is conceded the man suffered from one exanthem or the other, namely, chicken-pock or small-pox, let us hear Dr. McGregor on the subject:—

"2. Given an alleged case of a highly contagious disease, in the midst of a large community, the spread of the disease, unless intelligent precautions are taken to prevent its dissemination, is the natural order of events."

Surely this does not prove anything. It may be said in reply; first, that the precautions adopted in relation to the "Gunga" prevented the spread; second, there are numerous cases on record (which Dr. McGregor must remember) of solitary instances of small-pox occurring on board ship, in hospitals, and private dwellings, in the midst of larger or smaller communities, and where precautions were or were not observed; only a day or two since I read of one such, namely, that of the second mate of the s.s. "Garonne," on her homeward voyage; and third, that assuming Dr. McGregor's statement to be the correct one, and Soani's case to have been one of chicken-pock, a disease described by the best known writers as contagious in a high degree, and which spreads both by means of the air and through the medium of fomites, then the dissemination of chicken-pock under identical conditions should be equally "the natural order of events."

In law it may be a salutary precept to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt; in preventive medicine were the patient to receive similar treatment, such practice would be fraught with the direst mischief, and the most calamitous state of things must ensue.

On boarding the "Gunga," which arrived in port this morning, at 5.15 a.m., I found a note upon the back of a bill of health written at Suva, by the Acting Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Bolton Glanvell Corney, to the following effect:—

Varicella has been continuously epidemic in Suvu, Levuka, and other parts of the Colony for many years past. Suva is never quite free from it, owing to the frequent arrival of new immigrant labourers from Melanesia. It is however known to be occurring at present in several islands of the New Hebrides, Banks Islands, and Solomons.

I have had many hundreds of cases under observation, but have never known a fatal case. The eruption on a coloured skin, especially if *not very dark*, becomes *pustular* after a few hours' duration and often scars. I have seen one case of pitting in the face from it. The period of incubation is from twelve to sixteen days.

There are cases now in Suva. A case of *measles* occurred in Levuka on the 9th August last. It was isolated, and assumed only a mild form. None have occurred since.

"There has never been a case in Suva since 1876. No case of variola has ever occurred in this Colony."—B.G.C., 16/9/82.

I have taken the liberty of italicising the part of this communication to which I wish to draw attention, and to say the eruption upon Soani's skin has been stated by himself and others to have existed at the time of my examination for *sixteen* hours (probably it had been there unnoticed for some time previously), and that after this lapse of time it was *not* pustular, but, I repeat, *vesicular and uniform*. This fact you can yourself corroborate, having examined the eruption and pricked the vesicles.

I find a record of cases presenting some very similar features to that of Soani reported in 1831 by the late Dr. George Busby to the Inspector of Colonial Hospitals, Sydney. Dr. Busby was then, I believe, upon the Civil Medical Staff of the Colony, and the cases he reports occurred amongst lately aboriginals in the Bathurst district. He believed these cases to have been varicella, notwithstanding the existence of extensive throat inflammation and constitutional disturbance, grave enough in some cases to cause death.

The too common occurrence of "doctors differing," has in no instance proved more frequent (either in Europe or in the Colonies) than in deciding between mild cases of small-pox and severe cases of chicken-pox. Opposite opinions claim each the support of high authorities and great names.

Fortunately, certitude of diagnosis is nowhere recognised as a pre-requisite to the enforcement of quarantine provisions, and, so far as these provisions are believed to be inservient in excluding epidemics from the community, it admits of no question that decisive and prompt action (in cases of even less dubious character than that of Soani) deserves that aid and approval which it is pleasing to reflect have been accorded in the case of the quarantine of the "Gunga."

I have, &c.,
J. A. BEATTIE,
Assistant Health Officer.

No. 142.

Superintendent Hawkins, Quarantine Station, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir,

Quarantine Station, North Head, 27 September, 1882.

I have the honor to report, for your information, that I have employed a considerable amount of labour at this Station, in scrubbing and cleaning the houses in cabin enclosure lately occupied by the "Gunga" cabin passengers, and I find that after more than an ordinary amount of labour expended upon them, they are still in a state scarcely presentable for fresh occupation; it is therefore I think desirable that they should undergo another course of cleansing.

Some of the rooms in these houses were left in a not to say slovenly, but filthy dirty condition,—the steward's room in the house occupied by Sir A. Gordon and others was left in a dirty state, the verandah outside being saturated with grease, in some instances ink has been spilt upon the pine tables, making it very difficult indeed to give them anything like a clean appearance; a portion of the kitchen buildings were also almost black with grease and dirt.

I have thought it desirable to furnish you with this report, in consequence of the extra amount of labour which must needs be employed to fit the premises for further use.

I have, &c.,
D. HAWKINS,
Act. Supt.

No. 143.

The Assistant Health Officer, Watson's Bay, to The Health Officer, Sydney.

Sir,

29 September, 1882.

I have the honor to report that the horsehair cushions used to sit and lie upon by the man Soani, whilst on board s.s. "Gunga," were found by me, on the return of this vessel to Sydney, on 26th instant, to have been retained in the saloon.

Captain Saunders told me, whilst "Gunga" was in quarantine, that these cushions were *burnt*, in obedience to my orders.

I find this is not the case, and I beg to say I do not consider the fumigation that these articles have been subjected to by any means a sufficient precautionary measure against the spread of small-pox amongst those on board "Gunga," and the persons with whom they may come in contact.

As the man Soani undoubtedly suffered from small-pox, in my opinion, it is only my duty to place this statement on record.

I am, &c.,
J. A. BEATTIE,
Asst. Health Officer,
Watson's Bay.

No. 144.

Petition from His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon and Passengers, Officers, and Members of the Crew of the s.s. "Gunga."

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Augustus Loftus, G.C.B., Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, &c., &c., in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Petition of the undersigned Passengers, Officers, and Members of the Crew of the screw steamship "Gunga," now in quarantine, humbly sheweth,—

2. That your Petitioners were, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of August last, placed in quarantine, in consequence of the supposed appearance of a case of small-pox on board the said screw steamship "Gunga."

3. That your Petitioners are fully alive to the utility and necessity of quarantine, and cheerfully acquiesced in their temporary detention, under the belief that it was required for the protection of the Colony of New South Wales from the introduction of a disease so formidable.

4. That your Petitioners cannot, however, consider that the further prolongation of their period of quarantine is now requisite, although its imposition in the first instance may have been a wise precaution.

5.

5. That your Petitioners have arrived at the above conclusion, firstly, because they cannot bring themselves to believe that adequate evidence exists to show the case which has led to the imposition of the present quarantine to be really one of small-pox; and secondly, because, if it were so, the quarantine in force, although sufficiently irksome to your Petitioners and injurious to their interests, is not so enforced as to effect its avowed objects.

6. That your Petitioners find it difficult to believe that the illness of the Fijian native, sent hence to the hospital at Little Bay, is really small-pox, for the following reasons:—

- i. No case of small-pox has ever yet occurred in Fiji, where a most rigid quarantine is maintained. When the "Gunga" was last in Fiji, all vessels from Sydney were quarantined, in consequence of a supposed case of small-pox at Sydney in July.
 - ii. Nevertheless, if the case be one of small-pox, it must have commenced before the patient, who had been for six weeks resident in Fiji, embarked at Suva.
 - iii. The course of the complaint appears unusually rapid for a case of small-pox. The patient was quite well until the evening of Thursday the 24th August; he complained of feeling head-ache and being generally unwell on Friday the 25th, and on inspection it appeared that an eruption had broken out on his face and body. On Saturday the 26th this eruption was pronounced by the Health Officer to be small-pox. On Sunday the 27th the patient was very much better, and the eruption had already commenced to disappear. On Monday the 28th he was in most respects well. On Tuesday the 29th, a large part of the spots on his person had vanished, and the remainder were going fast.
 - iv. There was an absence of many of the usual accompaniments of small-pox, such as vomiting, pain in the back, vertigo, and some days of illness before the appearance of the eruption.
 - v. The eruption was recognised by the patient himself, by Major Knollys, and by other residents of Fiji, as the common Fijian disease "sui-sui," and the patient's own prediction that the eruption would disappear in a few days has been fulfilled.
 - vi. This disease of "sui-sui," which has much apparent resemblance to small-pox (and has more than once, in its early stages, been taken for it by experienced medical men), but which is in fact a species of *varicella*, is endemic in Fiji.
 - vii. The patient has never previously had this disease of "sui-sui."
 - viii. The night before the patient left Levuka he slept at the house of a man whose brother, then an inmate of the house, was at the time suffering from "sui-sui."
 - ix. The disease has run the normal course of a case of *varicella*.
 - x. One of the firemen of the "Gunga," who was in close communication with the patient, has shown symptoms since being here, which the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Day, has pronounced to be decidedly those of *varicella*. He is now quite well.
 - xi. Not a single person of the large number—nearly 100—who were on board the "Gunga" with the patient has been attacked by small-pox, although many of them, including unvaccinated children, were in communication with him, and although clothes daily handled by him have been preserved and worn by one of those now in the enclosure.
 - xii. The patient was only seen once, and that for a very short time, by the Health Officer, Dr. Mackellar. That there is very great difficulty, in certain stages of the disease, in recognising the difference between small-pox and chicken-pox, even by the most skilful practitioners, is well known. That the symptoms were in this case not otherwise than ambiguous is shown by various facts, viz. :—
 - (a) The Assistant Health Officer, Dr. Beattie, read aloud the note on the official Health Report signed by the Captain of the "Gunga," to the effect that the symptoms were those of a "mild case of chicken-pox," and assured Captain Saunders and some of your petitioners that in three hours' time the "Gunga" would be alongside the wharf; but that, as he had little experience of natives, he did not like to take the responsibility of admitting the ship to pratique without submitting the case to higher authority.
 - (b) Your petitioners have reason to believe that the resident medical officer at the small-pox hospital does not regard the case to resemble any ordinary case of small-pox.
 - (c) The undoubted case of *varicella* at the Quarantine Station was at first considered by Dr. Beattie to be small-pox.
7. Your petitioners do not consider that the quarantine has been so maintained as to render it effective, because,—
- (i.) The Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer were in close contact with the patient and passengers, but left the "Gunga" without further precaution apparently than that of washing their hands.
 - (ii.) Two of the crew of the Health Officer's boat came on board the "Gunga," and entered into conversation with the second officer.
 - (iii.) The Assistant Health Officer himself spent six hours consecutively on Saturday, the 26th August, either on board the "Gunga" or in the Quarantine Station, in the closest communication with the passengers, and especially with those who he was aware had been most exposed to contagion if it existed,—Sir A. Gordon and Major Knollys. On Sunday morning he returned, in the same clothes, to the Quarantine Station, shook hands with Sir A. Gordon, remained half-an-hour with him, and shook hands again at parting. He has several times since been within the boundaries of the Station, and went to visit the patient suffering from *varicella*, of whom mention has already been made. He still wears, outside the Station, the same coat and white hat he wore when within the Quarantine limits.
 - (iv.) The mails from the "Gunga" were sent up to Sydney without effective or sufficient fumigation, and the letters sent daily out of the Station were, until the last day or two, subjected to a purification which has been merely formal.
 - (v.) The obvious precaution of vaccinating the children and adults among the passengers who are unvaccinated, or have not been revaccinated since infancy, has not been taken.
 - (vi.) There is little or nothing to prevent those detained from communicating freely with visitors from without, if so disposed, or even to prevent an excursion to Manly Beach.

8. Your petitioners believe that in ordinary cases small-pox passes into its eruptive stage in about twelve days, and that this stage is usually preceded by constitutional disturbance and illness. Your petitioners have now passed twelve days in quarantine, and are all free, not only from any appearance of eruption, but from any ailment or constitutional affection whatsoever.

9. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Excellency in Council that, taking into consideration the grave doubt which, to say the least, must exist as to the nature of the case in question, they may be relieved from a detention which is causing them most serious inconvenience, and in many cases, it is to be feared, permanent loss and injury.

10. Your petitioners have some reason to believe that a fear has been expressed that, as one of those detained in quarantine holds a high official position, the adoption of this course might be regarded by the public as a concession to his influence.

11. Your petitioners most heartily agree that no unusual favour should be granted to them on account of the presence among them of the officer in question, but they must at the same time deprecate such a reason for the exercise of rigour which might not otherwise be deemed necessary.

12. Your petitioners are fully prepared to suffer personal inconvenience, if it be shown that it is required for the benefit of the Colony, but they are reluctant to sacrifice their interests either to secure official tranquillity or to satisfy those who may conceive their dignity diminished by the admission that a mistake on their part (however pardonable and natural) is of possible occurrence.

13. Your petitioners, therefore, in face of the doubts reasonably cast upon the nature of the illness of the Fijian native, supposed to have been attacked by small-pox, respectfully demur to being longer detained on the dictum practically of two medical officers alone, whose inspection of the case was but of a cursory nature, and one of whom has emphatically shown the difficulty of distinguishing between real variola and varicella, by having expressed two different opinions at different times with respect to the case in question, and who, in a case which has occurred in this station, and which has been decidedly shown not to be one of small-pox, was disposed to pronounce it that disorder.

14. What may have been the evidence on which the Board of Health has acted, and on the strength of which they are detained, your petitioners are not aware. Those who heard and saw the examination of the patient on board the "Gunga"—and it took place in the presence of nearly all the saloon passengers—will not easily credit that its report alone will in the circumstances have been deemed sufficient. The ailment from which the patient himself was firmly persuaded he was suffering has probably never been seen by medical men who have not visited Fiji. The Chief Medical Officer of Fiji, who has had great experience of it, is now in Sydney, but if the intelligence which has reached your petitioners be correct, he has not been requested to furnish any information with respect to it, and his own application to be permitted to see the patient has been refused.

15. Your petitioners therefore pray that, whether your Excellency in Council grants or does not grant their first request, your Excellency will see fit to appoint a Commission to examine into all the circumstances of the case, and the allegations of the present petition, and that your Excellency will appoint such Commissioners, not from members of the Board of Health, who have already prejudged the case, but from among independent and impartial persons, including medical men of repute from other Colonies.

16. Your petitioners append various documents in support of the different allegations made in the course of their petition.

ARTHUR GORDON, H. B. M. High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and Governor of New Zealand.	DAVID COCHRAN,
CARL L. SAHL, Imperial German Consul, Sydney.	GEORGE BAKER,
C. E. SAUNDERS, Commander, s.s. "Gunga."	HARRY TELKIE,
WILLIAM O. HARRIS, Taviuni, Fiji,	WILLIAM STEELE,
HECTOR KIDD, Engineer,	JOHN TERRY,
J. A. W. LAMOND, Fiji,	J. SWANSTON,
J. B. SIMMONS, Planter, Dreketi, Fiji,	JOHN LAWSON,
G. T. WATTS, Nelson, N.Z.,	THOMAS ISBISTER,
L. W. LAMOND,	EDWARD STANLEY,
C. E. KESTEVEN,	CARL CHRISTENSEN,
C. ROBERTSON,	WILLIAM STEEL
W. KOPSEN, Swedish and Norwegian Consul, Fiji,	MARK CAPEL,
O. A. WATTS,	CHARLES E. HEATH,
W. COXSAN,	CHARLES GRATES,
W. GRIFFITHS,	JOHN ANDERSON,
P. KENNEDY,	RICHARD TAYLOR,
H. M'KENZIE,	W. H. CARLTON,
RICHD. NASH,	MRS. LILYDROP,
ALICK. J. FIRMLY,	***** (native of India),
JAS. J. BROPHY,	J. SELMES, Chief Officer "Gunga,"
W. H. NALDER,	J. RODGER, Chief Engineer,
CARL WEBER,	WILLIAM WALLACE, 2nd Officer,
J. O. CANNON,	WILLIAM EDWARD BENSON, 2nd Engineer,
H. TURNER,	JOHN CORBY, 3rd Engineer,
+ Ah See <i>pro</i> ,	ALFRED A. RANDAL, 3rd Officer,
W. COGGIN,	WM. FOUNTAIN, Chief Steward,
W. H. BARNETT,	JOHN R. TURNER, Steward,
T. E. GOODFELLOW,	FREDERICK BEAUMONT,
COLLIN THOMPSON,	JOHN JARVIS,
JOHN COCHRAN,	F. AGUTTER,
	MARGARET A. WOLSELEY,
	J. DUELL,
	E. M. WITTON,
	F. SMITH.

Quarantine Station, 8 September, 1882

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

(1.)

Copy of Affidavit.

I, CARL LUDWIG SAHL, passenger per s.s. "Gunga," Fiji to Sydney, and at present at Quarantine Station, North Head, make oath, and say: On Saturday morning, the twenty-sixth day of August, I was standing on the top of the companion ladder of the s.s. "Gunga," when the Assistant Health Officer, Dr. Beattie, was about to leave the steamer for the purpose of reporting to the Principal Health Officer. During the time that he was waiting for his boat to come alongside I spoke to him and said, "Doctor, if you are going to keep us any time in quarantine will you see that some newspapers are sent to us, as we have now been three weeks without news." He replied, "Oh yes; but you need not be under any apprehension, I have no doubt you will be released directly." While I cannot swear positively to the exact words he used, I can swear to his telling me that he thought we would be released directly, and he spoke so positively that he left no doubt in my mind that we would be in Sydney before 12 o'clock. This impressed itself on my mind more particularly as I wished to reach my office before 1 o'clock, and I knew that at least one of our fellow-passengers was anxious to be in Sydney before the closing of the Banks at 12 o'clock.

Quarantine Station, September 7th, 1882.

CARL L. SAHL.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Quarantine Station, Sydney, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two,—

ARTHUR GORDON,
H.M. High Commissioner for the Western Pacific

(2.)

Copy of Affidavit.

I, CHARLES EDWARD SAUNDERS, make oath and say: That on Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August last I was in command of the screw steamship "Gunga," which that morning entered Sydney Harbour, and was about seven o'clock a.m. boarded by the Assistant Health Officer, Dr. Beattie. Dr. Beattie filled up the answers to the questions on the health report to my dictation, and I then signed it on the second page. Dr. Beattie then wrote on the third page a report of his own, with respect to the case of slight sickness on board, of which I had informed him, and which he had inspected. After he had finished writing, he read aloud to me what he had written. The report he read, stated the symptoms of the illness to be those of "a mild case of chicken-pox": but that he hesitated to give pratique to the vessel until the case had been referred to superior authority. On leaving the saloon, I asked Dr. Beattie how long we were likely to be detained; he replied, only an hour or two, as the case was only one of chicken-pox, but that, as he was only Assistant Health Officer, he was unwilling himself to assume the responsibility of admitting us to pratique.

C. E. SAUNDERS.

Taken and sworn before me, this fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, at the Quarantine Station, Sydney,—

ARTHUR GORDON,
H.M. High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Copy of Solemn Declaration.

I, THE Honorable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., do solemnly declare that on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of August last, I was a passenger in the screw steam-ship "Gunga." We were boarded at the entrance of Sydney Harbour by the Assistant Health Officer, Dr. Beattie. Soon after I went into the saloon, Dr. Beattie was writing something at the table, I saw that he was writing something on the third page of a sheet of foolscap paper. I left the saloon again almost immediately, after speaking to Major Knollys, who was in his cabin opening out of it. When Dr. Beattie came out of the saloon he was introduced to me, and told me that my servant was apparently suffering from an attack of chicken-pox, but that, as he was not familiar with native patients, or the appearance of eruptive diseases on the skin of natives, he did not like to take on himself the responsibility of admitting us to pratique without reference to the Health Officer. I was particularly struck by an expression which he used and of which I at once took mental note, to the effect that had the patient been a white man, he would at once have admitted us to pratique, but that he had no experience of natives. He added that he did not suppose our detention would extend two or three hours, and would almost certainly terminate when the report was considered, making light altogether of the apprehensions I expressed that those not familiar with Fijian eruptive diseases might be led to take a more serious view of the case. After our arrival at the Quarantine Station on the afternoon of the same day, after the case had been officially declared small-pox, Dr. Beattie informed me he thought it probable we should be released the following day or Monday, I replied, "If it in any way depends on you, pray let it be to-morrow, as we shall then still be able to catch the "Rome."

I did not myself read Dr. Beattie's report, but its contents were mentioned to me before he left the vessel, and on my reminding him of its terms, on Tuesday morning last, in the presence of Dr. Day and Captain Saunders, he fully admitted that it was to the effect stated.

Quarantine Station, September 5, 1882.

ARTHUR GORDON,

H.C.

Copy of Affidavit.

I, WILLIAM KOPSEN, passenger per s.s. "Gunga," from Fiji to Sydney, and at present at Quarantine Station, make oath and say: That on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of August last, I was in the saloon of the s.s. "Gunga," when Dr. Beattie, the Assistant Health Officer, entered it soon after 7 a.m.; I saw him stand near the door of the saloon, talking to Captain Saunders; I overheard him say that we should be detained but a very short time in Quarantine, not more than a few hours, as the case was, he believed, one of chicken-pox, but he was not willing to take upon himself the responsibility of at once admitting us to pratique.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Quarantine Station, Sydney, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two,—

ARTHUR GORDON,
H.M. High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Copy of Affidavit.

I, WILLIAM WALLACE, 2nd mate of "Gunga," make oath and say: That, on Saturday, 26th day of August last, we were boarded by the Health Officer's Assistant, and later in the afternoon by Dr. Mackellar and Assistant. One of the crew belonging to the Health Officer's boat was on board also, and entered into conversation with me about the fine state of the bananas, looking down the ship's hold at the time. In the morning when the Health Officer's Assistant left the saloon one of the passengers said we were only to be detained for two or three hours, as the doctor pronounced it a mild case of chicken-pox. I also heard the third officer say that he saw some of the crew of the Health Officer's boat on the poop.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Quarantine Station, Sydney, this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two,—

ARTHUR GORDON,
H.M. High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Copy

Copy of Affidavit.

I, HECTOR KIDD, make oath and say : That on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of August last, I was a passenger on board the steamship "Gunga." About 7 a.m. I went to the table in the saloon to write a telegram. The Assistant Health Officer, Dr. Beattie, was sitting on the opposite side of the table, and Captain Saunders standing on his left side; Dr. Beattie was sitting exactly opposite to me writing something on a sheet of foolscap paper, and he used the same ink-bottle as myself. When he had done writing, he read aloud to Captain Saunders what he had written. I heard what he read. It was a report with respect to a sickness of a native on board, on whose person an eruption had appeared, the symptoms of which were described by Dr. Beattie as those of a "mild case of chicken-pox"; I remember these words particularly, as I was paying great attention to what was read.

I afterwards asked Dr. Beattie how long we should be detained; he repeatedly said we should be released as soon as he had communicated with the Health Officer. I overheard Dr. Beattie in conversation with Captain Saunders at the saloon door. I heard him say that he was very sorry to detain us at all, but that it was of no consequence, as we should be alongside the wharf by ten or eleven o'clock.

HECTOR KIDD.

Taken and sworn before me, at the Quarantine Station, Sydney, this fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two,—

ARTHUR GORDON,

H.M. High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Copy of Affidavit.

I, WILLIAM Henry Nalder, make oath and say : That on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of August last, I was one of the passengers on board the screw steam-ship "Gunga." We were placed at the Quarantine Station at about 2:30 p.m. As we walked up the hill from the beach to our quarters, I entered into conversation with Dr. Beattie, who was walking up the hill alongside me, and who had previously informed me he was acquainted with my wife's family. I expressed my great vexation at our detention, as I knew Mrs. Nalder was in a delicate—in fact, critical—state of health. He said I need be under no anxiety, as he thought it would be all right, and that we should in all probability be released in a day or two. This was after the case had been formally declared to be one of small-pox.

W. H. NALDER.

Taken and sworn before me this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, at the Quarantine Station, Sydney,—

ARTHUR GORDON,

H.M. High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

(3.)

PRECIS OF CASE.

- Aug. 24.—Soani not quite well this evening.
 „ 25.—Rash appearing, but still doing work.
 „ 26.—Feverish. Quarantine imposed.
 „ 27.—Major Knollys writes, "Soani is looking much better this morning; his spots are disappearing. He says they will be all gone to-morrow. He maintains the sore mouth is common with *sui-sui*." Patient and Major Knollys removed to small-pox hospital.
 „ 28.—Medical officer reports, "Patient seems well; normal pulse and temperature; good appetite; one-fourth of spots gone; rest disappearing."
 „ 29.—Major Knollys telegraphs, "Soani very flourishing; seems quite well."
 „ 30.—Medical officer reports, "Patient feels quite well; spots disappearing fast, leaving clear red scab; no fever; pulse 72; good appetite."

(4.)

Memorandum by Sir A. Gordon.

I HAVE been asked to note some of the facts which have induced me in common with all my fellow passengers to form the opinion that the quarantine here, is not enforced in such a manner, as to be of practical utility. The task is an invidious one, and I should much prefer to confine myself to the strong expression of my conviction, based on no slight grounds, that such is the case.

I will not publicly give information which might on the one hand expose generally deserving officials to blame or dismissal, or might on the other hand render individuals among my fellow passengers liable to heavy fines or prolonged imprisonment. I think, however, I may state, without risk of injuring any one, that I have myself seen two ladies and five children separated from the gentlemen they came to visit only by a narrow rill of water. The party remained in this contiguity the greater part of the day, making a fire and lunching on the spot. I do not believe that any absolute breach of the quarantine took place, but that it did not is due wholly to the honour of the parties, not to any supervision on their proceedings.

I was myself introduced to the ladies, and heard, though I did not myself see, that another gentleman was meeting his wife a little higher up the stream equally unwatched.

It is also within my own knowledge that one gentleman walked the greater part of the way to Manly to meet his family, while another states, I believe with truth, that he has been at Manly himself. Other cases have been mentioned to me, and the appended note from Mr. Harris of Tavuni written at my request with respect to what occurred to him yesterday, shows how easily the boundary may be innocently crossed, even without any desire to evade a vigilance, which does not exist. To anyone who has such a desire its gratification would be easy.

But the repeated transgressions of the Assistant Health Officer, Dr. Beattie, are of themselves sufficient to render further attempts at isolation useless.

To say nothing of his first and second visits to the "Gunga," from which he took letters and telegrams, he remained the third time he came, either on board the "Gunga" or in this station for six hours in the closest communication with the passengers and especially with myself and Major Knollys, although I had told him that from Soani's attendance on us, and his handling of all our clothes up to that morning, we were the most likely of all persons to have caught the infection if it existed. Having been accustomed to a very different system of quarantine, I confess it was with some astonishment that I saw him leave us that night; but it was with still greater astonishment that I saw him next morning in the verandah of my quarters, felt him shake hands with me, a ceremony which he repeated at parting, and engaged with him in a conversation of considerable length.

On the following day he again came into the quarantine ground and up the hill; but on this occasion he did not enter our quarters or shake hands. He conversed with me, with one of the ladies among the passengers, with Dr. Day, Captain Saunders, and two or three others. The same thing was repeated on Tuesday, when he again conversed with me, Mr. Kidd, and others. Since that day he has not been inside the station, except once when he came into the quarters to see the patient with symptoms of chicken-pox, which he was disposed to consider small-pox. He wears the same brown coat and white hat outside the station which he has worn within it. If we are kept in quarantine, Dr. Beattie should certainly be placed in it. He is at least as much a suspected person as any of our number.

A.H.G.

(5.)

(i.)

Mr. W. O. Harris to Sir A. Gordon.

Sir, Quarantine Station, September, 1882.
 Yesterday afternoon as I was bathing in the creek near the boundary line, a man came along the beach from Manly, and was very astonished when I told him to go back, as I was in quarantine. A short time afterwards two other strangers came along from the same direction with the intention, I believe, of bathing in the creek. On my warning them off as they were approaching, they said, "Our boat then must be in quarantine."

I am, &c.,
 W. O. HARRIS.

N.B.—I was bathing from the boat which was moored in the creek.

Immediate and urgent.—The Colonial Secretary for the Colonial Treasurer.—A.L., 9/9/82.
 Urgent, the Health Officer.—J.W., 11/9/82. G.E., B.C., 11/9/82.

No. 145.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Sydney, 11 September, 1882.

Herewith I have the honor to return the petition from the inmates of the Quarantine Station and the various documents attached.

I have carefully noted the arguments advanced by the petitioners (who are not medical men, and therefore not competent to understand the subject) to prove that the disease from which the Fijian, Soani, is suffering is not variola but a disease peculiar to Fiji, called "sui sui," which they say has "much resemblance to small-pox." I desire to state in answer that I gave Dr. McGregor, the Chief Medical Officer of Fiji, for whose opinion I have a most profound respect, an accurate account of the history, signs, and symptoms of the case, and that he said that no course was open to me but to place the vessel in quarantine, that he would have acted similarly himself. True, he afterwards said that the subsequent history of the course taken by the disease should make me modify my opinion; but that I was unable to do, for I was fully alive to the fact that small-pox in vaccinated persons often follows an abortive course; and I could see nothing in this case which was incompatible with the view that this was one of the "modified" cases.

The insinuation that I made only a cursory examination is disingenuous in the extreme. I made a very careful examination, and was unwillingly led to the conclusion that the patient suffered from modified small-pox.

Regarding the request contained in the last paragraph of the petition, viz., that a commission shall be appointed to inquire into the case, to be selected "not from members of the Board of Health who have already prejudged the case, but from among independent and impartial persons, including medical men from other colonies," I think that I need hardly give an opinion.

I have, &c.,
 CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
 Health Officer.

Herewith is a letter from the Health Officer (82/10/114) to whom the petition and accompanying papers have been referred. Under the consolidated opinions of the Health Officers and the Board of Health, who are quite aware of all the facts of the case, the term of quarantine cannot, in my opinion, be shortened. The request to appoint a Commission and inquire into the facts cannot be granted. Such a course is without precedent, and the Government are quite satisfied with the reports of their responsible officers.—J.W., 12/9/82. The Private Secretary.—G.E., B.C., 12/9/82.

Memorandum.

THE Private Secretary is desired by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt on Saturday, the 9th September, of a Petition (with the papers) addressed to the Governor by His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon, and passengers, officers, and members of the screw steamship "Gunga," now in quarantine,—and in reply to inform them that His Excellency immediately forwarded it to the Colonial Secretary. The Private Secretary is now instructed by His Excellency to enclose to Sir Arthur Gordon and the Petitioners copy of a letter from the Health Officer, with a minute from the Colonial Treasurer, in reply to the request submitted in the Petition.*

To His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G.,

H.B.M. High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and Governor of New Zealand, and the Passengers, &c., signing the Petition.

No. 146.

Sir Arthur Gordon to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord, Quarantine Station, Sydney, 15 September, 1882.

I have the honor, on behalf of the passengers by the s.s. "Gunga," as well as of the officers and crew of that vessel, to acknowledge the receipt of an intimation, conveyed through your Excellency's Private Secretary, that the Colonial Government declines to comply with the prayer of our petition of the 7th instant.

I regret to trouble your Excellency with any further correspondence on this subject, but the contents of the communication in question make it impossible for me to avoid addressing some additional remarks to your Excellency.

Of the two main questions raised by our petition, the most important, and that which most nearly concerns the public interest, is the efficiency or the reverse of the present system of quarantine. That it is the desire and the intention of the Government and of the medical authorities that it should afford adequate protection to the community, admits of no question; and if it be in fact defective, it may safely be presumed that this is owing to circumstances of which the Health Office is not cognisant, or over which it has no control.

The

* The "letter" and "minute" referred to, are the two preceding documents.

The points on which the quarantine in force during the period of our detention has appeared to myself and my fellow-passengers to be open to improvement, are chiefly the following :—

1. The want of sufficient precautions to secure respect for the boundaries of the Station, whether from within or from without.
2. The imperfect disinfection of articles sent out of the Station.
3. The risk of contagion involved in the indiscreet action of the Assistant Health Officer.
4. The non-vaccination of unvaccinated persons in quarantine.

1. Until the Quarantine Station is enclosed by some species of fence, its boundaries will be often passed in absolute ignorance that they have been so; while, unless those boundaries are patrolled, it will never be very difficult to evade them. I have no doubt that the limits of the Station have been inadvertently crossed by many, if not most of us; and I have as little doubt that they have by some been deliberately and wilfully transgressed. I am myself aware that at least three of our number have visited the village of Manly; but it would be impossible to adduce actual proof of this, unless an assurance were given that the parties concerned would not be criminally proceeded against. With such an assurance many tongues would probably be unloosed.

2. During the last few days greater precautions have been observed with respect to the disinfection of articles sent out of the Station, but during the earlier part of our stay I have been a frequent witness of the wholly formal and unreal character of the operation.

3. Dr. Beattie's repeated visits to the Station have been already mentioned in a memorandum attached to our petition to your Excellency. How often Dr. Beattie may have been within the Quarantine Ground since the date of that memorandum I do not know. I passed close to him yesterday morning, as he was standing outside the store within the Station. That his brown woollen overcoat and white hat would not be the less active agents in the dissemination of infection, because worn by a member of the medical profession, it is needless to observe.

4. On Friday last, after we had been detained all but a fortnight, a number of those persons who had not been re-vaccinated since infancy underwent vaccination, but there is still an unvaccinated child in the enclosure.

The question whether or no the case, on account of which quarantine was in this instance imposed, was or was not small-pox, is one of far less interest to the public, and, now that the period of our detention has so nearly terminated, is of little practical importance to ourselves; nevertheless there is one aspect of this question also which, on public grounds, I venture to think merits some attention.

It admits, I think, of no doubt that the Health Officers only performed a plain duty in placing the "Gunga" in quarantine. It is far better, in a matter of such grave importance, that the medical officers should err, if they err at all, in a too rigid performance of their functions, than that they should, through any laxity on their part, afford opportunity for the introduction into the Colony of so infectious and fatal a disease as small-pox. It is far better that a small number of persons should be exposed to even unnecessary inconvenience, than that the community at large should be exposed to so terrible a danger.

For my own part, I can safely say, and I believe I only echo the sentiments of my fellow-passengers, that I felt not the slightest reluctance to submit cheerfully to whatever amount of quarantine might be deemed requisite; but at the same time it should not be forgotten that the only thing which justifies the imposition of the harsh restrictions of quarantine is the supposition of their necessity, and that, consequently, any allegation calculated to throw a doubt on that necessity is entitled to demand a hearing, and to receive the most careful and dispassionate examination.

In the present case I am far from presuming to assert with confidence that the case was *not* one of small-pox; but it has been clearly shown that it was antecedently improbable that it should be so, no case of small-pox having ever been known to occur in Fiji; while, on the other hand, it has been also shown to be highly probable that a native of Fiji should be attacked by an eruptive disease endemic in that group—a disease which Dr. McGregor (for whose opinion the Health Officer professes "most profound respect") says "often simulates modified small-pox," and to the contagion of which the patient in this case had been specially exposed. It has been also shown that this probability is strengthened by the course of the disease itself, by the absence of many of the usual symptoms of small-pox, and by the fact that while of the very large number of persons exposed to the contagion not one has shown any symptoms of small-pox, an eruptive disease has appeared on the person of one of those in close communication with the patient, which admittedly is not variola, although at first presenting many suspicious symptoms of that disease.

To these facts may now be added the arrival of the s.s. "Suva," which left Fiji on the 3rd instant, up to which date no single case had occurred there. If Soani's illness therefore be small-pox, he must have received the contagion from a source which has communicated it to no other person in Fiji, while he himself has not communicated the infection to any of his fellow-passengers on board the "Gunga"—a coincidence extremely unlikely to occur.

On the other hand, it is answered that the Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer, on inspection of the patient, pronounced him to be suffering from small-pox.

Whichever view is taken of the case, the admission of circumstances in themselves improbable is involved. If it be one of small-pox, the series of improbabilities above enumerated must be faced.

It is, no doubt, also improbable that experienced medical men should be mistaken in their recognition of small-pox; but it admits of positive proof that already on a previous occasion the Fijian eruption referred to has by competent medical authority been taken for small-pox; and as the Health Officers of Sydney, I am confident, make no pretension to an infallibility which the ablest of their profession would be the first to disclaim, it cannot be considered as absolutely impossible for such a mistake to be again made, more especially when it is remembered that the medical officers in question had never seen a case of the Fijian eruption referred to, and that their examination was necessarily short, and therefore less satisfactory than had more ample opportunities of observation been afforded—such as have, for example, been enjoyed by the medical attendant at Little Bay. I stood by during the progress of the examination, and am confident that the questions put were imperfectly comprehended by the patient, and the answers given were not much more clearly understood.

What in these circumstances, and having regard to this balance of improbabilities, we have ventured to ask is, that some further investigation should take place. What we are practically told, is that the disease having been pronounced by the Health Officers on their first examination to be one of small-pox, no further question or argument is admissible.

I cannot but consider that this course shows an inadequate apprehension of the fact that a detention, which imposes serious, and in some cases irreparable, loss on those subjected to it, becomes an intolerable grievance, if not absolutely required for public safety. If this be recognized, it follows, as of course, that any allegations questioning that necessity should be carefully weighed and inquired into, and, if possible, satisfactory proof afforded to those detained that they are not detained unjustly. The Health Officer describes the petitioners as "unable to understand the question," because they do not happen to be medical men.

Without discussing whether medical training is requisite to enable men to appreciate evidence even of a technical character, or to perceive whether the isolation of the Quarantine Station is or is not maintained, it may be enough to say that Dr. M'Gregor, for whose opinion the Health Officer professes so "profound" a "respect," perused and approved our petition before it was submitted to your Excellency; and the reasons which appear to the Health Officer to be not worthy even of notice, appeared to that very accomplished physician to cast the greatest doubt, to say the least, on the nature of the disease.

I append the copy of a letter from Dr. M'Gregor to the Colonial Secretary, which will show how completely he is misrepresented, if it be attempted to deduce any expression of his belief in the case being one of small-pox from his admission that, under the suspicious circumstances of the case, the quarantine of the "Gunga" was a perfectly proper measure,—an admission which all detained here heartily reëcho.

The point in this case, which involves a public interest, and to which I therefore desire to call your Excellency's attention, is this:—Whether when quarantine has under suspicious circumstances been imposed, its continuance is to depend solely on the original dictum of the Health Officer, and all subsequent representations are to be at once set aside without examination, simply because they may seem to be at variance with it, or whether representations made are to be listened to and considered: Whether the requests of the sanitary officials of other Colonies, deeply interested in the result, to be permitted to make themselves acquainted with the details of the case, are to be complied with, or refused with a peremptoriness hardly consistent with courtesy. Had it not been for the correspondence which has taken place, I should have considered that the startling statement made by the Assistant Health Officer,—in my presence and that of others,—to the effect that when an official opinion on the case had been once pronounced, no consideration whatever, even if it were erroneous, would cause it to be retracted,—was the careless utterance of a gentleman not remarkable for exact accuracy of expression.

But it must be confessed that some colour has been given to this allegation by recent correspondence. Indeed (were such a supposition possible), it would almost appear from the letter of Dr. Macgregor, of which I append a copy, that no medical reason existed in the mind of the Health Officer against our earlier release; and that our detention to the very latest period is rather intended as a punishment for our having dared to criticise the arrangements of the Station and call in question the decision of the medical officers, than as a necessary measure of protection to the public.

In the reply of the Health Officer to the petition, no notice whatever is taken of the allegations with respect to the observance of quarantine. I cannot think that they are disposed of by a sneer at our want of medical knowledge, or by an assurance that the Government is satisfied with its officers.

There may be some signatures attached to the petition which may not be well known to your Excellency; but I venture to hope that my own, and that of Mr. Sahl, even if they stood alone, would afford a sufficient guarantee that the allegations to which they are attached are not made lightly, or without a sense of the responsibility which falls on those making them. They may, indeed, be dismissed by the Health Officers, and the Board of Health without inquiry, as unworthy of consideration, but I must confess to a doubt whether that view will be adopted by the community at large.

In conclusion, it affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to assure your Excellency that the arrangements made for the comfort and convenience of those detained in quarantine on the present occasion deserve the highest commendation; and that beyond the deprivation of liberty, I and my fellow passengers have not only no reason to complain, but have much cause to be grateful for the courtesy and attention of the officials connected with the Station, and for the accommodation which has been afforded us.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR GORDON.

The Colonial Secretary, with a request to be informed of the reply to be made to Sir A. Gordon.—A.L., 23 Sept., 1882. Colonial Treasurer, for perusal and any observations Mr. Watson may desire to make.—H.P., 26/9/82. The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, B.C., 27 Sept., 1882.—C.W. Received, 29 Sept., 1882.—G.E. The Health Officer.—J.W., 30/9/82, G.E., B.C.

[Enclosure.]

Dr. McGregor to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 September, 1882.

You may perhaps be aware that the s.s. "Gunga," on her last arrival here from Fiji, was put in quarantine on account of an alleged case of small-pox on board that vessel, and, when I point out to you my connection with Fiji, the serious results that may arise to that colony in this and other Australasian ports in connection with the above case, and the strong reasons that exist for doubting that the case is one of small-pox, I trust that you will pardon my addressing you on the subject, and that you will grant me the request I have the honor to make, that I may be permitted to visit and examine the patient said to suffer from small-pox.

2. For more than seven years I have been and still am, Chief Medical Officer of Fiji. I had proceeded as far as Melbourne on the s.s. "Rome," on my way to England, on leave of absence, when I heard of this case of alleged small-pox from Fiji, and I deemed it my duty to discontinue my voyage and return here in order to ascertain whether the case is one of small-pox or not, as on the former supposition my duty would be to return to Fiji as soon as possible.

3. In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Saturday last it is stated, in a paragraph that unquestionably reads as if based on official authority, that there is no reason to doubt that the case is one of genuine small-pox. If that dogmatic statement is allowed to go forth to the world without qualification or contradiction, it can hardly be supposed but that vessels coming from Fiji to Sydney, and the regular steam traders from that colony to Victoria and New Zealand will be subjected without fail to processes of disinfection, and probably to tedious quarantine, which will result in much loss to Fijian shippers of perishable goods, and in great inconvenience and expense to passengers.

4. An impartial consideration of the following points will, I venture to think, be deemed sufficient to show that there must exist grave doubts that the case is one of small-pox.

- (a.) For more than a year previous to proceeding last to Fiji the patient, a man of the native race of that country named Soani, has resided in New Zealand. About two months ago he went to Fiji in H.M.S. "Miranda" by way of Tonga, and by the last voyage of the "Gunga" arrived here from that Colony. There had not been any case of small-pox on the "Miranda" at Tonga, nor at Fiji. But as Soani had been about six weeks in Fiji, and the eruption on his skin appeared from about four to six days after he left that country, it follows that if Soani suffers from small-pox he must have contracted the disease in Fiji, where there has never, so far as is known, been small-pox ashore, and only some three or four mild cases on board ships in quarantine more than three years ago.
- (b.) Chicken-pox, a disease that in some respects often simulates modified small-pox, is very common in Fiji. Soani never before had chicken-pox, but the night before he left Levuka he slept with a man who was then covered by the eruption of that disease.
- (c.) The eruption on Soani was recognized by himself as that of chicken-pox; it was also identified by Major Knollys, who has seen some thirty or forty cases of the disease among the Armed Native Constabulary of Fiji, when stationed at such a distance from a medical officer that Major Knollys had himself to observe and treat all cases of sickness. I am told on reliable authority that Dr. Beattie, on examining Soani on his arrival in port here, said that the disease was chicken-pox, and added that the "Gunga" would be alongside the wharf in less than three hours.
- (d.) Soani's illness has run, as far as I can learn, the normal and ordinary course of a case of chicken-pox.
- (e.) I believe that the medical officer, under whose care Soani now is, has not pronounced the case to be one of small-pox, but has confined himself to saying that the eruption "most resembles" modified small-pox.

5. As an experience of ten years duration has familiarized me with the appearances of cutaneous eruptions on coloured people, and as I have seen and treated some hundreds of cases of chicken-pox in Fijians and other natives of Polynesia, I should, were I permitted to examine Soani, probably be able to satisfy myself whether the disease is small-pox or chicken-pox, and my opinion would probably have some influence with the Health Officers of Melbourne and Auckland, and enable them to determine, without attaching undue weight to the statement made in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Saturday last, referred to above, what steps should be taken with reference to steam-vessels arriving from Fiji in those ports, if the expression of my opinion could not induce the authorities here to reconsider the whole case, which must, now that its history has been elicited, and its course watched, present itself in a somewhat different light from that in which it was first dealt with.

6. In requesting permission to visit Soani, I may state that I have been exposed to the contagion of small-pox during a long extended epidemic, in which I treated many patients without contracting the disease myself; and I was recently successfully vaccinated.

7. In conclusion, I may state that had the case of Soani been regarded as a doubtful case, instead of being publicly stated to be an absolute case of small-pox, I should not have occupied your time by this communication, as, so long as the case was regarded as doubtful, vessels arriving from Fiji in other Australasian ports would have been dealt with each on its own merits, a result hardly to be looked for in the face of the absolute decision that appears to have been arrived at here in the case of Soani, a decision that is tantamount to saying that there is small-pox in Fiji.

I have, &c.,
W. McGREGOR,
Chief Medical Officer, Fiji.

Extract from letter from Dr. McGregor to Sir A. Gordon.

My dear Sir,

Saturday morning, 2 September.

Dr. Mackellar has said that, as far as he is concerned, if nothing adverse turns up, you will be set at liberty on Saturday or Sunday next, in time to join the "Clyde" at Melbourne by going overland by special train.

So far, then, I have done all that I can hope to effect.

I told Dr. Mackellar I intended to go on Tuesday as far as Victoria. The principal considerations that have brought about this state of matters are:—

- (1.) The endemic nature of chicken-pox in Fiji.
- (2.) The fact that Soani never had chicken-pox before.
- (3.) That he slept the night before he left Levuka with a man covered with varicella eruptions.
- (4.) That Soani's disease has run the normal course of a case of varicella.
- (5.) That there was no small-pox in Fiji in the "Miranda," nor in New Zealand.
- (6.) That Soani was not in contact with the passengers to Fiji by the "Gunga," and had not time to develop the disease if caught on the "Gunga."

I do not suppose that Drs. Beattie and Mackellar will themselves directly admit that it was chicken-pox.

No. 147.

The Health Officer, Sydney, to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Health Office, Sydney, 2 October, 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated from the Quarantine Station, upon the 15th September, bearing the signature of the Honorable Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G., and addressed to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, and in explanation I desire to say, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer,—

1. That the efficiency of the Quarantine has for some time past engaged my most earnest attention, and that after searching inquiry I have been unable to satisfy myself that any such serious infringement of the law as the visit of any of the quarantined people to the village of Manly took place during the period of detention of the passengers and crew of the s.s. "Gunga." I must confess that one statement contained in Sir Arthur Gordon's letter fills me with astonishment. I will quote it at length:—"I am myself aware that at least three of our number have visited the village of Manly, but it would be impossible to adduce actual proof of this unless an assurance be given that the parties concerned would not be criminally proceeded against." I presume that Sir Arthur Gordon means to say that he has heard a rumour to that effect, and not that the occurrence actually took place with his own knowledge, for surely there could be no difficulty in bringing the culprits to justice, if it is actually within the knowledge of a gentleman, who is himself a high judicial functionary, that such a violation of the law of the land took place.

2. The question of the disinfection of letters, the only articles sent from the Quarantine Station, is dealt with in my communication, dated 11th September, to which I have the honor to refer you, while the statement that vaccination was neglected is shown to be inaccurate by the same letter and by the report of Dr. Day, the Medical Superintendent, dated 13 September. At an early date I trust I shall be able to lay before you an exhaustive report upon the whole subject of Quarantine, which will embody some suggestions as to alterations necessary to be made at the Station at North Head, the establishment of an auxiliary station at Broken Bay, which will also serve as a lazarette for the city of Newcastle, and the formation of a code of regulations for the guidance of the officers of the department, which latter I consider to be of paramount importance.

(3.)

3. It is with some satisfaction that I note that Sir Arthur Gordon acknowledges that "it admits of no doubt that the Health Officers only performed a plain duty in placing the 'Gunga' in quarantine. In this matter I quite agree with him. I also agree with Dr. McGregor that it was my duty "to keep them there unless I could satisfy myself by the subsequent history that the case was not one of small-pox." But I totally disagree with the insinuation implied in Sir Arthur Gordon's letter, that I should be able to account for not only the source of contagion, but also for all the antecedent improbabilities of the case.

4. I wish to draw your attention to the following quotation from the report of Dr. Lewers, the Medical Superintendent of the Small-pox Hospital:—"I was at first inclined to think that the disease was very rapid for variola, but on further watching the clinical history I could see no reason for considering the case anything but a normal one of *variola modified by a previous successful vaccination.*"

5. With regard to the extract from Dr. McGregor's letter to Sir Arthur Gordon, I desire to observe that it is of a somewhat misleading nature. I said that, so far as I was concerned, they might be released after fourteen days, but that unless the Health Board recommended that the period of quarantine should be shortened, it would be the usual twenty-one days. This I reiterated to Sir Arthur Gordon, in the presence of Dr. Beattie, Sergeant Hawkins, and others.

Dr. McGregor is not justified in assuming that his elaborate arguments, urging the possibility of the case being one of Sui Sui, influenced me in this matter, as I repeatedly said that I named fourteen days as the shortest possible period of quarantine, as it was the supposed limit of the incubatory stage of small-pox.

6. I beg to draw your attention to the singular want of accord in Dr. McGregor's letter to the Colonial Treasurer, dated September 8, and the extract from his letter to Sir Arthur Gordon, dated September 2. In the former he says "I must point out to you that both yourself and the Board of Health seem to misapprehend my object in concerning myself with the case of Soani; the resolution of the Board would lead one to infer that I took exception to Soani's case being dealt with, as regards detention in quarantine, as if he suffered from small-pox," and further on "I ask for no modification of the quarantine," while in his letter to Sir Arthur Gordon, of September 2, he says "You will be set at liberty on Saturday or Sunday next, in time to join the 'Clyde' at Melbourne, by going overland by special train. So far then I have done all I can hope to effect."

7. In conclusion, I desire to observe that, having in view Sir Arthur Gordon's dictum that "it admits of no doubt that the Health Officer performed a plain duty in placing the vessel in quarantine," I cannot refrain from saying that his criticisms are of a somewhat captious nature, and singularly at variance with the statement that he "felt not the slightest reluctance to submit cheerfully to whatever amount of quarantine might be deemed requisite."

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,

Health Officer and Medical Adviser to the Government of New South Wales.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIPS "BANN" AND "PETERBOROUGH."

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 January, 1883.

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

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 25 November, 1882.

I have the honor to report the arrival, from Plymouth, on the 13th instant, of the ship "Bann," with immigrants, having left that port on the 17th August, thus completing the voyage in 88 days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. The "Bann" arrived in port in good order, and in a very cleanly condition. All the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the immigrants have been most satisfactory.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 53 married couples, 1 widower, 120 children, 96 single men, and 85 single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £642 10s. paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,132 10s. was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,775 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there were 4 deaths, 1 being that of a married woman; the other 3 who died were infants under 1 year of age. No births occurred during the passage.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Dépôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied as to the sufficient quantity and as to the good quality of the provisions issued to them during the voyage.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the Immigration Dépôt, from whence all were discharged to friends, with the exception of 3 only, who remained in the Dépôt to be hired as domestic servants. Each one of them obtained wages at the rate of 10s. per week.

7. Free passes by railway and by steamers were granted to 102 of the immigrants who wished to proceed into the country districts, as noted in the following.

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired	1	...	9	...
To or with friends	10	16	15	12
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves ...	3	13	9	.....
General Total... .. (102)	14	29	33	12

These proceeded to 29 different localities in various parts of the country. The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The surgeon-superintendent, W. H. Osborne, Esquire, appears to have discharged his duties in a very satisfactory manner; he is therefore recommended as entitled to receive for this his first voyage in charge of immigrants the promised gratuity, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, of 10s. per head on the immigrants landed alive, also to receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Davin, that she is "hard-working and painstaking, and will make a good matron with experience"; it is therefore recommended that she should receive the promised gratuity of £30, for this her first voyage in charge of immigrants, also to receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £30 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. Dr. Osborne reports very favourably of the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of 4s. per head on the immigrants landed alive should be thus distributed, viz. :—To the master, 1s. 9d. per head; 9d. to the chief officer; 6d. to the second officer; 7d. to the store-keeper, who served out the provisions, and 5d. per head to his assistant.

11. Other gratuities, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, are recommended for payment, as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; w.-c. constable, £5; engineer, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; baker, £3; 3 sub-matrons, £9; 10 ordinary constables, £30; lamp constable, £3; hospital assistant, £3—total, £71. Also, on the special recommendation of the surgeon-superintendent, gratuities to 2 male nurses, £10, and 2 female nurses, £6 = £16.

12. The surgeon-superintendent reports that "diarrhoea, fibricula, and catarrh were the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage."

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

Ship

English 256
 Irish 109
 Scotch 37
 Other coun-tries 6
 408

Ship "Bann" arrived at Sydney, 13th November, 1882.

Number of births on board:—Males, 2; females, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Jeffrey Elizabeth	Infant	Diarrhoea convulsions.
2	Filmer Marian A.... ..	Do.	Do.
3	Dean Charles	Do.	Convulsions.
4	Iddles Julia	23 years	Petric inflammation.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	94	16	...	72	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	13	86	...	15	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ...	1	...	...	9	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included... ..	...	...	97	...	*3 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 10s. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	94	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	*3	...	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 25 November, 1882.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 8 January, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival, from Plymouth, on the 23rd ultimo, of the ship "Peterborough," with immigrants, having left that port on the 21st September last, thus completing the voyage in 93 days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. The "Peterborough" arrived in port in good order. This vessel is well ventilated, has good height "tween decks," and is in every way well adapted for the conveyance of emigrants. All arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the passengers were most satisfactory.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 64 married couples and 1 widower, with their 134 children, 100 single men, and 73 single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £400 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,460 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,860 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there were 6 births and 7 deaths, namely, 1 married woman, and 6 infants from 8 days to 16 months old.

5. The Board of Immigration held their usual examination of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship; all expressed themselves satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

6. The single women were received at the Depôt, from whence they were discharged to their friends, excepting only 14, who were willing to hire as domestic servants. These readily obtained employment at an average rate of 9s. 6d. per week.

7. Free passes by railway and by steamer were provided for all who wished to proceed into the country, as shown in the following:—

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired	1	2	4	...
To or with friends	10	23	28	10
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves ...	...	...	...	...
General Total (89)	11	25	32	10

These proceeded to 22 different localities in the country districts.

The remaining immigrants left the ship without having notified their proposed destination.

8.

English ... 307
Scotch ... 25
Irish ... 100
Other countries ... 4

436

8. The surgeon-superintendent, Horace C. Button, Esquire, appears to have given every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties; it is therefore recommended that he receive the gratuity of 10s. per head on the immigrants landed alive for this his first voyage to the Colony; also that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The surgeon-superintendent reports most favourably of the matron, Mrs. Stevens, stating that although this is her first voyage, "I consider her well qualified for the post; a person who is truthful and to be trusted; strictly impartial, and calculated to inspire respect amongst the girls"; it is therefore recommended that the gratuity of £30 be paid to her, in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent-General; also, that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £30 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The surgeon-superintendent reports very favourably of the master and officers of the ship; therefore, in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent-General, it is recommended that the following gratuities be paid, namely:—To the master of the ship the sum of 2s. per head on the immigrants landed alive; to the first mate and the person who served out the provisions the sum of 1s. per head each, and 6d. per head to the second officer.

11. Other gratuities are recommended to be paid as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; engineer in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; w.-c. constable, £5; baker, £3; hospital assistant, £3; 3 sub-matrons (each £3), £9; 12 constables, £36—total, £74. Also, on the special recommendation of the surgeon-superintendent, a gratuity of £5 to the chief nurse and of £2 to the second nurse.

12. The surgeon-superintendent reports that "diarrhoea and dysentery were the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage."

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Peterborough" arrived at Sydney, 23rd December, 1882.

Number of births on board:—Males, 4; females, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Cussen Margaret	23 years	Exhaustion from sea-sickness.
2	Barlow Ethel	16 months	Diarrhoea.
3	Bunsten Esther	4 months	Enteritis.
4	Hartree Herbert	8 months	Diarrhoea.
5	Roberts (infant)	5 days	Premature birth.
6	Lea Frederick	15 months	Marasmus.
7	Langshaw George	7 months	Diarrhoea minnigitis.
	Nunn (infant)	3 weeks	Inanition (died after anchor down).

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	54	108	...	68	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	1	2	...	4	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ...	10	23	...	28	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included... ..	...	...	81	...	*14 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 9s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	67	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	*14	...	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 18 January, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "NORTHAMPTON.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 February, 1883.

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

- “ (1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “ (2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “ (3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 21 October, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that immediately on receipt of the information that the ship "Northampton," with 371 immigrants, had been wrecked at Botany, I proceeded to the Telegraph Office at 9 o'clock this morning, from whence I telegraphed to Botany for full information, and awaited the reply. I then proceeded to Botany and boarded the ship in the bay, arriving there about 11 o'clock. The captain stated that during a fog last night, when he believed he was far distant from the land, the vessel had struck upon a rock off Botany Bay—that fortunately she was got off without much difficulty, and with the assistance of two passing steamers the vessel proceeded to within the bay and was beached on the sand; the ship had this morning 7 feet of water in the hold; the water was stated to be gaining upon the pumps by about 1 inch per hour. The immigrants were reported by the Surgeon-Superintendent to be all in good health; therefore with the concurrence and ready assistance of Captain Hixson, President of the Marine Board, immediate arrangements were made for their conveyance to Sydney by the steamers "Thetis" and "Captain Cook." All the married women, their children, and the single women, were embarked on one steamer; the married and single men on the other. They arrived at the Circular Quay at about 4 o'clock, a heavy rain falling just at that time. The married women with their children were conveyed in cabs to the Immigration Depôt, also some of the single women. I have for the present provided for all the women and children at the Immigration Depôt, and have arranged for the men, both married and single, to sleep at the Model Lodging-house and elsewhere, making other arrangements as far as possible for their board at respectable houses. A large expenditure for maintenance and lodging will thus necessarily be incurred, which under the circumstances of the case will I trust be approved by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

The agents of the ship have taken immediate steps to ascertain the extent of damage done, with the view of bringing the ship into Sydney Harbour with as little delay as possible. After her arrival in port, the Board of Immigration will hold an investigation as to the cause of this very serious mishap which might have resulted in such fatal consequences to this large body of immigrants; only one casualty occurred,—a man broke his leg, the result of his own carelessness. I caused him to be conveyed with as little delay as possible to the Sydney Hospital.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 1 November, 1882.

In consequence of the "Northampton" having been partially wrecked, and therefore obliged to take shelter in Botany Bay, the immigrants were necessarily transhipped, and were conveyed by the two Government steamers "Thetis" and "Captain Cook" to Sydney, where on arrival, late on the Saturday afternoon, immediate arrangements were made for their board and lodging at the Model Lodging-house and at various other boarding-houses.

The cost thereof, as at present ascertained, for the board and lodging of 130 men, out of the 160 who arrived, amounting to £94 6s. 9d. (irrespective of the cost of maintenance of the married women and their children who were received at the Immigration Depôt).

Under clause 13 of the Immigration Regulations married people and single men are entitled to remain on board, at the expense of the ship, for seven clear days after arrival. I will, as soon as possible, obtain, and forward for the information of the Colonial Secretary, the several accounts of such expenditure.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 11 November, 1882.

I have the honor to report that the ship "Northampton," which sailed from Plymouth on the 20th July, struck on a rock to the south of Botany Bay on the night of Friday, October 20th. She was got off without much difficulty, and, with the assistance of two steamers, the vessel proceeded to within the bay, and was safely beached on the sand about 4 a.m. on Saturday morning, October 21st.

On the receipt of telegraphic information I proceeded to Botany and boarded the ship at 11 a.m. on the same day. Having received immediate assistance from Captain Hixson, President of the Marine Board, the immigrants were transhipped on board the two Government steamers "Thetis" and "Captain Cook," and were landed in Sydney at about 4 o'clock the same afternoon. Only one casualty occurred during the confusion which existed on board the ship: a man broke his leg, the result of his own carelessness. All the women and children were received at the Immigration Depôt, and the men (both married and single) were lodged at the Model Lodging-house, and were boarded at various other houses. Some portion of them remained for the seven days, during which period, under the 13th clause of the Immigration Regulations, they are entitled to be provided for.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 51 married couples, 88 children, 109 single men, and 70 single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £682 10s., paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £955 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, thus making a total of £1,637 10s. paid either by the immigrants themselves or by their friends in the Colony towards their cost of passage.

English ..	220
Irish	110
Scotch	36
Other coun-tries....	3
	369

3. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred 4 deaths and 2 births.

4. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women no complaint was made either as to the quality or as to the quantity of the provisions issued to them. Some complaints were made by a few of the married people and by a few of the single men as to the quality of the meat and bread issued to them. The inquiry into these complaints will form the subject of a special report from the Board of Immigration.

5. The single women were, as usual, received at the Depôt, from whence the greater number were discharged to their relatives or friends, leaving only fourteen, who, on the hiring day, were immediately engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 10s. 6d. per week.

6. Free passes by railway and by steamers were granted to 106 of the immigrants who wished to proceed into the country districts, as per following :—

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired	5	11	10	...
To or with friends	7	11	22	18
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves ...	1	5	3	...
General total, 106	13	27	35	18

These proceeded to thirty-six different localities in various parts of the Colony. The remainder of the immigrants, being chiefly artizans and mechanics, remained in Sydney and its immediate suburbs.

7. The Board of Immigration have at present under investigation the circumstances which led to the ship having struck upon a rock off Botany Bay. The result of their inquiry will be given in a future communication, when also I will be able to report on the gratuities which may be payable to the Surgeon-superintendent and the matron, also to the master and officers of the ship.

8. Other gratuities, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, are recommended for payment, as follows :—To the schoolmaster, £5; engineer, £5; water-closet constable, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; hospital assistant, £3; baker, £3; 3 sub-matrons (£3 each), £9; 12 constables (£3 each), £36; total, £74.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that "diarrhoea and derangement of the digestive organs" were the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage.

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

Ship "Northampton" arrived at Sydney, 21 October, 1882.

Number of births on board :—Male, 1; female, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board :—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Knight, Leonard	7 months	Diarrhoea.
2	Burden, Cyrel	5 "	Meningitis.
3	Lynch, William	3 "	Marasmus.
4	Douns, Flora	2 years	Diarrhoea.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	38	61	52	74	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	5	11	...	10	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ...	8	16	18	25	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	196	...	*13 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 10s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	183	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	13*	...	

Government Immigration Office,
 Sydney, 11 November, 1882.

GEORGE F. WISE,
 Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 29 November, 1882.

Referring to paragraph No. 4 of my communication of the 11th instant, reporting the arrival of the ship "Northampton," it has been found after due consideration that there were no sufficient grounds for complaints being made as to the quality of the meat or of the bread issued to the emigrants during the voyage.

Herewith I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, the report of the Board of Immigration relative to the more serious complaints preferred by certain immigrants against Captain Clare, the master of that vessel, and at the instance of the Board to suggest that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Agent-General.

The Board of Immigration have also had under their consideration the distribution of the various gratuities. They recommend that the Surgeon-Superintendent should receive his full gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 18s. per head on the immigrants landed alive; also, that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 toward the cost of his return passage to England.

That in addition to the promised gratuity of £40, payable under the letter of instructions from the Agent-General to the matron, Miss Jones, she should receive an extra gratuity of £10, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, who reported that "the very satisfactory conduct of the single women was due to her excellent example of courage and presence of mind at the time of excitement when the ship was nearly wrecked;" also, that she should receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £30 towards her return passage to England.

That the usual gratuity of 4s. per head on the immigrants landed alive should be thus distributed:—

	s.	d.
To the master of the ship	1	6
Chief mate	0	9
Second mate	0	6
Officer who served out the provisions	1	0
Assistant storekeeper	0	3

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Report of the Board of Immigration.

REPORT of the Board of Immigration relative to the complaints preferred by certain immigrants by the ship "Northampton" against Captain Clare, the master of that vessel.

Copies of the same herewith annexed.

A DOCUMENT, bearing the signature of sixty-eight immigrants by the ship "Northampton," complaining of drunkenness and other improper conduct on the part of Captain Clare, the master of that vessel, having been handed to the Agent for Immigration on the arrival of the ship, a Board of Inquiry into the charges was instituted. Five special meetings were held, at which a large amount of evidence was taken, and the Board having carefully deliberated thereon, are unanimously of opinion that the charge of drunkenness has not been sustained, and that there was no evidence whatever as to the alleged "unkindness" of Captain Clare towards the immigrants during any part of the voyage. They, however, deem it their duty to record their opinion that, on account of the physical disability to which Captain Clare seems liable, as evidenced by the testimony of several of those who were examined, and especially by that of the Surgeon-Superintendent, it is exceedingly undesirable that he should be again employed in the capacity of the master of a ship conveying emigrants to this Colony.

C. R. MACKELLAR, Chairman.

G. F. WISE.

J. MILBOURNE MARSH.

JOHN SHERIDAN.

Passengers' Statement.

COPY of document which was received by the Agent for Immigration on his boarding the ship "Northampton" in Botany Bay, 21st October, 1882.

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Married people and single.

A Temperance ship and a drunken captain.

THE time has now arrived for us to make our grievances known to the New South Wales Government, and to let them know that although we are emigrants we are not convicts; that the treatment we have received at the captain's hands has not been gentlemanly or kind; and to all appearance that the management of the ship would have been better managed by the mates; also, that these complaints are not unreasonable, made at the last moment, due to excitement under the present sad circumstances, but that we have had these complaints in contemplation soon after our embarkation, and also the very unsatisfactory condition of the arrangements of the working of the boats and the towing-line being foul, not heaving a lead-cast, and the rusty gun that could not be fired at the last moment; and for his ungenerous feeling towards the married women and children while drunk, and at a time when all our lives so much relied upon the pumping of the vessel, call forth your signatures unanimously.

Married

Married People.		Single Men.	
John Whitworth	Thomas Dounes	Thomas Davies	Charles Moir
Sam Harper	David Robertson	James Kingston	Thomas Clark
John Atkins Nutt	James Hellyer	Charles F. Stainton	James O'Connor
Philip Diamond	M. W. Lynch	Paul Kingston	R. Collier
Edwin Burden	Philip Smith	George Fraser	W. H. Clake
Richard Knight	James Pickstock	William Crabtree	Robert Lothian
Joseph Hoaper	John Anderson	George Ryan	Walter Collier
Thomas Goodin	George Salter	Frederick Cooke	Robert Stirling
Walter Knott	Frederick Morgan	Denis Cadigan	T. Collier
Adam Moncriff, M.P.C.	John Smith	A. G. Mathers	William Devlin
William Fraser	George Walker	C. M'Carthy	Lemuel Jones
Robert Newton	John James Lewis	John Martin	George Beard
John Henry May	Charles Richardson	J. Hyman	William White
John Williams	W. G. Lawson	J. Stevens	Patrick M. Morrison.
Arthur Burden	William Rudgeley	I. Barnett	
John Covner	Charles Gates	John Seymour	
James Craine	John Adam	David Dinan	
William B. Dinham		James Shannon	

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 30 November, 1882.

Referring to my letter of the 1st instant, relative to the arrangement made for the immediate protection of the immigrants per ship "Northampton," I have the honor to forward herewith an abstract of the total expenditure incurred for their board and lodging, together with the several vouchers in support of the same, amounting to a total of one hundred and eleven pounds nineteen shillings and one penny.

Under clause No. 32 of the charter-party, passengers are permitted to remain on board during the seven lay days allowed for disembarkation, and to be provisioned at the expense of the ship, and as the finding of the Marine Board is that "the 'Northampton' was stranded by reason of the wrongful act or default of the captain" I am of opinion that the captain is liable for the extra expense incurred, as the result of his neglect or carelessness.

I have therefore the honor to submit that this amount of one hundred and eleven pounds nineteen shillings and one penny should be deducted from the balance of five hundred pounds, still payable to Captain Clare as the master of the ship.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

[Special Payments Form No. 1.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, 30 November, 1882.

Abstract of Expenses.—Department of Immigration.

Payable from balance of Passage-money, "Northampton."

Abstract of the total Expenditure incurred for the board and lodging of the ship-wrecked Immigrants, per "Northampton," from 21st to 28th October, 1882 :—	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Boarding-house Proprietors—			
G. Wibart...	26	7	6
Mrs. Newling	20	2	6
J. Kidman	17	12	4
Model Lodging-house	15	5	3
J. Coleman	20	2	6
Mrs. Julius	7	8	0
Mrs. Partridge	5	1	0
Total	£111	19	1

GEORGE F. WISE.

Petition from certain Immigrants by the ship "Northampton" to The Colonial Secretary.

[Presented by J. GARRARD, Esq., M.P.]

2 January, 1883.

WE, the undersigned, having suffered serious loss owing to a large portion of our luggage being damaged by salt-water whilst in the hold of the "Northampton" after she was beached in Botany Bay, beg respectfully to lay the following facts before you :—

Up to the time when the ship was beached, 3 a.m. on 21st October last, none of our luggage could have been damaged as there was about 6 feet 6 inches of water in the hold, nor was there any more at the time Mr. Wise came on board, who was asked by some of us to allow the male passengers to stay until they had got the luggage up on to the 'tween deck.

Mr. Wise said there was no need for that, as the luggage was perfectly safe, even if left for a month. That this was not the case may be proved by newspaper reports, which stated that subsequently there was about 11 feet 6 inches of water in the hold; at this depth the water got to our luggage. Further, our

luggage was delivered at various times, entailing treble cost in its removal from the wharf, thus not only causing us severe loss through damage, but unnecessary expense on delivery, which in many cases could be ill borne.

Seeing that the damage was caused through some one's mismanagement, we naturally made inquiries of Mr. Wise relative to compensation for such loss, and regret to have to say that we have not met with either the civility, information, or assistance which we considered we were entitled to on this particular matter or other connected with the department, and further we have not received any answers to letters or claims which have been addressed to Mr. Wise in reference to the damage.

One of the reasons which caused us to believe that we should get compensation was the fact that one of the undersigned was ordered to attend at the depôt to mark such of the single women's luggage which appeared to have been damaged.

Seeing therefore that we could get neither redress nor even information, leaving out of the question the assistance we naturally expected from the Immigration Board, we have taken the liberty of laying our case before you, trusting it will receive your kind attention and consideration.

Signatures.

Philip Diamond, Napoleon-st., Balmain West.
G. H. Stone, William-st., Peacock's Point, Balmain.
W. Irving, near St. Thomas-st., Balmain West.
J. L. Hur, Goodsir-st., Balmain West.
John Williams, Hudson Cottage, Granville.
John Adam, Keptie Cottage, Railway-st., Granville.
Chas. Richardson, 121, Cameron-st., Woollahra.
John Henry May, 3, Gaywood Terrace, Church-st.,
Newtown.
William Walton, 6, Alma-st., Darlington.

George Collier, 29, O'Connor-st., Abercrombie-st.,
George-st. West.
John Whitworth, 779, George-st. South.
Edwin C. Burden, 6, N. Terrace, Mitchell-st., Glebe.
Frederick Morgan, 6, N. Terrace, Mitchell-st., Glebe.
Thomas Downs, Mansfield-st., Balmain.
Richard Knight, Lawson-st., Balmain.
M. Wm. Lynch, 6, Canterbury Terrace, Evans-st.,
Balmain.

Minutes.

Mr. Wise, for his report.—A.S., 9/1/83. The Agent for Immigration.—C.W., B.C., 9/1/83.
Report herewith annexed.—G.F.W. Principal Under Secretary, B.C., Jan. 12th, '83.

Memorandum.

BEFORE replying to the annexed letter of complaint, I beg to refer to my communication of the 21st October, 1882, which gives the detailed account of the immediate proceedings taken on the occasion of the wreck of the "Northampton."

I have numbered in red ink* the several paragraphs in the annexed letter to which my several replies will refer.

No. 1.—The great object on my arrival on the morning of October 21st, at the stranded ship "Northampton," then lying on the sand at Botany Bay, was to secure the safety of the passengers and to tranship them without delay on board the two steamers. Everything was of course in great confusion. The luggage could not have been got out of the hold without causing a delay of many hours. The result of such delay would have been that instead of arriving at 4 p.m., the immigrants (a total of 357 men, women, and young children), would not have reached Sydney till some hours after sunset, at which time board and lodging could not readily have been procured for such a large number of persons. The only statement that I made was that every care would be taken of the luggage, and that it would be delivered in Sydney as soon as possible.

2. The agents of the ship used the utmost diligence in expediting the delivery of the luggage at the Grafton Wharf, Sydney, but on account of stress of weather, the lighters with the luggage could not leave Botany Bay for, I think, two days.

3. I replied verbally to the numerous applicants by informing them that they had no claim for compensation; that had they taken the precaution of insuring their effects before their departure from Plymouth (as was done by one of the immigrants to the extent of £100, at the small cost of 25s.) they would in such case have received compensation for any losses they might have sustained.

4. No such order was given nor am I aware that any such examination was made.

5. Every possible attention was paid to the immigrants, board and lodging was found for the women and children at the Depôt, and for the men at the Model Lodging-house, and at various hotels, for the first week after their arrival, at a cost of upwards £100. Complaints were made by many of those whose signatures are attached to the annexed document. These were carefully investigated by the Board of Immigration, but they were not sustained by the evidence given by themselves.

B.C. Principal Under-Secretary, January 12th, 1883

G.F.W.

1883.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP “DUCHESS OF ARGYLE.”)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 February, 1883.

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

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

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

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

(Mr. Macintosh.)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 36 Emigration—82.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 20 October, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Duchess of Argyle," of 1,699 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 6th November next.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

If 250 and under 275 statute adults	...	...	...	...	£14 17 6
275 " 300 "	...	...	...	...	13 17 6
300 statute adults and upwards	...	...	...	...	13 7 6

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, 6 November, 1882.

With reference to my letter of the 20th ult., announcing the engagement of the "Duchess of Argyle" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz. :—To the surgeon-superintendent, Robert Walford, first voyage, 10s. per head on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, and the person who served out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £25; sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the w.-c. constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 17 November, 1882.

Referring to my despatch of the 20th October last (No. 36 Emigration—82), reporting the chartering of the ship "Duchess of Argyle," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 16th instant, with 444 emigrants on board, equal to 359 statute adults, and to enclose—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received by the emigration officer for passage money of applicants selected by me; and in cases where insufficient or no deposits were made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families, which amount has been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Duchess of Argyle," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country; also showing their various nationalities.
- 3rd. A certificate of Dr. R. Walford relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation; also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 24 February, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 5th inst., of the ship "Duchess of Argyle," which vessel left Plymouth on the 16th November, thus completing the voyage in 81 days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. In consequence of several deaths having occurred during the voyage, chiefly of young children from measles, the vessel was, on arrival, placed in quarantine. The married people and single women were landed for the purpose of having their clothes fumigated and thoroughly cleansed; those who were still suffering from illness were detained at the Quarantine Station; the remainder were re-shipped and came up to Sydney at the end of the week.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 61 married couples, 92 single men, 72 single women, and 150 children. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

English	....	269
Irish	....	93
Scotch	....	64
Other countries	....	10
		436

In addition to the sum of £625 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,122 10s. was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,747 10s. paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage 1 young man died from convulsions; 11 infant children also died, chiefly from measles. There were 4 births during the voyage.

5.

5. The Board of Immigration held their usual examination of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and the single men on board the ship; all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

6. The single women were received at the Depôt on the afternoon of the arrival of the ship from the Quarantine Station. The larger number were immediately discharged to their friends who had sent for them, leaving only seven who were willing to hire as domestic servants. These obtained wages at an average rate of 9s. 3d. per week.

7. Free passes by railway and by steamers were granted to all those who desired to proceed into the country, as shown in the following:—

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired	7	17	1	...
To or with friends	12	35	35	15
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves ...	...	...	...	...
General total (141)	19	52	36	15

It will be noted that only 141 immigrants out of the 436 arrived applied for free passes by rail or steamboat; the remainder left the ship without notifying their proposed destination; probably, therefore, these latter must have remained in Sydney or its immediate suburbs.

8. The surgeon-superintendent, Robert Walford, Esquire, appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his very arduous duties, having had under his charge 65 cases of measles and 7 cases of scarlet fever. It is therefore recommended that he should receive for this, his first voyage in charge of immigrants, the gratuity, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, of 10s. per head on the immigrants landed alive; also that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Sophie Sidney, that "her duties were performed in a satisfactory manner." Mrs. Sidney did not produce her journal in which she is ordered to record the daily events of the voyage; she states that her journal was destroyed by water. As this is the first voyage made by Mrs. Sidney in charge of female immigrants it would probably be sufficient to warn her that no such excuse can be received on any future occasion; it is now recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £25, also that she receive a certificate entitling her to the further sum of £30 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the conduct of the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that, in accordance with instructions from the Agent-General, the gratuities payable to those officers should be as follows, viz.:—1s. 6d. per head on the immigrants landed alive, to be paid to the master; 1s. each per head, to be paid to the chief officer and to the officer who served out the provisions; and 6d. per head to the second mate.

11. Other gratuities are recommended for payment as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; engineer, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; w.-c. constable, £5; baker, £3; hospital assistant, £3; 11 constables (£3 each), £33; 3 sub-matrons (each £3), £9. Also, on the special recommendation of the surgeon-superintendent:—1 nurse, £4 10s.; 1 nurse, £2; 1 nurse, £4; 3 nurses on board ship and at quarantine, £4. And whilst at quarantine the surgeon-superintendent found it necessary to appoint 2 cooks at £1 each. Total, £87 10s.

12. The surgeon-superintendent reports that "the voyage was remarkable for an extensive outbreak of measles, which first appeared two days after leaving Plymouth; there were also several cases of scarlet fever."

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Duchess of Argyle," arrived at Sydney, 5th February, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Males, 2; females, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Gray David	22 years	Convulsions.
2	Coulson Annie	2 years 9 months	Measles ohtis.
3	Kidson Emma	14 months	Measles gastro-intestinal catarrh.
4	Hunt George	1 year	Gastro-intestinal catarrh.
5	Hadfield Isaac	15 months	Do. measles.
6	Shakespeare James	1 year 3 months	Do. do.
7	Hardy Mary	1 year 7 months	Do. do.
8	Sheehan Mary	1 year	Do. do.
9	Carbin Florence	1 year	Do. do.
10	Walls Thomas	1 year 6 months	Bronchitis do.
11	Fugo William	2 years	Gastro-intestinal catarrh.
12	Williams Rosina	1 year	Convulsions.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	42	105	...	57	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	7	17	...	1	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ...	12	35	...	35	
4. Received at the Immigration Dépôt, widows and children included... ..	...	...	118	...	* 7 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 9s. 3d. per week.
5. Left the Dépôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	111	...	
6. Hired from the Dépôt ... ..	...	...	*7	...	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 24 February, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "EUTERPE.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 March, 1883.

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

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 33 Emigration—82.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 7 September, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Euterpe," of 1,197 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 16th of October next.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

If 250 and under 275 statute adults	...	...	...	...	£14 17 6
275 " 300 "	...	...	...	...	13 17 6
300 and upwards	...	...	...	...	13 7 6

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, 16 October, 1882.

With reference to my letter of the 7th ult., announcing the engagement of the "Euterpe" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz. :—To the surgeon-superintendent, Mr. Theo. M. Kendall, first voyage, 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, and the person who served out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; to the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £40; sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary female and mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 3 November, 1882.

Referring to my despatch of the 7th September last (No. 33 Emigration—82), reporting the chartering of the ship "Euterpe," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 21st ult., with 371 emigrants on board, equal to 308 statute adults, and to enclose—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received by the emigration officer for passage money of applicants selected by me; and in cases where insufficient or no deposits were made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families, which amount has been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Euterpe," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country; also showing their various nationalities.
- 3rd. A certificate of Dr. T. M. Kendall, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation; also of the medicine-chest,—provisions for their use during the voyage.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 27 February, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival, from Plymouth, on the 6th inst., of the ship "Euterpe," with emigrants, having left that port on 25th October last, thus completing the voyage in 104 days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. In consequence of there having been an "epidemic of scarlet fever," which appears to have broken out within two or three days of the departure from Plymouth, the ship was temporarily placed in quarantine, and was fully fumigated before pratique was granted. The arrangements for the comfort of the emigrants were in general well carried out, excepting that the hospital accommodation was inconveniently arranged.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 43 married couples, with their 108 children, and 1 widower, whose wife died on the voyage, 74 single men, and 94 single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

English	....	233
Irish	....	93
Scotch	....	34
Other coun-tries	....	3
		363

In addition to the sum of £271 10s., paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,080 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,351 10s. paid by the immigrants and by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

4. On arrival of the ship in Neutral Bay the whole of the immigrants were examined by the Board of Immigration; all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

5. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants ; there were 9 deaths during the voyage, and 1 birth ; the ship steward also died. Amongst the immigrants was a married man named William Brewer (passage certificate, No. 12,413, selected, as stated by his wife, by Mr. Alexander, local agent at Birmingham), who as reported by the surgeon-superintendent was insane ; after his examination by two medical gentlemen, Brewer was conveyed without delay to the Hospital for the Insane at Gladesville.

The surgeon-superintendent reported that Brewer's mania did not appear until about two months after departure from England. He was "formerly a jockey, and had had several falls on his head. He also had drank freely." Such was the report of the surgeon-superintendent. The wife however states that, for the past four years, her husband has been a teetotaler but is always of a very excitable disposition.

6. The single women were as usual received at the Depôt, almost all of whom were delivered to their relatives or friends, leaving only eleven who were willing to hire as domestic servants ; these were immediately hired and obtained wages at an average rate of 9s. 6d. per week.

7. Free passes by railway and by steamers were granted to all who wished to proceed into the country districts as follows :—

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired ... ..	...	...	2	...
To or with friends	7	18	14	14
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves ...	...	...	...	...
General total (62)	7	18	16	14

It will be noted that only 62 of the total of 363 individuals who arrived, availed themselves of the privileges of being forwarded into the country ; the remainder left the ship of their own accord ; it is therefore presumed that they must have obtained work in Sydney.

8. The surgeon-superintendent, Theo. H. Kendall, Esq., appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties ; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of 10s. per head on the immigrants landed alive, for this his first voyage in charge of immigrants be paid to him ; also, that he receive a certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Eagar, that "she discharged her duties in a very satisfactory manner." It is therefore recommended that the gratuity of £40, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, should be paid to Mrs. Eagar ; also, that she receive a certificate entitling her to the further sum of £30 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. Other gratuities as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General are payable, subject to the due performance of their respective duties, namely :—To the schoolmaster, for half the voyage, £2 10s. ; cook, £5 ; engineer, £5 ; hospital assistant, £3 ; baker, £3 ; ordinary constables (10), £3 each, £30 ; sub-matrons (3), £3 each, £9 ; cook's assistant, £3 ; w.-c. constable, £5. Total, £65 10s. Deduct as per recommendation of the surgeon-superintendent from the cook on account of "slovenly performance of his duties," £3 ; also deduct on the recommendation of the surgeon-superintendent the whole of the gratuity payable to the baker on account of "his incivility to the immigrants, and his neglect of work," £3 = £6. Total, £59 10s. Add on the special recommendation of the surgeon-superintendent a gratuity to the head nurse, £5 ; gratuity to the assistant nurse, £3, and £4 to each of the two men who were placed in charge of the lunatic night and day. Total, £75 10s.

11. Also the master of the ship, 1s. 6d., to the chief officer and storekeeper, each 1s., and to the second officer, 6d. per head on the immigrants landed alive.

12. The surgeon-superintendent reports that the "general state of health of the immigrants was very good, although scarlet fever was very prevalent among the children."

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

Ship "Euterpe," arrived at Sydney, 6th February, 1883.

Number of births on board :—Male, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board :—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Mashford Emma	31 years	Asphyxia.
2	Braid Jessie	2 years	Croup following scarlet fever.
3	Porter John	2 years	Croup.
4	Cole Beatrice	4 months	Convulsions.
5	Osborne Thomas	1 year	Do.
6	Newcombe Ethel	1 year	Diarrhœa.
7	Braid Emily	8 years	Scarlet fever.
8	Osborne George	4 years	Sun-stroke.
9	Bryen Maude	4 months	Convulsions.

Disposal

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	37	98	...	58	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	...	...	...	2	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ...	7	18	...	14	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included... ..	...	...	123	...	* 11 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 9s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	112	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	*11	...	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 27 February, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

[3d.]

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1883.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "ROSLIN CASTLE.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 March, 1883.

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

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 3 November, 1882.
I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Roslin Castle," of 1,170 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 27th instant.

The rates are as follows, viz. —

		£	s.	d.
If 250 and under 275 statute adults		14	17	6
" 275 " 300 "		13	17	6
" 300 statute adults and upwards		13	7	6

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, 27 November, 1882.
With reference to my letter of the 3rd instant, announcing the engagement of the "Roslin Castle" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz.—To the surgeon-superintendent, 14s. (two voyages) on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the person who serves out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £40; sub-matrons, each £3; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 15 December, 1882.
Referring to my despatch of the 3rd ultimo (No. 37 Emigration—82), reporting the chartering of the ship "Roslin Castle," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 30th ultimo with 365 emigrants on board, equal to 308½ statute adults, and to enclose:—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received by the Emigration Officer for passage money of applicants selected by me, and in cases where insufficient or no deposits were made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families, which amount has been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Roslin Castle," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.

3rd. A certificate of Dr. G. S. Eadson relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 28 December, 1882.
I have the honor to inform you that Dr. G. S. Eadson has been appointed surgeon-superintendent of the "Roslin Castle," which vessel left Plymouth for Sydney on the 30th ultimo.

In view of the favourable report approved by you in regard to Dr. Eadson's services while acting in a similar capacity during the last voyage of the "Samuel Plimsoll," together with his long experience while in medical charge of emigrants at sea, I take this opportunity of recommending that the gratuity of 14s. per head under which Dr. Eadson was appointed be increased to the sum of 16s., provided that his duties during the voyage of the "Roslin Castle" have been performed to the entire satisfaction of the Immigration Board.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Immigration Agent to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 16 March, 1883.
I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 1st instant, of the ship "Roslin Castle," with immigrants, having left that port on the 30th November last, thus completing the voyage in ninety-one days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. In consequence of there having been an epidemic of measles, which broke out a day or two after leaving Plymouth, the vessel was placed in quarantine for five days; was thoroughly fumigated and cleansed throughout before pratique was granted. All arrangements for the comfort and accommodation of the immigrants were in every way satisfactory.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 38 married couples and 1 widow (husband having died on the voyage), with their 99 children, 117 single men, and 63 single women.

The nationality is noted in the margin.

English	186
Irish	103
Scotch	67
Other countries	10
Total ..	356

In addition to the sum of £605 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £826 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,431 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

4. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people and single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the Depôt, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

5. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there was one birth; two adults and eight children under three years of age died.

6. The single women were received at the Depôt, nearly all of whom were subsequently discharged to their friends; only twelve were willing to hire as domestic servants. These readily obtained employment, at an average rate of wages of 9s. 2d. per week.

Amongst the single women was a girl named Elizabeth Bland, aged 16, who was reported by the surgeon-superintendent as having shown symptoms of mental derangement about two months after departure from England; occasionally her conduct had been very violent, requiring the constant care and attention of two nurses. Immediately on her arrival at the Depôt immediate steps were taken for her to be temporarily placed under proper care at the Reception House for the Insane at Darlinghurst. This case might be specially noted for the information of the Agent-General.

7. Free passes by railway and by steamers were provided for all who wished to proceed into the country, as shown in the following:—

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired...	5	13	3	.....
To or with friends	6	13	49	5
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General total, 105	11	26	52	5

These proceeded to thirty different localities in the country districts.

The remaining immigrants left the ship without having notified their proposed destination.

8. The surgeon-superintendent, George S. Eadson, Esquire, appears to have given every satisfaction in the discharge of his very onerous duties. He is therefore entitled, under the special recommendation of the Agent-General, to the promised gratuity of 16s. per head on the immigrants landed alive, also to receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Chicken, that "she was a most admirable matron in every respect." I have however to report that Miss Chicken did not produce a journal in which she was instructed to record the daily events of the voyage.

As an excuse for this neglect of duty, she states, by letter, that "having had so much sickness on board, I am sorry I neglected not obeying my instructions from the officer at Plymouth, which shall never occur again."

Miss Chicken has been warned that such neglect of duty must not occur again. It is now recommended that the promised gratuity of £40 be paid to her, also that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £30 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the conduct of the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the gratuities payable to those officers should be as follows, viz. :—1s. 6d. per head on immigrants landed alive to be paid to the master; 1s. each per head to the chief officer and to the officer who served out the provisions; and 6d. per head to the second mate.

11. Other gratuities, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, are recommended for payment, as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; hospital assistant, £3; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; baker, £3; man in charge of distilling apparatus, £5; water-closet constable, £5; ten constables, each £3, £30; three sub-matrons, each £3, £9—total, £68. And on the special recommendation of the surgeon-superintendent an extra gratuity of £2 to the hospital assistant, and that the sum of £14 10s. be distributed among the seven nurses, whom for various periods of the voyage he was obliged to employ in consequence of the large amount of sickness that prevailed—making a total of £84 10s.

12. The surgeon-superintendent reports that measles broke out a day or two after leaving Plymouth; that altogether there were fifty cases, and towards the close of the voyage there were two cases of scarlatina.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship

Ship "Roslin Castle" arrived at Sydney, 1st March, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Male, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	John Galloaghy	30 years...	Exhaustion.
2	Mary Galloaghy	1 year	1st measles, 2nd bronchitis.
3	Roden Robert	1 year	Want of breast milk, diarrhoea.
4	Rogers Harley F.	1 year	Diarrhoea, 2nd congestion of brain, 1st measles.
5	Margaret Ferguson	1 year	Diarrhoea from dentition.
6	Michael O'Neill	3 years	1st measles, 2nd diarrhoea.
7	Mary Prentice	1 year	1st measles, 2nd diarrhoea.
8	Helen Susan Smith	4 months	Want of breast milk, diarrhoea.
9	Arthur S. Dowling	1 year	Hydrocephalus, 1st measles.
10	Charles Tonkyn	22 years...	Bronchitis.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	27½	73	...	65	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	5	13	...	3	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat...	6	13	...	49	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	79	...	*12 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 9s. 2d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	67	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	12*	...	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 16 March, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP “NERBUDDA.”

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 April, 1883.

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

- “ (1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “ (2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “ (3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 30 November, 1882.
 I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Nerbudda," of 1,561 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 13th December next.
 The rates are as follows, viz.:—If 250 and under 275 statute adults, £14 17s. 6d.; if 275 and under 300 statute adults, £13 17s. 6d.; 300 statute adults and upwards, £13 7s. 6d.

I have, &c.,
 SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, 13 December, 1882.
 With reference to my letter of the 13th ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Nerbudda" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list. The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz.:—To the surgeon-superintendent, Richard Dawes, Esq., eleventh voyage, £1 per head on each emigrant landed alive; to the master, first and second mates, and to the person who serves out the provisions, 4s. per head, to be divided as the surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government: to the schoolmaster, £5; to the matron, £25; the sub-matrons, each £3; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,
 SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 29 December, 1882.
 Referring to my despatch of the 30th ultimo (No. 42 Emigration 82), reporting the chartering of the ship "Nerbudda," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 17th instant, with 432 emigrants on board, equal to 356 statute adults, and to enclose:—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received by the Emigration Officer for passage money of applicants selected by me, and in cases where insufficient or no deposits were made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families, which amount has been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Nerbudda," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- 3rd. A certificate of Dr. R. Dawes, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

I have, &c.,
 SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 14 April, 1883.
 I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth on the 28th ultimo of the ship "Nerbudda," with immigrants, having left that port on the 17th December last, thus completing the voyage in 101 days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of thirteen pounds seven shillings and sixpence per statute adult.

2. In consequence of the prevalence of measles during the voyage, almost exclusively confined to young children, the ship was placed in quarantine, and after having been thoroughly fumigated was allowed pratique.

The ship is large and commodious, height between decks being 7ft. 2in., but, as reported by the surgeon-superintendent, there is a great necessity for more complete ventilation through the bulkheads; also that the issuing room should be removed to the fore-part of the married people's compartment.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of fifty-four married couples with their one hundred and twenty children, one hundred and thirteen single men, and seventy-seven single women.

English 228
 Scotch 80
 Irish 84
 Others 26

418

Their nationality is noted on the margin.

In addition to the sum of five hundred and seventy-seven pounds paid by depositors in the Colony a further sum of eleven hundred and sixty-three pounds was paid direct to the Agent-General, thus making a total of one thousand seven hundred and forty pounds paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

4. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the depot, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

5. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During

During the voyage there were six births and twenty deaths; namely, fourteen children under one year old and six children aged between one and three years.

The cause of so large a mortality particularly engaged the attention of the Board of Immigration; their report thereon is forwarded under separate cover.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the depôt. One half of them left on the following day to join their friends who had sent for them, and others on the second day after arrival, leaving only six who were willing to hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained wages at eight and ten shillings per week.

7. Free passes by railway and by steamer were provided for all who wished to proceed into the country, as shown in the following summary:—

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired.....	8	12	17	1
To or with friends.....	9	18	8	10
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves.....	2½	6	19	.....
General total, 130.	19½	36	44	11

These were forwarded to thirty separate localities in the country districts. It will be noted that only thirty-one per cent. of those who arrived availed themselves of the privilege of free passes. The remainder left the ship of their own accord without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The surgeon-superintendent, Dr. Dawes, appears to have given every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. It is therefore recommended that he be paid, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, for this his eleventh voyage in charge of emigrants to this Colony the sum of one pound per head on those who were landed alive; also that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of sixty pounds on account of his return passage to England.

9. The surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Craig, that she was most attentive, kind, and energetic in discharging her duties. She is therefore entitled to receive for this her first voyage in charge of female emigrants the promised gratuity of twenty-five pounds; also to receive a certificate entitling her to a further sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The surgeon-superintendent reports of the master and officers of the ship that "they were most attentive and kind." It is therefore recommended that the usual gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive should be distributed as follows:—To the master of the ship, one shilling and sixpence per head; to the chief-mate and to the officer who served out the provisions, each one shilling per head; and sixpence per head to the second officer.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; to the cook, £5; to the engineer, £5; to the hospital assistant, £3; to the cook's assistant, £3; to the baker, £3; to the water-closet constable, £5; to the eleven ordinary constables (nine at £3 each, two at £2 each), £31; to the three sub-matrons (each £3), £9—£69; and on the special recommendation of the surgeon-superintendent, a gratuity to the head nurse, £4, and to a second nurse, £1; total, £74.

12. The surgeon-superintendent reports that "measles and bronchitis" were the principal diseases that occurred during the voyage

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Nerbudda," arrived at Sydney, 28th March, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Males, 2; females, 4.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	John L. S. Banks... ..	Infant	Bronchitis.
2	Blanche E. Forde... ..	1 year	Measles.
3	John W. Parsons... ..	2 years	Bronchitis.
4	Gertrude J. Rigg... ..	2½ "	Measles and debility.
5	George T. Kearsley	2 "	Brain affection.
6	Amy Best	Infant	Debility.
7	Nancy Pickersgill... ..	"	Convulsions.
8	Florence Fowle	3 years	Brain affection.
9	Benington Leach... ..	Infant	Debility and measles.
10	Henry White	1 year	Debility and convulsions.
11	John Royston	Infant	Brain affection.
12	Jane Murray	2 years	Debility.
13	John Murray	Infant	"
14	Alice Norman	1½ year	Dropsy.
15	Mrs. Sharpe's infant ... ..	.....	Still-born.
16	Joseph Hammond	1 year	Debility and dropsy.
17	Edward Rickwood	Infant	Bronchitis.
18	Ethel Williams	"	Debility.
19	— Oyston... ..	"	Premature birth.
20	Mary Ryan	3 years	Died in harbour.

Disposal

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	34½	60	...	69	Average rate of wages, 8s. and 10s.
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	8	12	...	17	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat	11½	24	...	27	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	.....	.....	101	...
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	95	...
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	6	...

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 14 April, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

REPORT of the Board of Immigration.

In compliance with the instructions received from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the Board of Immigration have held an inquiry "into the cause of so much mortality on board the ship 'Nerbudda,'" which vessel left Plymouth on the 17th December last with 432 emigrants.

During the voyage there were twenty deaths (including two of infants who were born at sea) from measles and disease, and weakness resulting therefrom.

It is to be remarked that all the deaths were of children, viz. :—

Aged one year and under	14
„ two years	4
„ three years	2

20

From the evidence of the surgeon-superintendent, Richard Dawes, Esq. (who states he has made fifteen voyages in charge of Government immigrants), and from that of the master of the ship, Captain E. R. Calder (who states he has made eight voyages with Indian emigrants), it appears that the "Nerbudda" sailed from Plymouth during the winter season—that at the time of the embarkation of the emigrants from Plymouth it was raining heavily, some of them got wet, also their clothing and bedding, and for fifteen days there was continued heavy rain, during which time very few of the passengers were able to come on deck; thus there was no opportunity for drying their clothes; sea-sickness also was very prevalent. All which causes tended to weaken the system of the emigrants, and rendered them more susceptible to the epidemic which spread so rapidly amongst them.

About fourteen days after leaving Plymouth measles broke out, and in the third week there were forty children and four adults under treatment.

The ventilation in the married people's compartment was very deficient, there being no current of air fore and aft. The surgeon-superintendent states in his evidence that "there were no means of ventilation through the athwart-ship bulkheads; and suggests that perforated zinc might be used," a suggestion which, perhaps, the Agent-General may deem worthy of future consideration.

The Board consider that the Agent-General's attention should be specially drawn to the important subject of ventilation, also that the washing of infants' clothes, &c., &c., should not be permitted between decks, and that the issuing of stores for the emigrants should not be made from the married people's compartment. (See evidence on this subject.)

The evidence also refers to the arrangements which appear to exist at the Plymouth Depôt for the accommodation of the large number of emigrants who are there received prior to their embarkation for the various Australian Colonies and for New Zealand. From this evidence (the result of the personal observation and experience of the surgeon-superintendent) the Board are forced to the conclusion that the time devoted to the medical examination of the emigrants at Plymouth before they are passed to the ship is not sufficient, nor is the inspection as searching as it might be.

The Board think it most desirable that a copy of their report, together with the evidence herewith annexed, should be forwarded to the Agent-General, and that his special attention should be drawn thereto.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR, M.B., Chairman.

J. MILBOURNE MARSH, W.P.M.

JOHN F. SHERIDAN, D.D., V.G.

SAMUEL WILKINSON.

ALPH. H. STEPHEN, M.A.

GEORGE F. WISE.

Immigration Office, Sydney, 16 April, 1883.

EVIDENCE taken before the Board of Immigration relative to the infant mortality on board the "Nerbudda" (arrived 28th March, 1883), referred to in the report annexed herewith.

Captain E. R. Calder: I have been in the Plymouth Depôt; there were then about 900 emigrants in it; I was through the building; I do not think the building was too crowded, but the people were walking about the grounds; the people of my ship and of the "Crusader" were in the depôt at the same

same time; I have heard complaints of the crowded state of the depôt; the depôt was clean; immediately after sailing we met with bad weather, continuing for fifteen days; during that time very few of the passengers came on dock; I do not think any children were able to come up; the children and the whole of the emigrants were sick, vomiting on the deck and beside their bunks; it was raining very heavily when they went on board; they got drenched, and their boxes as well; I heard the gentleman in authority—the officer who despatched them—Mr. Samuels, I think—regretting that he had not waited till the rain was over; at the end of fifteen days the people were able to come up on deck; they all looked very miserable; we had fine weather after that until we passed the Cape of Good Hope; I think it was about the 2nd January when the doctor told me measles were threatening; we encountered one very heavy gale after rounding the Cape of Good Hope, but the emigrants did not suffer; Dr. Dawes asked me not to go far south, because of the weakness and debility of the children; we are allowed 45° S. by the charter-party, but we did not go higher than 42° S.; I have no control over the fitting out; it is done by contract, I think by a Mr. Jackson, a carpenter; I therefore took no cognizance of the fittings; we were not so well ventilated as when we carry Coolies; in India the regulations are very strict respecting the ventilation; my vessel was specially constructed to carry emigrants.

Canon Stephen: The storeroom was so situated as to be in the way of ventilation; I have nothing to do with the dietary scale.

Revd. Wilkinson: We use artificial means of ventilation in the Coolie trade; we use the automatic ventilators.

Chairman: I was not obliged to keep the hatches shut when the first gale came on; the flaps were open; the emigrants were not battened down at any time; I used all means to ventilate; the wind was too strong for windsails; the automatic machine was not used by us; I have heard that the automatic machine has been condemned; I have made eight voyages with Coolies in a ship called the "Malabar"; we carried 640 souls on one occasion; we allow Coolies a space of 12 cubic feet each; we never had so many deaths as I have had now.

Revd. Wilkinson: We carried wheat and linseed the voyage before the last one; on board Coolie ships we have a native doctor and a native dispenser, a European doctor and a European dispenser, and two female Indian nurses to every 100 souls.

Mr. Marsh: The emigrants complained of it being warm and of the smell.

Revd. Wilkinson: Some of the wheat and grain gets into the timbers; we put water down and pump it out; it would do no harm to pump the ship out frequently to exhaust foul water; we put 3 feet of water into her and then pumped it out three times during the voyage; the ship was perfectly clean; no grain came up; we usually carry one or two milk goats, no cows, for coolies.

Witness—FRANK B. TREATT,

Chief Clerk, Immigration Office.

EDWD. CALDER.

Richard Dawes: I have made four voyages to New Zealand and eleven voyages to New South Wales—fifteen in all—carrying emigrants; I have experience of the Plymouth Depôt; I go there three or four days before sailing, sometimes; I there examine all the emigrants critically as to their general health, and specially as to vaccination; the emigrants have to partially strip; I have never had to reject emigrants; the emigrants are also examined by a doctor belonging to the Imperial Service, Dr. Eccles; no emigrant I have had suffered from anything but trivial colds before embarkation; the emigrants pass before Dr. Eccles one by one, and he examines them, but does not have them stripped; the emigrants are always in such good health that Dr. Eccles does not need to examine them physically; I only speak of my own ships; I know nothing of other ships; I know that Mr. Phillips, the departmental officer, is most particular lest there should be any cases of brain diseases; it takes Dr. Eccles one and a half hour, it might be three or four hours, to examine the emigrants; he examines the children's tongues and feels their pulses if necessary; it took me three hours to examine for vaccination; my examination enables me to examine their skin, their clothing, &c., &c.; that the emigrants got wet during embarkation was unavoidable; we were directed to go, and went; we encountered fifteen days of bad weather after leaving; I noted in my journal that quite three-fourths of the emigrants were sick; there was not, nor is there ever, any special provision for sea-sick people; I got buckets from the captain; the people become so paralysed that they will vomit anywhere; it is considered deleterious to wet the decks, but we must use water after sea sickness; the constables have to bring up all offensive matter; sawdust was used every day during the sea-sick period; the issuing of provisions goes on in the midst of the sickness; it was customary for between fifty and sixty visits to be made to the married compartment daily for rations; it was indecent; I had no control over it; the single women's constables also went down for rations; I think it was most offensive to decency for these fifty or sixty, mostly single, men to be obliged to go down to the married compartment for provisions daily; single men standing sometimes for a couple of hours in the "married" compartment, waiting for rations; occasionally they will wash clothes below, where there are a number of little infants; no privacy exists down below for the married women to obey the calls of nature; the sick women, obliged to answer those calls below, have to run the risk of being seen by the single men who are down for rations; there is a large screen there; there was no means of ventilation through the athwart-ships bulkhead; perforated zinc might be used; it was so dark below in the married compartment that lights were kept burning by the side of the issuing room all day; the weather was then bad; the people were much debilitated by the fortnight's constant sea sickness and their confinement below because of the wet; on 2nd January measles rapidly supervened; I got the first measles patient to the hospital, as also the second and third—then I saw it was no good to isolate any longer; on January 8th there were thirty-five cases, and on January 16th forty children and four adults were under treatment for measles; the hospital accommodation was quite insufficient for the large number of cases; the weather improved and the people with it, as we gave them the full benefit of the air; it was impossible to ventilate some parts of the 'tween decks; it is on the after part of the port side disease always breaks out; communication between the married people and single girls is barred by an air-tight bulkhead; but we, the captain and I, took down a board or two to afford ventilation; I think the mortality was slightly increased by the length of the voyage; going south to round Tasmania chilled the people; we could not get through the Straits; we were 101 days out on arrival; the bread and provisions were good; linseed meal was required, and there was plenty of it.

Rev.

Rev. Wilkinson :] Women are always confined in the hospital, and remain there for full time if possible.

Mr. Marsh : I think the absence of free ventilation and the unfortunate commencement of the voyage, natural causes, resulted in the epidemic of measles; I am rather myself in favour of wooden ships; they are cooler in hot weather and warmer in cold weather; the "Nerbudda," to my mind, is exceedingly commodious; I did not find my labours this voyage beyond my powers notwithstanding the sickness; I was short of chicken-broth for the convalescent children; I do not think the hospital accommodation by any emigrant ship is sufficient for an epidemic of sickness; on one occasion, going to Auckland, scarlet fever broke out two days after leaving Plymouth; I do think there should always be a large supply of medical comforts; as a rule, all preserved milk is too sweet for children; arrowroot, sago, and tapioca, in abundance, were on board; if there had been much of "Hard's" food on board I should have had much use for it.

Dr. Sheridan : I do not think that emigrants should be brought through the Suez Canal, the emigrants become debilitated from the hot weather after sickness; I think if the children came through the Red Sea—I have been through there very often—it would be disastrous; it is awfully hot on board the Orient steamers down below; the bar tap for spirits is down below 'tween decks.

Chairman : If I had carried a cow or cows it would have conduced very materially to the welfare of the emigrants; as the result of my experience, I think it a good thing for infants under twelve months old to be brought out; children brought up by the bottle, however, generally die, I might say the majority, at sea; I carried 134 children under 12 years of age—of these, 18 died; 4 of the infants who died were brought up by the bottle.

Witness—FRANK B. TREATT,
Chief Clerk, Immigration Office.

RICHARD DAWES,
Surgeon-Superintendent.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING INTRODUCTION OF MALTESE IMMIGRANTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 April, 1883.

[Laid upon the Table of this House by the Colonial Secretary, in accordance with promise made in answer to question No. 7, Votes No. 42, of Wednesday, 4th April, 1883.]

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No. 1.

The Agent General for the Colony to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 29 July, 1881.

I have the honor to inform you that I have had a visit from the Chief Secretary of the Government of Malta, Sir Victor Houlton, with a view to learn from me to what extent the Government of New South Wales would be disposed to aid the emigration of Maltese.

I informed Sir Victor the nature of the regulations now in operation, and that I would submit his proposal to you, if he would be good enough to address a communication to me for that purpose.

He has accordingly done so, and I send a copy herewith.

The question will doubtless be considered by you at an early date, and I have the honor to request that I may be favoured with an answer for transmission to Sir Victor Houlton, in accordance with his desire.

Should you be inclined to take a limited number of these people, arrangements could be made with the Peninsular and Oriental, or other Companies, to call at Malta for them at such times as may be necessary.

I would direct your attention to the remarks in Sir V. Houlton's letter with regard to the payment of half passage money, which, if insisted upon, would be prohibitory.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

Sir Victor Houlton to The Agent-General.

Sir,

60, Ebury-street, London, 27 July, 1881.

With reference to our conversation held yesterday at your office, in connection with a scheme of proposed emigration from Malta to New South Wales; I would beg to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Government of that Colony, with reference to the class of persons who would be willing (if sufficiently aided) to emigrate from Malta, together with a statement of their capabilities, which are of a nature that would in my humble opinion qualify them to be of very special service to the Colony as emigrants.

The class of persons who would be desirous of emigrating would consist chiefly of married persons of the agricultural classes; of these, the men are very hardworking, frugal, and temperate to a degree in their habits; skilled in agricultural labour of all kinds; and amongst these agricultural classes there might also be found excellent gardeners, skilled stonecutters, vine-dressers, &c., &c.; in fact, men accustomed to deal with all the products of Malta, including wheat, cotton, barley, and potatoes, of which there is a considerable export to the United Kingdom in early spring; and with regard to the wives, they are also accustomed to work in the fields, and are equally skilled as are their husbands in all kinds of agricultural labour.

I would mention also as a very specially favourable qualification in favour of Maltese immigrants, that they are accustomed to work out of doors during the five months of tropical heat, during the summer, when the thermometer is never less than 82 in the shade, but notwithstanding this excessive heat the Maltese labourer is always at work, in despite of the scorching sun, from sunrise to sunset.

If I understand you rightly, however, at yesterday's interview, you then stated that the Government of New South Wales had fixed an amount of £7 per head to be paid by the intending emigrant, i.e., half the cost of passage, outfit, &c., to the Colony.

Such amount, I regret to say (if insisted upon), would be tantamount to a prohibition to emigration from Malta; the whole of the revenue of Malta amounts only to £180,000, out of which the whole expenses of the Island Government are defrayed, and as there is but little hope of any assistance proceeding from private sources, I fear that beyond the cost of an outfit in each case the Island revenue could not be made available for a further outlay.

I am sanguine, however, that in consideration that the Maltese are "British subjects" (which would remove any local objection that may exist as to the employment of foreigners), also that they are, as I fully believe them to be, of all others the best qualified emigrants to meet the requirements of New South Wales, the Government will be disposed to make favourable concessions in aid of emigration from Malta.

With this hope, I now bring the subject under your consideration, and as soon as a reply has been received from your Government, stating the terms upon which they would be prepared to aid emigration from Malta, I would thank you to forward it to the Chief Secretary's Office in Malta, when it would be brought under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and the Council of Government of Malta.

I have, &c.,

VICTOR HOULTON,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

No. 2

The Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Downing Street, 14 June, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. De Cesare, one of the elected Members of the Council of Government of Malta, is about to visit Australia in order to ascertain for the Maltese Government whether the Colonial Government will encourage Maltese emigration, and in such case to report upon the localities which would appear to be most suitable for emigration from that Island.

I request that you will afford to this gentleman all such facilities as he may properly receive in the prosecution of his mission.

Mr. De Cesare purposes leaving Europe for Australia in August next, and has been provided with a duplicate of this Despatch, which he will present on his arrival.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

Minute by the Principal Under Secretary.

This Despatch points out that Mr. De Cesare purposes leaving Europe during the present month in order to ascertain whether emigration from Malta will receive any encouragement at the hands of this Government, and also requests that he may be afforded every facility for prosecuting his mission.—C.W., 23/8/82. Seen.—H.P., 24/8/82.

No. 3.

Mr. F. S. De Cesare to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Imperial Hotel, Sydney, 30 March, 1883.

Referring to the interview I had with you in January last, on the subject of a scheme of a Maltese emigration to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, I beg to ask, for the information of the Malta Government and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following questions, an early reply to which will greatly oblige, as I intend leaving Sydney on the 6th of April next:—

1. Whether the New South Wales Government are prepared to encourage by any means emigration of Maltese from Malta to New South Wales.

2. Whether the New South Wales Government have any objection to a proposal made to me by the Agent-General, when I was in London last year, to grant free or assisted passage to Maltese emigrants, to be embarked in England on board ships chartered on account of this Government, in the proportion of 5 per cent on the total number of English, Scotch, and Irish emigrants embarked, according to the actual regulations.

3. In case the New South Wales Government have no objection to assist Maltese emigrants to New South Wales, in the above proportion, whether they are prepared to enter into negotiations with the Malta Government or the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the effect of making Malta the port of embarkation for Maltese emigrants, on board steamers touching that island on their way to Sydney—the Malta Government paying a proportioned share for their passage.

4. Whether the same facilities would be accorded to Maltese emigrants on their arrival here as are accorded to other British emigrants arriving from England till they find employment.

I beg to add, for your information, that I have made arrangements with the New Zealand Government for the introduction of some Maltese emigrants in that Colony; that that Government is to pay two-thirds and the Malta Government one-third of the passage money, for Maltese emigrants from Malta to Auckland, and to accord them the same facilities and assistance as are accorded to other emigrants on their arrival in that Colony.

I think it superfluous to state that several people in this Colony, proprietors of, or interested in, extensive industrial establishments, farms, and plantations, expressed to me their earnest desire of having in this Colony a good number of Maltese labourers, mechanics, and servants; and they are waiting with great anxiety the result of my mission in this Colony, as they are of opinion that, if successful, it might be of great benefit to the Colony.

I have, &c.,

FRAN. SAR. DE CESARE,

Commissioner from the Malta Government.

No. 4.

Minute by the Colonial Secretary.

Subject :—Proposal of M. De Cesare for introduction of Maltese Immigrants.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 April, 1883.

In acknowledging M. De Cesare's letter of 30th ultimo, I wish him to be informed in reply to his questions:—

1. Before this Government could recommend the encouragement of the immigration of Maltese they would like to obtain, if possible, some information as to what has been the experience of this class of immigrants in those countries or colonies into which they have been introduced.

2. The Government leaves to the Agent-General in London, as far as possible, freedom of action in respect to his selections of emigrants.

3. At present the Government has not sanctioned bringing any immigrants by general passenger-carrying steamers, although that matter is now under its consideration. If it does do so, and if it does see its way to encourage Maltese Immigration, the making Malta a place of embarkation would be taken into consideration in arranging with the steam companies if the Government of Malta would co-operate in carrying out the regulations which this Government might think right to impose.

He may also be informed that immediately after the prorogation of Parliament the Government intend to consider the desirableness of revising the present regulations for immigration, when his letter will be taken into consideration, and if any decision favourable thereto be arrived at it will be communicated to the Agent-General, who has already addressed the Government on the subject, under date 29 July, 1881.—A.S.

No. 5.

The Principal Under-Secretary to Mr. F. S. De Cesare.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 April, 1883.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, respecting the proposed introduction of Maltese immigrants to this Colony, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you, in reply to the several questions therein made, that:—

1. Before this Government could recommend the encouragement of the immigration of Maltese they would like to obtain, if possible, some information as to what has been the experience of this class of immigrants in those countries or colonies into which they have been introduced.

2. The Government leaves to the Agent-General in London, as far as possible, freedom of action in respect to his selection of emigrants.

3. At present the Government has not sanctioned bringing any immigrants by general passenger-carrying steamers, although that matter is now under its consideration. If it does do so, and if it does see its way to encourage Maltese immigration, the making Malta a place of embarkation would be taken into consideration in arranging with the steam companies if the Government of Malta would co-operate in carrying out the regulations which this Government might think right to impose.

I am also desired inform you that immediately after the prorogation of Parliament the Government intend to consider the desirableness of revising the present regulations for immigration, when your letter will be further taken into consideration, and if any decision favourable thereto be arrived at it will be communicated to the Agent-General, who has already addressed the Government on the subject, under date 29 July, 1881.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

No. 6.

Mr. F. S. De Cesare to The Colonial Secretary

Sir,

Sydney, 6 April, 1883.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, in reply to my communication of the 30th March last.

I shall communicate that letter to the Malta Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies for their guidance.

As for the information the Government require as to what has been the experience of Maltese immigrants in those countries or colonies into which they have been introduced, the limited time I have here at my disposal does not allow me to give an immediate reply. I can only say, for the present, that some fifty thousand Maltese immigrants have been settled since several years in Algeria, Tunis, Egypt, Turkey, and the Greek Archipelago, where they have been distinguished for their character, habits, industries, and hard work, so that the French authorities are very desirous of drifting Maltese emigration to the northern part of Africa, where they have extensive possessions and lands.

I have, &c.,

FRAN. SAR. DE CESARE,
Maltese Commissioner.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MORTALITY ON BOARD IMMIGRANT SHIPS.

(REPORT BY MEDICAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 April, 1883.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 13 April, 1883.

I have the honor to state that, in obedience to the instructions of the Colonial Secretary, I have investigated the circumstances which seemed to have occasioned the excessive mortality on board the last arrived three or four immigrant vessels, and herewith beg to furnish my report.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Medical Adviser to the Government.

Report as to the causes which have brought about the excessive mortality on the recently arrived immigrant ships.

EVEN under the most favourable conditions as regards accommodation and dietary, and the most skilful medical supervision, there can be no doubt that a large number of people crowded together within the narrow limits of an immigrant ship are specially liable to suffer severely when disease of an infectious nature breaks out amongst them; and this liability is increased tenfold when, the provision for the isolation of the sick being inadequate, it is necessary to treat such cases in their ordinary bunks amongst the healthy passengers.

On board the vessels under consideration, one of the principal causes of the large amount of sickness, and perhaps to a certain extent the great mortality, was the want of sufficient hospital accommodation; but on board the "Nerbudda" other unfortunate circumstances, not in all cases unavoidable, also contributed very largely. On the 16th December last the immigrants were sent on board that vessel at Plymouth during a downpour of rain, and in consequence the clothing of many of them got soaking wet; at daylight the following morning the ship put to sea, the weather being still very boisterous, so that the passengers could not venture on deck. Gales of wind, accompanied by frequent rain showers, were experienced for the next fortnight, during which time three-fourths of the immigrants were sea-sick, and nearly all were obliged to remain below. During this period the clothing, wet at the outset, was never thoroughly dry, and the women and children were so prostrated by sea-sickness that they lay vomiting over the sides of their bunks, and often over their bedclothing or that of their fellows. A number of ship's buckets and other utensils were supplied by the Captain to obviate this disgusting state of affairs, but they were by no means adequate to the requirements. The usual provisions which exist for ventilation were not always available, as the wind was too strong to admit of windsails being used; and although it was not at any time necessary to close the hatches, yet both the Doctor and Captain say that the air, especially in the married people's quarters, was very foul; and I would draw attention to the fact that in the centre of this compartment is situated the room from which were issued stores and provisions of all kinds, the distribution of which caused a constant traffic, indecent of itself because of the almost inevitable exposure of the women and children, and likewise being exceedingly unfavourable to the repose of the sick. The situation of this issuing-room, moreover, obstructed a free current of air and prevented the light reaching some of the berths, so that it was necessary to burn lamps by day as well as by night. The fore and aft ventilation through the "bulkheads" seems to have been neglected; and I would suggest that some contrivance should be devised in future which would, while admitting a free passage of air fore and aft, still prevent communication between the compartments. Dr. Dawes says, "All my worst cases came from one particular place in the married people's quarters, and in that corner there was the least ventilation."

During the third and fourth weeks the weather was very much milder, but the state of affairs above detailed had debilitated the immigrants, especially the young ones, a great number of whom now suffered from coughs, colds and bronchitis, and at this juncture measles supervened, and unfortunately found a too

suitable field for its ravages in the already weakened children. The first few cases were isolated, but others occurred so rapidly that at length it was necessary to treat the sick amongst the healthy, and in a short time all not protected by the fact of them having had a previous attack were affected. Dr. Dawes says that as many as (44) forty-four persons had the disease at one time. As might be expected under these circumstances, the death rate was very great, in all (18) eighteen, and all under three years.

During the latter portion of the voyage, although at times the weather was boisterous, the children did not suffer so much, as they had to a certain extent gained strength and become inured to the effects of the sea. The "Nerbudda" is an exceedingly commodious ship, and I am informed that she was specially built to carry "coolies" from India, but I think that she might be better ventilated.

I would invite attention to the necessity for a very strict examination of the whole of the passengers at the port of departure. It seems that the authorities rely upon the fact of the immigrants furnishing certificates of health given by surgeons quite unconnected with the Government, and that the examination immediately prior to embarkation is gone through at the rate of about 100 per hour, which shows that it must be of a somewhat perfunctory character.

The clothing is allowed to go on board without any care being taken to free it from disease, and I doubt not but that it has in past times been a fruitful cause of outbreaks such as have occurred on board these vessels. The epidemics on the "Cuterjee" and "Nerbudda" cannot be very distinctly traced to the presence of infected clothing, but the one which took place on board the "Duchess of Argyle" occurred six weeks after the vessel left Plymouth, and was therefore probably not due to personal contagion, but it is suggestive that its onset was coincident with the bringing of the clothing of the immigrants from the hold to the upper deck. Means might be taken to disinfect the baggage by hot air at Plymouth.

The depôt at Plymouth is apparently much crowded at times, but neither the Doctor or the Captain of the "Nerbudda" seem to be very clear as to its capacity.

The food supplied to the immigrants has been of good quality, and very well suited for the consumption of the adult passengers; but as these vessels usually carry a very large number of children, I would suggest that a greater amount of care should be exercised to have a plentiful supply of nourishing broths, &c.; and further, I think that one or more cows should be carried, to provide fresh milk for the exclusive use of such infants as are being brought up on the bottle.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,
Medical Adviser to the Government.

13 April, 1883.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(PETITION AGAINST—J. B. DOUGLAS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 28 February, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned, for and in behalf of a large number of citizens of Sydney, in public meeting assembled, on the 24th day of February, 1883,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners view with alarm any attempt to introduce immigrants into New South Wales at the public expense. Your Petitioners consider such a mode of expending the public money as an injustice to the working classes of the Colony, and opposed to the professed free-trade principles of New South Wales.

Your Petitioners remember that, but a few years ago, there were twenty to thirty men ready to accept a day's work to every one that could find employment, and that the present moderately busy period is but a temporary prosperity caused by sacrificing the people's lands, and not by any general prosperity apart from such a wasteful method of governing the country, and your Petitioners therefore dread a recurrence of scarcity of employment.

Your Petitioners would respectfully point out that the neighbouring Colony of Victoria pays no public money for immigration purposes.

Your Petitioners believe that the standard of wages will be endangered if labour be introduced at the public expense; and your Petitioners maintain that the present rates of wages are not excessive, and far below that paid in other new countries, such as Canada and the United States.

Your Petitioners further pray your Honorable House to consider that the best labour of England even now refuse to accept the reputed rate of wages in New South Wales as an equivalent for leaving the old country, and therefore any money voted by this Colony will, for immigration purposes, be a failure in securing anything but inferior labour.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to strike out of the Estimates the whole sum proposed for immigration purposes.

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

Signed on behalf of the meeting,—

JOHN BLACK DOUGLAS,

Chairman.

1883.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
IMMIGRATION.

(PETITION AGAINST—COAL-MINERS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.)

—
Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 March, 1883.
 —

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

The Petition of the undersigned, for and on behalf of the Coal Miners' Mutual Protective Association of the Hunter River District, Newcastle, at a meeting assembled on the 7th day of March, 1883,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners view with alarm any attempt to introduce immigrants into New South Wales at the public expense.

Your Petitioners remember that but a few years ago great distress prevailed in the mining district, and that large numbers left the district in search of employment and failed to obtain it in other parts of the Colony.

Your Petitioners therefore dread a recurrence of distress from want of employment, and believe the attractions of the Colony are sufficient inducement to bring population without an expenditure of public funds for such an object.

Your Petitioners believe the standard of wages will be so endangered by a continuous influx of labour that it is most injudicious to expend large sums of the public funds for immigration.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to strike out of the Estimates the whole sum proposed for immigration purposes.

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

Signed on behalf of the meeting—

DAVID MITCHELL, Chairman.

JOHN M'FADYEN, Treasurer.

JAMES CURLEY, Secretary.

1883.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(PETITION AGAINST—PUBLIC MEETING AT MASONIC HALL.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 13 March, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned, for and on behalf of a large number of citizens of Sydney, at a
public meeting assembled in the Masonic Hall, March 8, 1883,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That, in the opinion of the meeting, the present circumstances of the Colony do not justify the
expenditure of any portion of public funds for immigration purposes, and, furthermore, are of opinion
that the rich and varied resources of New South Wales are in themselves sufficient to attract all the
population required to work the capital invested in the Colony.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to strike out
of the Estimates the whole sum proposed for immigration purposes.

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

Signed on behalf of the meeting,—

EDWARD W. O'SULLIVAN,
Chairman.

1883.

* LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(PETITION AGAINST—PUBLIC MEETING AT CIRCULAR QUAY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 March, 1883.

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

The Petition of the undersigned, for and on behalf of a large number of citizens of Sydney, at a
public meeting assembled at the Circular Quay, March 13, 1883,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the demand of certain contractors for the importation at
the public cost of 10,000 unskilled labourers is unjust, and not warranted by the state of the labour
market, and an injudicious interference with the law of supply and demand.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to strike out
of the Estimates the whole sum proposed for Immigration purposes.

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

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

EDWARD W. O'SULLIVAN,
Chairman.

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